

FURTHER PAPERS (No. 6)

(IN CONTINUATION OF No. 5)

RELATIVE TO THE

MUTINIES.

IN

THE EAST INDIES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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Further Papers (No. 6, in continuation of No. 4) relative to
the Mutinies in the East Indies.

No. 1.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Military Department, November 9, 1857. (No. 286.)

WE have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a continuation of the narrative forwarded with our separate letter No. 272 of the 22nd ultimo, taken from correspondence and messages by the electric telegraph, of what has occurred at different stations in this Presidency, in connection with the disturbed state of affairs.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Narrative of Events, dated November 9, 1857.

THE narratives transmitted by the mail dispatched on the 22nd and 23rd ultimo, contained the news received up to those dates.

Agra.—All well by the latest accounts. Greathed's column, now under Brigadier H. Grant, C.B., Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, who took command on its leaving Agra, reached Mynpoorie on the 24th of October, and occupied the station without opposition.

The Rajah fled a few hours before its arrival, leaving behind him a good deal of property, a few guns, some powder, and 2,30,000 rupees—the treasure left there when the outbreak first took place. The column reached Cawnpore on the 26th of October. An expedition sent out from Agra to Futtehpore Sierree was successful; most of the rebels fled, but some occupied the buildings on the heights, and fought desperately; our loss trifling. All quiet towards the north-west, except in Gopa district, where the rising is not quite quelled yet. Indore mutineers fled from Futtehpore side towards Rajpootana.

Allahabad.—All well.

Attock.—No news.

Arrah.—Nothing new.

Azimghar.—A party of rebels, who crossed the Jaunpore frontier, were severely handled by the Goorkhas; 250 were killed, 181 bodies counted next day, besides many shot in a tank. A small body of police sowars cut up large numbers, and six standards were taken; our loss trifling.

Banda.—A batch of mutineers, who left this place on the 27th of October, with the intention of crossing the Jumna at Chilla Tara and Calpee, are said to have burnt the records of the Collector's and Dewannee office. Koer Sing left, with a body of mutineers, on the 20th, and another party left on the 21st. They appear to have left with the intention of proceeding towards Calpee.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—The disarmed 32nd Native Infantry have been brought down.

Since the dispatch of the last narrative the following troops have arrived:—

Royal Artillery, 612, in "Scotland," "Sydney," and "Lady Jocelyn;" Rifle Brigade, 2nd and 3rd battalions, 903, in "Lady Jocelyn," "United Kingdom," "Sutlej," and "Barham;" 42nd Highlanders, 290, in "Australian;" 54th Foot, 352, in "Lady Jocelyn;" 88th Foot, 627, in "Ulysses" and "Surrey." Recruits (Queen's), 219, in "Bucephalus" recruits (Company's), 664, in "Amazon," "Areta," and "Adelaide."

The Commander-in-chief, with army head-quarters and staff, left on the 27th October, for Cawnpore.

Barilly.—No news. A body of insurgents in Rohileund said to have been defeated and driven off a second time by the force at Nynce Tal.

Benares.—Nothing new.

Berhampore.—All quiet.

Bhaugulpore.—All quiet.

Bhopaul.—No news.

Bolundshuhur.—Nothing new.

Cawnpore.—Brigadier Hope Grant's (late Greathed's) column arrived on the 26th October. The column consisted of two companies of Sappers, 260 Europeans, and 320 Native (Punjaub) Cavalry, 600 Europeans, and 900 Native (Punjaub) Infantry, with ten Horse Artillery guns, a field-battery, two 10-pounder guns, and two 8-inch mortars.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief arrived at Cawnpore on the 3rd November. Brigadier Grant's force, which crossed the Ganges on the 30th October, is now halted just beyond the Bunnee Bridge, by order of the Commander-in-chief.

Chunar.—Nothing new.

Dacca.—No news.

Delhi.—The column under Brigadier Showers occupied Dadree on the 15th October, taking six guns, and subsequently, Koonaud, capturing five lacs of rupees, and cutting off about 400 of Nabob's troops, on the 20th October. After punishing some Mewattees at Sonah, the column was to proceed towards Bullubghur.

The Cashmere troops, under R. Lawrence, joined this column on the 17th October, when this moved towards Jhujjur, the Nawab of which place surrendered himself. Opposition was expected at Jhujjur; but the cantonments were found evacuated: twenty-one guns and much ammunition taken. The Cashmere troops were to occupy Jhujjur. It appears that the King's life has been guaranteed. It does not appear under what circumstances; but inquiries have been made. The King will be sent down to the fort of Allahabad as soon as the road is freely opened. Everything has been prepared for the destruction of the fortifications; but the commencement of the work has been suspended pending further orders, Sir J. Lawrence being opposed to their entire destruction, which would involve an immense outlay, while some sort of wall round the place would be useful hereafter for police purposes.

Dinapore.—All quiet.

Ferozepore.—No news.

Futtehghur.—No news.

Futtehpore.—A battle was fought between this and Cawnpore on the 1st November, near the village of Kudgwa, between the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 500 men, and two 9-pounder guns, under Colonel Powell, Her Majesty's 53rd Foot. The enemy had three guns, were in a strong position, and had a numerous force. Their position was carried, two guns captured, and their camp destroyed. Colonel Powell was killed. In consequence of our force being done up by forced marches it was unable to pursue the enemy; but went into Cawnpore the following day with the wounded. The Banda mutineers appear to have left the Futtehpore district.

Ghaseepore.—All quiet.

Goruckpore.—No news.

Gwalior.—The 1st Division of the Gwalior force, three regiments and three batteries, marched on the 15th, and the remainder, three more regiments, a battery, and the siege-train, on the 16th. The Infantry of the 5th and 6th companies of the 6th Regiment had remained with the Maharajah, the rebels forming two new regiments in their place. The rebels had utterly destroyed the cantonment and lines, and had marched towards Calpee and Cawnpore. Scindia is reported to have been overjoyed at the victory gained at Agra on the 10th of October (reported in last narrative). Scindia was unable to detain the rebels another day at Gwalior, though, by management, he had been enabled to keep them there a month after they threatened to attack Agra.

Hansi and Hissar.—No news.

Hazareebaugh.—Nothing new.

Jhansi.—No news.

Jullundur.—No news.

Jubbulpore.—Nothing new.

Lahore.—All quiet in the Punjaub.

Lucknow.—A report from Brigadier-General Havelock, dated Lucknow Residency, 30th of September, detailing his operations from the date of crossing the Ganges to the relief of the garrison on the 25th of September, accompanies this narrative. Events subsequent to the 25th will be reported by Sir J. Outram, who took command on the junction of the relieving force with the garrison.

Sir J. Outram reports on the 21st of October that his provisions, on a very reduced scale, would last till the 20th of November; but no bullocks would be kept to move the guns.

Major McIntyre reports on the 30th of October from Alumbagh that all was well there, but communication with Sir J. Outram was very uncertain and at long intervals. Reinforcements had reached the Alumbagh, and large supplies of provisions also; and more were being dispatched from Cawnpore.

Meerut.—Nothing new.

Mhow.—No news. All quiet apparently.

Midnapore.—All quiet.

Mirzapore.—All quiet. A body of rebels and mutineers, called 4,000 men, with 100 horse and 16 elephants, was at Robertsgunge on 5th of November, marching westward on the road, followed by the Dinapore men; supposed to be the 32nd mutineers.

Mooltan.—No news.

Nagode.—Bageergoogur has risen. The Thannadar and other Government servants have been killed. The Jubbulpore road is closed; and it is feared that Myhere will follow.

Nagpore.—All quiet.

Neemuch.—An attack was made from Neemuch on the 25th of October to dislodge a body of Mundisore mutineers from Jowrah. Our force succeeded in driving them into the fort. The place was evacuated the next day, and is now occupied by us. Our loss was not heavy.

Nusseerabad.—No news.

Oude.—See under the head of Lucknow. No news from the province generally. The rebels appear to be concentrated at Lucknow.

Patna.—All quiet.

Peshawur.—Nothing new.

Rajpootana.—The Karatoni troops treacherously murdered Major Burton and two sons on the 15th of October. Their object and movement not yet known. Jyepore somewhat unsettled. Jodhpore mutineers moved to near Samghai Lake, supposed to meditate a flight to Rohilcund or to join other disaffected Rajpootana troops.

Runeegunge.—At this station, the termination of the railroad, a dépôt has been formed, for the purpose of finding means for supplying soldiers with all necessaries for proceeding up the country. It is from this station that they commence their journey, either by dāk carriage, bullock-train, or by land. The head-quarters and six companies of the 32nd Native Infantry arrived here on the 22nd October, and quietly gave up their arms. The men have since been brought down to Barrackpore.

Rewah.—The presence of the Madras column at the Chuttra Pass has had such an effect that Rewah is now quite quiet. Captain Osborne had gone into the camp, and had again returned to Rewah. The column had returned to Mirzapore, and proceeded towards Cawnpore. The Rajah had expressed his regret for what had happened; the Sirdars had given up their prisoners, and thrown themselves on the mercy of the Government. Osborne had pardoned them, disarmed the prisoners, and ordered them off. All this was brought about by the presence of the column at the Pass.

Saugor.—Nothing new.

Sehore.—No news.

Trunk Road.—The arrangements made for the transport of troops and their comfort remain very satisfactory. The Commander-in-chief was interrupted on the 30th on his way up, between Jehanabad and Mohumma, by a body of mutineers who were crossing the road. His Excellency returned to Jehanabad, but proceeded on again the same evening.

F. D. ATKINSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, November 9, 1857.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp before Delhi, August 25, 1857.

I DO myself the honor to inclose, for submission to the Commander-in-chief in Bengal, a list of officers of Her Majesty's and the Company's forces who have been killed,

died of wounds or disease, or who have been wounded, belonging to the force operating against Delhi, since the troops took the field.

I have, &c.

H. W. NORMAN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

List of Officers belonging to the Troops employed against Delhi who have been Killed, or who have Died of their Wounds, or from Disease, or who have been Wounded, since the Force took the Field.

*Adjutant-General's Office, Camp before Delhi,
August 24, 1857.*

Killed, or Died of Wounds or Disease.

1. GENERAL the Hon. G. Anson, of Her Majesty's service, Commander-in-chief in India, died of cholera at Kurnaul on the 27th May.
2. Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., of Her Majesty's service, commanding Delhi Field Force, died of cholera in camp before Delhi on the 5th July.
3. Brigadier R. D. Hallifax, of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Delhi Field Force, died of inflammation of the brain, at Kurnaul, on the 1st of June.
4. Colonel C. Chester, 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant-General of the Army, killed in action at Badlee Serai, 8th June.
5. Captain C. W. Russell, 54th Regiment Native Infantry, Orderly Officer, killed in action at Badlee Serai, 8th June.
6. Captain J. W. Delamain, 56th Regiment Native Infantry, Orderly Officer, killed in action at Badlee Serai, 8th June.
7. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel J. L. Mowatt, of Artillery, died of cholera, in camp at Peeplee, on 30th May.
8. First Lieutenant H. G. Perkins, of Artillery, killed in action at Ghazee-ood-deen Nuggur, on 31st May.
9. First Lieutenant T. E. Dickens, of Artillery, died in camp before Delhi on the 27th July, of a wound received in action on the 20th idem.
10. First Lieutenant E. Walker, Engineers, died of cholera in camp before Delhi, on the 18th July.
11. Second Lieutenant E. Jones, Engineers, died in camp before Delhi, on the 24th July, of wounds received in action on the 18th idem.
12. Captain T. M. Greensill, Her Majesty's 24th Regiment, Assistant Field Engineer, accidentally shot while on duty in front of the Metcalfe Picquet on 20th July, and died on following day.
13. Lieutenant C. J. H. Ellis, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, died of cholera in camp before Delhi, on 20th July.
14. Assistant-Surgeon S. Moore, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, died in camp on 2nd June, of a wound received in action at Ghazee-ood-deen Nuggur on 31st of May.
15. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Yule, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, killed in action near Delhi, on the 19th June.
16. Lieutenant W. H. Mountstevens, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, killed in action before Delhi, 9th July.
17. Captain F. Andrews, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, killed in action at Ghazee-ood-deen Nuggur, on 30th May.
18. Ensign W. H. Napier, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, died in camp, on 4th June, 1857, of a wound received in action at Ghazee-ood-deen Nuggur, on 30th May.
19. Lieutenant M. A. Humphrys, late 20th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, died in camp before Delhi, on 20th June, of a wound received in action on the previous day.
20. Captain E. W. J. Knox, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, killed in action before Delhi, 12th June.
21. Lieutenant C. R. Rivers, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, died of cholera in camp before Delhi, 19th July.
22. Lieutenant A. Harrison, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, killed in action at Badlee Serai, 8th June.

23. Lieutenant W. Crozier, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, killed in action before Delhi, 18th July.

24. Surgeon J. Coghlan, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, died of cholera in camp before Delhi, on 9th June.

25. Second Lieutenant S. H. Jackson, 2nd Fusiliers, killed in action before Delhi, 23rd June.

26. Second Lieutenant D. F. Sherriff, 2nd Fusiliers, died in camp before Delhi, on 14th August, of a wound received in action on the 12th idem.

27. Ensign O. C. Walter, 45th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Fusiliers, died of "coup de soleil," received while in action on 18th July.

28. Lieutenant R. W. Alexander, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, temporarily with the Delhi Field Force, having arrived in charge of magazine stores, killed in action, near Delhi, 19th June.

29. Lieutenant S. Ross, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the Sirmoor Battalion, died of cholera in camp before Delhi, on the 19th July.

30. Ensign E. C. Wheatley, 54th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, killed by a cannon shot while on duty at the main picquet on 17th June.

31. Lieutenant J. H. Brown, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry attached to Kumaon Battalion, killed in action before Delhi, on the 6th August.

32. Lieutenant Q. Battye, 56th Regiment Native Infantry, Commandant of Cavalry Guide Corps, died in camp before Delhi, on the 10th June, of a wound received in action on the previous day.

33. Lieutenant J. Yorke, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the 4th Sikh Infantry, died in camp before Delhi, on the 1st July, of a wound received in action on the previous day.

34. Brevet Captain W. G. Law, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the 1st Punjaub Infantry, killed in action before Delhi, 23rd July.

35. Lieutenant E. J. Travers, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, second in command 1st Punjaub Infantry, killed in action before Delhi, 2nd August, 1857. Had been previously slightly wounded, 21st July.

36. Lieutenant F. G. Willock, 6th Light Cavalry, attached to Guide Corps, died in camp before Delhi, 22nd August, of typhoid fever.

37. Captain W. R. H. J. Howell, 1st Fusiliers, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, died of cholera, in camp, at Alipore, 7th June.

Wounded.

1. Brigadier-General N. B. Chamberlain, Officiating Adjutant-General of the Army, severely wounded, 14th July.

2. Colonel A. M. Becher, Quartermaster-General of the Army, severely, 19th June.

3. Captain E. B. Johnson, Staff Officer to Brigadier Wilson's force, slightly, 31st May.

4. Lieutenant F. S. Roberts, Artillery, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, slightly, 14th July.

5. Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, severely, 12th August.

6. Brigadier H. Garbett, commanding Artillery, slightly, 8th August.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel T. Scaton, C.B., 35th Regiment Native Light Infantry, attached to 1st Infantry Brigade, severely, 23rd July.

8. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Drought, 60th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Infantry Brigade, severely, 23rd July.

9. Captain H. E. H. Burnside, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, Major of Brigade, 3rd Infantry Brigade, slightly, 9th July, 1857.

10. Lieutenant F. C. Innes, 60th Regiment Native Infantry, Orderly Officer, slightly, 12th July.

11. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. Mackenzie, Artillery, severely, 2nd July.

12. Captain F. K. Money, Artillery, severely, 23rd July.

13. Captain J. Young, Artillery, slightly, 18th June.

14. Brevet Major H. Tombs, of Artillery, slightly, on 17th June.

15. Captain J. E. Kennion, of Artillery, severely, on 6th August.

16. First Lieutenant A. Light, of Artillery, slightly, on 8th June.

17. First Lieutenant H. P. Bishop, of Artillery, slightly, on 19th June.

18. First Lieutenant A. Bunny, of Artillery, slightly, on 23rd July.

19. First Lieutenant G. Baille, of Artillery, severely, on 10th August.

20. Second Lieutenant C. Hunter, of Artillery, slightly, on 8th June.
21. Second Lieutenant J. Hills, of Artillery, severely, on 9th July.
22. Second Lieutenant P. Thompson, of Artillery, severely, on 14th July.
23. Second Lieutenant A. H. Davidson, of Artillery, severely, on 8th June.
24. Second Lieutenant E. Fraser, of Artillery, severely on 7th August.
25. Second Lieutenant R. T. Hare, of Artillery, slightly, on 8th June.
26. Second Lieutenant H. Chichester, of Artillery, slightly, on 18th July.
27. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Baird Smith, of Engineers, slightly, on 12th August.
28. First Lieutenant F. R. Maunsell, of Engineers, slightly, on 12th August.
29. First Lieutenant J. T. Walker, Bombay Engineers, severely, on the 14th July.
30. First Lieutenant M. Geneste, of Engineers, slightly, on 18th July.
31. First Lieutenant A. E. Perkins, of Engineers, slightly, on 17th June.
32. Second Lieutenant H. A. L. Carnegie, of Engineers, slightly, on 14th July.
33. Lieutenant A. A. de Bourbell, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, severely, on 30th May.
34. Captain E. G. Daniell, Her Majesty's 8th Foot, severely, on 9th July.
35. Brevet Captain E. N. Sandilands, Her Majesty's 8th Foot, slightly, on 10th August.
36. Lieutenant W. W. Pogson, Her Majesty's 8th Foot, slightly, on 23rd July.
37. Ensign T. Simpson, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, slightly, on 16th August.
38. Captain T. B. Williams, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely, on 19th June.
39. Captain C. Jones, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely, on 19th June.
40. Lieutenant Mc Gill, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly, on 19th June.
41. Lieutenant G. C. D. Waters, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly, on 7th August.
42. Lieutenant J. D. Dundas, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly, on 19th June.
43. Lieutenant H. G. Deedes, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly, 12th June.
44. Lieutenant P. J. Curtis, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly, 12th June.
45. Ensign W. G. Turle, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely, on 10th August.
46. Ensign A. S. Heathcote, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly, on 17th June.
47. Ensign E. A. L. Phillips, 11th Native Infantry, attached to Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly, on 12th June; and again, slightly, on 19th June.
48. Lieutenant W. H. W. Pattoun, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely, on 18th July.
49. Lieutenant R. Hutton, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely, on 10th August.
50. Lieutenant C. J. Griffiths, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely, on 9th July.
51. Ensign E. B. Andros, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, slightly, on 9th July.
52. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly, on 8th June.
53. Captain R. Dawson, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, severely, on 8th June.
54. Lieutenant J. R. S. Fitzgerald, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly, on 8th June.
55. Lieutenant R. Barter, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, severely, on 8th June.
56. Lieutenant C. R. Rivers, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly, on 8th June; again, slightly, on 14th July; since dead from cholera.
57. Lieutenant G. C. N. Faithfull, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly, on 14th July.
58. Ensign C. M. Pym, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly, on 8th June.
59. Assistant Surgeon S. A. Lithgow, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly, 8th June.
60. Colonel J. Welchman, 1st Fusiliers, severely, 23rd June.
61. Captain S. Greville, 1st Fusiliers, slightly, 8th June; and again slightly, 12th August.
62. Captain E. Brown, 1st Fusiliers, severely, on 17th June.
63. Lieutenant J. W. Daniell, 1st Fusiliers, severely, on 14th July.
64. Second Lieutenant A. G. Owen, slightly, 12th August.
65. Second Lieutenant N. Ellis, slightly, 8th June.
66. Captain D. Kemp, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Fusiliers, severely, on 9th July.
67. Lieutenant C. R. Blair, 2nd Fusiliers, very severely, on 31st June.
68. Lieutenant J. T. Harris, 2nd Fusiliers, severely, on 27th June.
69. Lieutenant T. N. Walker, 60th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Fusiliers, slightly, on 18th July.
70. Lieutenant S. Ross, 9th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, slightly, on 14th July; since dead from cholera.

71. Lieutenant A. Tulloch, 20th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, severely on 14th July.
72. Lieutenant H. D. E. W. Chester, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, slightly, on 14th July.
73. Lieutenant A. H. Eckford, 69th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, slightly, on 9th July.
74. Lieutenant A. B. Temple, 49th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to Kumaon Battalion, slightly, on 6th August.
75. Lieutenant C. F. Packe, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikh Infantry, severely, 30th June.
76. Lieutenant A. Pullan, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikh Infantry, severely, 9th July.
77. Captain H. Daly, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, Officiating Commandant, Guide Corps, severely, 19th June.
78. Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy, 62nd Native Infantry, officiating second in command Guide Corps, severely, on 12th June.
79. Lieutenant R. H. Shebbeare, 60th Native Infantry, officiating second in command Guide Corps, slightly, in three places, on 14th July.
80. Lieutenant C. W. Hawes, 43rd Light Infantry, Adjutant, Guide Corps, slightly on 9th June, and again slightly on 14th July.
81. Lieutenant A. W. Murray, 42nd Light Infantry, attached to Guide Corps, slightly, on 23rd of June, and severely on 9th July.
82. Lieutenant H. de Brett, 57th Native Infantry, attached to Guide Corps, slightly, on 14th July.
83. Ensign O. J. Chalmers, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, attached to Guide Corps, slightly, on 5th of July.
84. Lieutenant H. T. Pollock, 35th Light Infantry, attached to 1st Punjaub Infantry, severely, on 14th July.
85. Major J. Coke, commanding 1st Punjaub Infantry, severely, on 12th August.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow Residency, September 30, 1857.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES OUTRAM having, with characteristic generosity of feeling, declared that the command of the force should remain in my hands, and that he would accompany it as Civil Commissioner only, until a junction could be effected with the gallant and enduring garrison of this place, I have to request that you will inform his Excellency the Commander-in-chief that this purpose was effected on the evening of the 25th instant; but I must first refer to antecedent events. I crossed the Sye on the 22nd instant, the bridge at Bunnee not having been broken. On the 23rd I found myself in the presence of the enemy, who had taken a strong position, his left posted in the inclosure of the Alumbagh, and his centre and right on low heights.

The head of my column at first suffered from the fire of his guns, as it was compelled to pass along the Trunk Road between morasses; but as soon as my regiment could be deployed along his front, and his right enveloped by my left, victory decided for us, and we captured five guns. Sir J. Outram, with his accustomed gallantry, pressed our advance close down to the canal; but as the enemy fired with his Artillery and with guns from the city, it was not possible to maintain this, or a less advanced position, for a time, but it became necessary to throw our right in the Alumbagh, and retire our left; and even we were incessantly cannonaded throughout the twenty-four hours; and the Cavalry, 1,500 strong, swept round through lofty cultivation, and the sudden interruption [*sic*] upon our baggage massed in our rear.

The soldiers of the 90th Regiment, forming baggage-guard, received the charge with gallantry, and lost some brave officers and men; shooting down, however, 25 of the troopers, and putting the whole body to flight. They were finally driven off by two guns of Captain Olpherts' battery.

The troops had been marching three days, under a perfect deluge of rain; irregularly fed, and badly housed in villages. It was thought necessary to pitch tents, and permit them to halt on the 24th. The assault on the city was deferred until the 25th. On that

morning our baggage and tents were deposited in the Alumbagh, under an escort, and we advanced. The first brigade, under Sir J. Outram's personal leading, drove the enemy from a succession of gardens and walled inclosures, supported by the two brigades which I accompanied. Both brigades were established on the canal at the bridge of the Charbagh. From this point, the direct road to the Residency is a little less than two miles, but it is known to have been cut by trenches, and crossed by palisades at short intervals, the houses, also, being all loop-holed. Progress in this direction was opposed; so the united column pushed and deployed along the narrow road which skirts the left bank of the canal. Its advance was not seriously interrupted until it came opposite the King's Palace or Kissurahbagh, where two guns and a body of mercenary troops were entrenched. From this entrenchment a fire of grape and musketry was poured, under which nothing could live; the artillery and troops had to pass a bridge partially under its influence, but were then shrouded by the buildings adjacent to the Palace of Fhurced Buksh.

Darkness was coming on, and it was proposed to halt within the Court of this mahal for the night; but I esteemed it to be of such importance not to leave this beleaguered garrison, knowing that succour was at hand, that I ordered the main body of the 78th Highlanders and the regiment of Ferozepore to advance.

This column rushed on with a desperate [sic] by Sir J. Outram and myself, Lieutenants Hudson and Hargood, of my staff; and overcoming every obstacle, established itself within the inclosure of the Residency.

The garrison may be more easily conceived than described; but it was not until the next evening that the whole of my troops, guns, tumbrils, and sick and wounded, continually exposed to the attack of the enemy, could be brought, step by step, within this inclosure, and the adjacent Palace of Fhurced Buksh.

To form a notion of the obstacles overcome, a reference must be made to the events that are known to have occurred at Buenos Ayres and Saragossa. Our advance was through streets of flat-roofed and loop-holed houses, each forming a separate fortress. I am filled with surprise at the success of operations which demanded the efforts of 10,000 good troops; the advantage has cost us dearly.

The killed, wounded, and missing—the latter being wounded soldiers, who, I regret to say, have fallen into the hands of a merciless foe—amount to 464 officers and men. Brigadier-General Neill, commanding 1st Brigade; Major ———, commanding Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Bazeley, a volunteer with the force, are killed. Colonel Campbell, commanding 90th Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler, my Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General; and Lieutenant Havelock, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; are severely, but not dangerously, wounded.

Sir James Outram received a flesh-wound in the arm in the early part of the action, near Charbagh, but nothing would subdue his spirit; and, though faint from loss of blood, he continued, to the end of the operation, to sit on his horse, which he only dismounted at the gate of the Residency. As he has now assumed the command, I leave to him the narration of all events subsequent to the 25th instant.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

Captain Bruce, for Major-General Sir J. Outram, to the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 27, 1857.

IN Major-General Outram's letter of the 26th of September, Lieutenant Wild, 40th Native Infantry, was erroneously mentioned as killed: he is alive. In a note of the 21st of October, the General says, "Our food, upon a very reduced allowance indeed, may last until the 20th, but we should have no bullocks left to move the guns."

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, October 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a letter, in original, from Major-General G. E. Gowan, C.B., commanding in the Upper Provinces, dated 3rd September, 1857, giving port from Brigadier-General J. Nicholson of his action with the mutineers at

Nujufghur on the 25th of August, 1857, in which the enemy suffered a total defeat, with loss of guns, baggage, and camp equipage.

2. Sir Colin Campbell, I am to state, has, through Major-General A. Wilson, expressed to Brigadier-General Nicholson, and the detachment under his command, the great satisfaction he has derived from the perusal of this brilliant affair.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

Major-General Gowan to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Calcutta.

Sir,

Lahore, September 3, 1857.

I DO myself the honour to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the accompanying copy of a dispatch dated the 30th ultimo, from Major-General A. Wilson, commanding the Delhi field force, inclosing a report from Brigadier-General Nicholson, of his successful action with the mutineers at Nujufghur on the 25th idem; and I beg to express my entire concurrence in the praise bestowed by Major-General Wilson on the manner in which Brigadier-General Nicholson conducted the operation with which he was entrusted, and on the troops employed for their gallantry and steadiness in action, as well as for their cheerfulness under privation and fatigue.

I have, &c.

G. E. GOWAN, *Major-General,*
Commanding in the Upper Provinces.

Inclosure 8 in No. 1.

Major-General Wilson to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp before Delhi, August 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Gowan, C.B., commanding the forces in the Upper Provinces, and for submission to Government, that, learning that a large force of rebels had moved out from the city in the direction of Nujufghur, for the purpose of attacking us in the rear, cutting off our supplies, and capturing the siege-train, now *en route* from Ferozepore, I detached a column under Brigadier-General Nicholson, on the morning of the 25th instant, to intercept them.

I inclose herewith the Brigadier-General's report of his operations, with plans of the route pursued by the column, and of the action of Nujufghur, with returns of the killed and wounded, and ammunition expended, as well as of the captured ordnance and ammunition. I also inclose copy of a field force order I have issued on the occasion.

To Brigadier-General Nicholson's judgment, energy, and determination, I attribute mainly the glorious result of the expedition; and, next, to the steadiness and gallantry in action, and the cheerfulness, under great privation and fatigue, exhibited by the officers and men placed under his Government.

They all most richly deserve my highest praise, and, in forwarding this report for submission to Government, I beg that Major-General Gowan will bring to the favorable notice of Government the name of Brigadier-General J. Nicholson, as well as all those officers mentioned in his report, as those to whom he was most indebted for their services on this occasion.

I have, &c.

A. WILSON.

Inclosure 9 in No. 1.

Field Force Orders by Major-General Wilson.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Delhi, August 30, 1857.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILSON, commanding the force, begs to offer his most hearty thanks and congratulations to Brigadier-General Nicholson, and the force which moved from camp under his command on the morning of the 25th instant, on the very successful

issue of the operations they were engaged in. This force made a march of eighteen miles over a country intersected with swamps, at the end of which they fought an action with the enemy variously estimated at 4,000 to 6,000 men, gained a complete victory, capturing all the enemy's guns (thirteen in number), and, owing to the difficulty in getting up the baggage and provisions, had to bivouac on the ground without food or covering of any kind. The next day the troops marched back, arriving in camp the same evening.

2. The Major-General considers he is indebted for the glorious result of these operations to the judgment and energy displayed by Brigadier-General Nicholson, the steadiness and gallantry of the troops in action, and the cheerfulness with which they bore the fatigue and hardships they were called upon to undergo.

3. The Major-General has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from Brigadier-General Nicholson's report, and in assuring all therein-mentioned that he will bring them to favorable notice in his report to the Commander of the Forces in the Upper Provinces, for submission to Government.

Inclosure 10 in No. 1.

Brigadier-General Nicholson to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Delhi Field Force.

Sir,

Camp 4th Infantry Brigade, before Delhi, August 28, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Wilson, commanding before Delhi, that agreeably to his orders, I marched from this at daybreak on the 25th, with the troops noted in the margin,* to intercept a force of the enemy, said to be moving from Delhi towards Bahadoorghur, with the intention of attacking us in rear.

On my arrival at the village of Nanglooc, about nine miles from this (and to reach which I had to cross two difficult swamps), I learned that the enemy had been at Talmu the previous day, and would probably reach Nujufghur in the course of the afternoon; I, therefore, decided on leaving the Bahadoorghur road, and, if possible, coming up with and routing the enemy at Nujufghur before night-fall.

I crossed a tolerably deep and broad ford over a branch of the Nujufghur Jheel, near the village of Bassrowla, at about 4 P.M., and found the enemy in position on my left and front, extending from the bridge over the Nujufghur canal to the town of Nujufghur itself, a distance of a mile and three-quarters or two miles. Their strongest point was an old serai on their left centre, in which they had four guns; nine more guns were between this and the bridge.

It was 5 o'clock before the troops were across the ford and parallel with the position; as the enemy was so far advanced, and I had no guides, I laboured under the disadvantage of being compelled to make a very hasty reconnaissance.

The plan which I determined on was, to force the left centre (which, as I have said, was the strongest part of the position), and then changing front to the left, to sweep down their line of guns towards the bridge.

I accordingly formed up Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, the 1st Fusiliers, and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry (with the exception of 100 men of each corps, whom I had had told off on the march, as a rearguard and reserve), with four guns on the right and ten on the left flank, supported by the squadron 9th Lancers and Guide Cavalry; and, after the Artillery had fired in a few rounds, I advanced, and charged with the Infantry.

The enemy was driven out with scarcely any numerical loss to us (though Her Majesty's 61st had a most gallant and promising officer, Lieutenant Gabbett, mortally wounded); and I then changed front to the left, and so turned the position in which their guns were. The enemy made little resistance as we advanced, and were soon in full retreat across the bridge, with our guns playing upon them; thirteen of their field-pieces having fallen into our hands.

At the same time that I attacked the serai, I directed Lieutenant Lumsden, Officiating Commandant of Major Coke's corps, the 1st Punjaub Infantry, to advance and clear the town of Nujufghur, on our right. This service was well performed by Lieutenant Lumsden, who, after passing through the town, brought his right shoulders forward and followed in rear of the main line.

The enemy's guns were now all in our possession, and I supposed the conflict at an

* One squadron Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; sixteen guns Horse Artillery; 120 Guide Cavalry; 80 of 2nd Punjaub Cavalry; wing of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, 420 bayonets; 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 380 bayonets; 1st Punjaub Infantry, 400 bayonets; 2nd Punjaub Infantry 400 bayonets; detachment of Sappers and Miners, 30; 200 Mooltanee Horse.

end, when it was reported to me that a few men had concealed themselves in the little village of Nuglee, which was at this time a few hundred yards in rear of our line. I immediately sent orders to Lieutenant Lumsden, who was then nearly abreast of the village, to drive them out; but, though few in number, they had remained so long that our troops were on all sides of them, and seeing no line of retreat open, they fought with extreme desperation.

Lieutenant Lumsden was, I regret to say, killed, with eleven of his men; twenty six more were wounded, and I was obliged to send back the 61st Regiment to reinforce the 1st Punjaub Infantry; this corps also suffered the loss of another gallant officer, Lieutenant Elkington, dangerously wounded, and five men killed, and several more were wounded before the village was in our possession.

The enemy's Cavalry, apparently not less than 1,000 strong, more than once made a show of charging during the action, but were on each occasion driven back by the fire of our artillery. Our own Cavalry I regretted much my inability to employ against them, but I had been obliged to leave the squadron 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, under Lieutenant Nicholson, and 120 of the Mooltanees, to look after the baggage; and I had, of Lancers, Guides, and Mooltanees, not more than 300 left to escort the guns and form a reserve.

I passed the night at the bridge with the 1st Fusiliers and 2nd Punjaub Infantry, and a detachment of Artillery and Lancers. I had the bridge mined and blown up by the Sappers, and all the waggons and tumbrils which I had not the means of bringing away were also blown up by Major Tombs; shortly after daybreak, I started on my return to camp, and fearing lest more rain should render the ground (already sufficiently difficult) quite impracticable, I brought the column in the same evening.

It only now remains for me to fulfil the pleasing duty of expressing my extreme satisfaction with the conduct of the troops in these operations. No soldiers ever advanced to the attack of a position with greater gallantry and steadiness than Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, the 1st Fusiliers, and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry. No Infantry was ever more ably assisted by Artillery. Major Coke's Regiment, under its gallant and lamented Officiating Commandant, Lieutenant Lumsden, sustained its high reputation.

The troops are likewise entitled to great credit for the cheerfulness with which they bore the hardships they were exposed to; they marched at daybreak, and had to cross two difficult swamps before their arrival at Nanglooc, and as it would not have been prudent to take the baggage across the ford at Baprowla, they were obliged, after fourteen hours' marching and fighting, to bivouac on the field without food or covering of any kind.

The officers to whom I am most indebted for their services on this occasion, and whom I would beg to bring prominently to the favourable notice of the Major-General, are Major Tombs, commanding the Artillery (this officer's merits are so well known to the Major-General that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon them), Major Jacob, commanding 1st Fusiliers, Captain Green, commanding 2nd Punjaub Infantry, and Captains Remington and Blunt, and Lieutenants Wilson and Sankey of the Artillery. I also received every assistance from my Staff and orderly officers, Captain Blane, Her Majesty's 52nd, my Brigade-Major; Captain Shute, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Trench, 35th Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Dixon, late 9th Light Cavalry, my orderly officers; and Lieutenant R. C. Low, on the Staff of the Major-General Commanding.

Lieutenant Sarell, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, to whom I entrusted the command of the Cavalry, with the guns during the action, and of the rear-guard on the 26th, performed these duties very much to my satisfaction. The same remarks apply to Captain Gordon, Her Majesty's 61st, who commanded the reserve during the action and night of the 25th.

Sir Theophilus Metcalfe was good enough to accompany and give me the benefit of his local knowledge; he was also present and very forward in the attack on the serai.

Lieutenant Geneste, of the Engineers, deserves credit for the very complete and successful manner in which he blew up the bridge.

I inclose a return of captured guns and ordnance stores, a casualty roll, and a sketch of the ground prepared by Captain Shute, of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

I have, &c.

J. NICHOLSON, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding 4th Infantry Brigade.

Inclosure 11 in No. 1.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded of Brigadier-General Nicholson's Force in the Action with the Mutineers at Nujughur, August 25, 1857.

Corps.	Killed.								Wounded.								Remarks.		
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons and As- sistant Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File. Trooper.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons and As- sistant Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commissioned Officers.		Drummers, Rank and File. Troopers.	Horses.
Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Doing duty as an artilleryman.
Her Majesty's 9th Lancers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse Artillery	1	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	4	
Guide Cavalry	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	Captain French's horse was shot under him in the serai.
2nd Punjaub Cavalry	
Her Majesty's 61st Regiment	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	15	..	
1st European Bengal Fusiliers	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	
1st Punjaub Infantry	1	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	22	..	
2nd Punjaub Infantry	2	5	..	
Grand Total	2	..	..	..	5	18	16	1	..	1	1	..	..	11	56	4	
	25								70								4		

J. NICHOLSON.

Inclosure 12 in No. 1.

Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded in the Action of the 25th August.

Killed.—Lieutenant N. H. Lumsden, Officiating Commandant 1st Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant Gabbett, Her Majesty's 61st.

Wounded.—Lieutenant Elkington, Her Majesty's 61st, dangerously; Assistant Surgeon Ireland, Horse Artillery, dangerously; Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers, slight contusion.

S. BLANE, *Captain,*
Major of Brigade.

Inclosure 13 in No. 1.

RETURN of Small-arm Ammunition expended by Brigadier-General Nicholson's Force, in the Action with the Mutineers at Nujufgurh, August 25, 1857.

Corps.	Balled Rifle.	Common Musket.	Caps.	Remarks.
Wing of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment ..	595	3,054	4,561	
1st European Bengal Fusiliers	260	775	1,435	
1st Punjaub Infantry	8,620	..	10,400	
2nd Punjaub Infantry	2,283	1,897	5,380	
Grand Total	11,758	5,726	21,776	
	17,484		21,776	

(Signed) J. NICHOLSON.

Inclosure 14 in No. 1.

RECORD of the Expenditure of Ammunition, &c., in the Detachment of Artillery attached to the Force under Brigadier-General Nicholson, on the 25th and 26th August, 1857.

		Round Shot.	Common Shell.	Shrapnell.	Grape.	Priming.	Portfires.	Slow-match.	Remarks.	
1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery						lbs.		sk.	<p>This return shows the actual expenditure of ammunition. About 300 rounds of shot and shell were filled in from the enemy's waggons, and brought back by troops. A number of portfires, priming cartridges, &c. were also taken, and mixed up with our own ammunition; hence the difficulty of ascertaining the exact expenditure.</p>	
12-pounder howitzer	19	1	..	} 18	19	14				
6-pounder gun	251	..	..					
2nd Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery										
12-pounder howitzer	23	..	} not known						
6-pounder gun	170	2	..							
2nd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery										
12-pounder howitzer .. ..	..	8	12	..	} 12	36	40		
6-pounder gun	142	..	16	..						
Total	563	27	54	..	..	..	..

Camp before Delhi, August 27, 1857.

H. TOMBS, *Major,*
Commanding Detachment Artillery.

* * Inclosure 15 in No. 1.

List of captured Ordnance and Ordnance Stores received into the Park, on the 26th August, 1857, from Brigadier-General Nicholson's Column.

	No.
Buckets, wooden, gun	4
Boxes, brass, trunnion	2
Caps, canvass, for sponges, field-gun	8
" muzzle, howitzer or mortar	2
" percussion, for guns	350
" muskets	13,300
Carriages, ammunition, with limber, 6-pounder.	2
" limber, spare	1
" field, with limber and E. S., gun, 9-pounder	2
" " " 6-pounder	4
" " " howitzer, 24-pounder	4
" " " 12-pounder	2
" " " gun, 4-pounder	2
" " " 3-pounder	2
Cartridges, siege, empty, howitzer, 12-pounder	8
" " " gun, 9-pounder	11
" " " 6-pounder	19
" " " 4-pounder	3
" " " 3-pounder	3
" filled " 6-pounder	253
" loose " 6-pounder	48
" serge " 9-pounder	17
" linen " 6-pounder	98
" " " 9-pounder	70
" serge " 4-pounder	39
" " howitzer, 12-pounder	24
" linen, 4-pounder	200
" 3-pounder	200
Cartridges, serge, filled, priming with Curwah cases	12
Draft Equipment—	
Chains, locking, field-carriage	7
" sinking, collar-bar	12
Collar-bars, iron	10
Drag ropes, field-carriage	15
Esses, iron	7
Keys, pole-pin	42
Pins, linch	19
" pole	8
" swivel, or collar-bar	12
Washers, iron drag, field-carriage.	17
Implements, Fusee—	
Augur, hand, with regulator	2
Mallets, driving or setting, small	6
Pincers, iron	6
Pouches, leather fusee, 3 in a set	1
Setter, common, large	1
" small	8
Vices, hand	5
Implements, Gun—	
Bit, spiral	2
Cartouches, leather	37
" copper	7
Drafts, gun	10
Hammer with turnscrew	1
" wrench	3
Handspikes, common field	3
Pincers, gun	6
Sockets, portfire	4
Pouches, priming	3
Spikes, jagged	2
" spring	3
Wadhooks, field	7
Wires, priming	17
Wrenches, iron	5
Instrument scale, Gunter, brass, 1 foot	1
Portfires	120
Cloth, waxed, O. P.	98 feet
Line, seizing, prepared	8 sks.
Locks, pad, iron, single without	9
Match, gun-cotton	6 sks.
Measures, copper, small-arm, 3 drams	2
" powder	1

Ordnance, brass gun, 4-pounder	2
" " 3-pounder	2
" " 9-pounder	2
" " 6-pounder	4
" brass howitzer, 12-pounder	2
" " 24-pounder	1
Shells, spherical, filled and fired, 12-pounder	18
" " 9-pounder	12
" " 6-pounder	79
Shot, case, fixed to bottoms, howitzer, 12-pounder	16
" " gun, 9-pounder	14
" " " 6-pounder	50
" round, gun, 12-pounder	23
" " " 6-pounder	103
" loose " 6-pounder	134
Sponges, field-gun, 6-pounder	1
" howitzer, 12-pounder	1
Tool, Artificers'—	
Handles for tools of sorts	12
Files, 3-square, 4th size	1
Gimlets, common	3
Rasps, flat, 2nd size	1
" half-round, 2nd size	1
" " 3rd size	1
Saw-setters	7
Axes, pick	1
Mamooties	5
Wheels, wooden, field carriage	1
Waggons, complete, blown up on the ground	11
Limbers and store carts, ditto	6

H. TOMBS, Major,
Commanding Detachment Artillery.

Camp before Delhi, August 27, 1857.

Inclosure 16 in No. 1.

The Political Agent, Gwalior, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 17, 1857.

SCINDIA writes that, on the 15th of October, three of the rebel regiments and three batteries marched, and that next day three regiments, a battery, and the siege-train, would follow them on the road towards Salom, Calpee, and Cawnpore; but where they would actually go, no one knows. The rebels had formed two new regiments instead of the 5th and 6th Contingents Infantry of the former, and six companies of the latter are with Scindia; they had utterly destroyed the cantonment and lines. Scindia was overjoyed at our victory here on the 10th.

The Nena Sahib, who is believed, at Cawnpore, to be moving towards Gwalior, probably intends to join this rebel force.

Inclosure 17 in No. 1.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Agra Fort, October 19, 1857.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying reports and returns received from Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, commanding at Agra, and Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, commanding the moveable column detached from the force before Delhi, describing the action of the 10th instant, in which a large force of the mutineers was completely routed, with loss of all their guns and camp, and the plunder which they had previously accumulated.

2. These reports are so full and clear that little is left to be added on the part of the Chief Commissioner, beyond a brief recapitulation of the events which preceded the

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attack upon the cantonments, and an acknowledgment of the services of those officers and troops to whom, under Providence, this success is to be attributed.

3. The daily communications which have been made from the Intelligence Department will have informed his Lordship of the movements of the Mhow mutineers, who remained, apparently, undecided as to their subsequent course, at Dholepore, until they were reinforced by the Neemuch Brigade, when an attack upon Agra seems to have been finally determined upon.

4. For several days there was a report that an onward move would be made on the following day, but no actual change took place until the 6th, when the force broke ground, and intimation of this was received and communicated to the military authorities the same day.

5. Colonel Greathed, with his column, had by this date arrived at Ackrabad, one march from Allyghur, on the Trunk Road, in the direction of Cawnpore, and an express was immediately dispatched, requesting him to advance towards Agra, unless he had good grounds for believing that he could come up with the fugitive brigade of mutineers, which was pressing towards the eastward.

6. The information of subsequent days proved the necessity for obtaining reinforcements for the protection of Agra, and Colonel Greathed was therefore directed, on the 7th, and by a subsequent more urgent letter on the 8th, to hasten towards this place, and in case of any delay in advancing the main column, to push forward, at all events, 500 Cavalry, and a troop of Horse Artillery.

7. On the morning of the 9th, a vidette of Militia Cavalry which had been sent out to reconnoitre, was driven in by the enemy's Horse, and pursued to within two or three miles of cantonments. This occurrence proving the close proximity of the enemy, was communicated to Colonel Greathed at once, and it was deemed of sufficient importance to render it advisable to forward the letter by an officer. This service was performed by Captain Patton, of the 3rd European Regiment, Fort Adjutant of Agra, and the Chief Commissioner desires to acknowledge his obligation to this willing and energetic officer for the promptitude with which the dispatch was conveyed to Colonel Greathed's camp.

8. The subsequent events and their result are detailed in the reports. The Chief Commissioner would only observe that to Colonel Cotton's high personal qualifications, both as a soldier and commander, we owe the completeness of this success. Led by him, the tired troops were inspired to continue the pursuit of the flying enemy, until the capture of all his guns, camp, and plunder, deprived him of the means of further aggression, and rendered the dissolution of his army inevitable.

9. Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, commanding the moveable column, brought his men into action with a rapidity and precision that entitle him to the highest praise, and when it is remembered that the column had only just come off a long and harassing forced march, the steadiness of the men and coolness of the officers entitle all to the warmest commendation.

10. It gives the Chief Commissioner much pleasure to bring specially to the notice of his Lordship the services on this occasion of:—Major Ouvry, commanding the Cavalry; Major Turner, commanding the Artillery; Captains Remington and Blunt, of the Artillery; Captain Bourchier, commanding Light Field Battery; Lieutenant Pearson, commanding No. 21 Light Field Battery; Captain Anson, commanding Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; Captain Watson, commanding 1st Punjaub Cavalry; Lieutenant Probyn, commanding 2nd Punjaub Cavalry; Lieutenant Younghusband, commanding 5th Punjaub Cavalry; Captain Hinde, commanding Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; Captain Gordon, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; Captain Green, commanding 2nd Punjaub Infantry; Captain Paul, commanding 4th Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant Gough, commanding Hodson's Horse; Lieutenant Lang, of Engineers; Colonel Riddell, of the 3rd European Regiment; Lieutenant Vere, commanding Agra Militia Cavalry; Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army; Captain Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Captain Dickens, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General; Captain Anson and Lieutenant Ximenes, Orderly Officers to Colonel Greathed; Captain Bannatyne, Brigade-Major, Moveable Column; Major Macleod, Engineers; Major Montgomery, Brigade-Major; Captain Patton, 3rd European Regiment, Fort Adjutant, and Captain Rawlins, on the personal staff of Colonel Cotton, commanding; Major Eld; Captain Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Moveable Column.

11. The trifling loss of our troops in killed would have been a subject of more sincere congratulation had not the list included the name of Captain French, of the 9th Lancers. This valuable officer fell mortally wounded in a most spirited and decisive charge in which his regiment, led by Captain Anson, broke and dispersed the enemy's Cavalry.

12. Lieutenant Jones was at the same time severely wounded; but he is, I trust, now in a fair way of recovery.

13. Subsequent information shows the enemy's force, scattered and dispirited, are endeavoring, in small disorganised parties to reach the vicinity of their homes, which are chiefly in the Oude provinces.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 18 in No. 1.

The Officer commanding at Agra to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Sir,

Fort, Agra, October 13, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, and transmission to Government, the following account of the action which took place at this station, on the 10th instant, with the mutinous troops from Mhow (23rd Native Infantry, and 1st Light Cavalry), increased by part of the fugitive forces from Delhi, and malcontents from Dholepore and the neighbourhood, and which resulted in the most complete rout of the enemy, with the loss of all their guns, camp equipage, baggage, and plunder.

The Chief Commissioner is aware of the very imperfect information we have from time to time received of the movements of this body, and that it was not until about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when I was arranging with him for moving out the troops to the Kharee river, that intelligence was brought in that a sudden attack had been made on the camp of the moveable column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, which had arrived that morning.

I lost no time in repairing to the camp, when I took command, and found that the enemy, who were now completely hidden by the high standing crops, had opened a heavy fire from a strong battery in the centre, supported by several guns on each flank, and were sweeping our position with a powerful cross-fire.

Our troops had been drawn up by Colonel Greathed in a most judicious manner; a flank attack made by a large body of Cavalry, under cover of the Khelatee Ghilzie lines, had been effectually repulsed, with great loss to them, by a brilliant charge of the picket of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, led by Captain French and Lieutenant Jones.

Their attack was then soon overpowered, and turned into a complete rout, notwithstanding several ineffectual attempts to make a stand; our guns following them up steadily, and the Cavalry cutting up all within their reach on both sides of the road. The pursuit was continued during the rest of the day, for a distance of eleven miles, until the enemy had been driven across the Kharee, and thoroughly dispersed with the loss of all their guns, twelve in number, camp equipage, baggage, and plunder.

Considering that the attack was made before the camp was pitched, and after the troops (with the exception of the 3rd European Regiment, and Lieutenant Pearson's battery) had performed a long and harassing forced march, and been under arms for fully twenty-six hours, too much praise cannot be bestowed in this brilliant affair; but especially is praise due to the detachment of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, whose charge I have noticed above, and who, in addition to several of their men disabled, and to Lieutenant Jones, who was very severely wounded, had the misfortune to lose their commanding officer, Captain French, whose untimely death is a great loss to the service.

In connection with this action, it is my desire to bring prominently to the notice of the Government, and the Chief Commissioner, Major Ouvry, commanding the Cavalry, Major Turner, commanding the Artillery, and Captains Remington and Blunt, of that branch also, Captain Bouchier, commanding Light Field Battery, and Lieutenant Pearson, commanding No. 21 Light Field Battery, Captain Anson, commanding Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Captain Watson, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, Lieutenant Probyn, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, Lieutenant Younghusband, 5th Punjaub Cavalry, Captain Green, 2nd Punjaub Infantry, Captain Paul, 4th Infantry, Lieutenant Gough, commanding Hodson's Horse, and Lieutenant Lang, of the Engineers, Colonel Riddell, of the 3rd European Regiment, Lieutenant Vere, and all under their command. To Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, Captain Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Captain Anson, orderly officer to Colonel Greathed, Captain Bammatyne, Brigade-Major of the moveable column, Majors McLeod and Montgomery, Brigade-Major, Captains Patton and

Rawlins, my personal staff, Major Eld and Captain Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, moveable column, I feel indebted for their services in the field. To Colonel Greathed, commanding the moveable column, who apparently was not aware of my being on the field until I had ordered the advance, my thanks are due for the assistance rendered in the pursuit.

I beg to append a return of killed and wounded, and a list of the ordnance taken, amongst which will be observed several pieces of large calibre.

I have, &c.

H. COTTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding at Agra.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
European Officers	1	4	..
Non-commissioned Officers and Men	4	24	..
Natives	6	28	2
Total	11	56	—

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H. COTTON, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding at Agia.

Inclosure 20 in No. 1.

DESCRIPTION and Measurement of Brass Ordnance captured from the Enemy on the 10th instant.

Description.	Length of Gun.	Diameter of Bore at Base Ring.	Diameter at Muzzle Swell.	Diameter of Bore.	Remarks.
No. 1. Ordnance Brass Gun, Native manufacture	118·5	22·56	17·05	5·32	Between 18 and 24-pounder
2. Ditto ditto ..	66·9	18·65	13·7	4·73	Over 12-pounder
3. Ditto ditto ..	92·7	16·55	13·55	4·4	Under 12-pounder
4. Ditto ditto ..	51·4	11·4	8·33	4·07	Under 9-pounder
5. Ditto ditto ..	50·7	11·8	9·8	3·86	7-pounder
6. Ditto ditto ..	54·2	10·9	8·65	3·89	7-pounder
7. Ditto ditto ..	63·4	12·25	9·63	4·07	8-pounder
8. Ditto ditto ..	42·95	10·12	8·15	3·49	Under 6-pounder
9. 9-pounder Gun, Government manufacture	69·1	10·83	8·62	4·3	
10. Ditto ditto ..	69·1	11·52	8·9	4·3	
11. Ditto ditto ..	69·1	11·52	8·87	4·2	
12. Ditto ditto ..	69·1	11·52	8·85	4·2	

H. COTTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding at Agra.*

Inclosure 21 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, commanding Moveable Column, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Field Force, Delhi.

Sir,

Camp, Agra, October 13, 1857.

IN recapitulation of my hasty letter of the 11th instant I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Field Force, Delhi, that, after a march of forty-four miles in twenty-eight hours, the moveable column under my command encamped on the parade-ground at this station at 8 A.M., on the 10th instant. At half-past 10 o'clock four guns were heard by us on our right flank, and the assembly was sounded. I galloped on the front, and found the Artillery already in action, and the 9th Lancers in their saddles, formed up in squadrons. The enemy had attacked our front and right flank with his artillery, which raked the camp. On seeing this, I moved with Her Majesty's 8th (the King's Regiment) and the 4th Punjaub Infantry (taking with me on the way the three squadrons of the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjaub Cavalry) to the right, with the view of out-flanking and capturing the guns on that flank. I must not omit to mention that when I reached the front, three minutes after this surprise, I found the whole of the troops, without exception, drawn up on their respective alarm-posts, as if for parade. I extended the Infantry along the road leading from the parade-ground to the Infantry barracks, in skirmishing order, with supports, with orders to advance to their front and clear the compounds of the enemy's Infantry. Taking with me the Punjaub Cavalry, I then proceeded to the European barracks, and pointed out to Lieutenant Watson the open ground upon which I conceived he might work with effect; how admirably he did so will be seen in his own report. By this time the Agra 9-pounder battery came up, and I advanced it in support of the right flank of the Infantry, on the road leading from the Artillery parade-ground, and the inclosures were speedily cleared. In doing this, the 4th Punjaub Infantry distinguished itself, as it did throughout the day. The advance of the infantry and battery enabled Lieutenant Watson to make the charge and capture the guns and standards, and after that the enemy did not make any stand, although they continued

to fire round shots as they retreated. I continued the pursuit to a village three miles on the Gwalior road, and halted, to enable the left to come up. Here we were joined by the 3rd European Regiment, who took their place in the line, detaching two companies to support the Punjaub Infantry engaged in driving out the enemy, who still hung on our flanks in the jungle and topes on our right.

Colonel Cotton, commanding the Agra garrison, then assumed command, and the pursuit was continued to the Kharree Nuddee, with Artillery and Cavalry; the Infantry finally halting at a village five miles on the Gwalior Road, where the enemy's camp had been pitched. The rout was now complete, and the whole face of the country covered with fugitives. The enemy fled across the Kharree Nuddee under the effective fire of grape and round shot from our Artillery.

The accompanying Return from Major Turner will show that twelve guns were captured, and the enemy lost the whole of his tents, baggage, and ammunition. I have reason to believe that scarcely a cart was taken across the river, and, most certainly, not one gun.

The conduct of the troops engaged during the whole affair was beyond any praise of mine; but it is my duty to bring to the special notice of the Major-General commanding their admirable steadiness at the outset of the action: when, taken completely by surprise, and when a great part of the troops were scarcely on the ground, the quickness with which the Artillery came into action under a destructive fire, and its subsequent services, was worthy of their reputation.

The Cavalry showed throughout the day that they were led by officers who combined steadiness and an eye for ground, with the greatest gallantry.

The Infantry drove the enemy flying from the inclosures, and pursued them for several miles with the most persevering resolution; and the conduct of the Punjaub Infantry regiments, which had had no assistance from carriage during the march, deserves the most favorable notice. The Sappers and Miners were also most steady and forward in the pursuit; I refer you for details of the operations on the left to Major Ouvry, as I was not able to leave the right till the enemy was in full flight.

The Cavalry and Artillery marched over, at least, sixty-four miles, and the Infantry fifty-four miles of road in less than thirty-six hours, besides moving through fields during action; Captain Bouchier's 9-pounder battery had marched in during the night from Hattrass, thirty miles without a halt.

I beg to bring prominently to the favorable notice of the Major-General commanding, the gallantry and unwearied exertions of the whole of the troops engaged.* The Artillery, under Major Turner, was led in a manner which caused general admiration, Major Ouvry, as usual, did the most efficient service with his Cavalry. The 9th Lancers distinguished themselves under Captain Anson during the whole day, and most particularly on a gallant charge on a large body of the enemy's sowars, in which they rescued a gun which had been temporarily disabled. The conduct of Lieutenant Watson, seconded by Lieutenant Gough, Lieutenant Probyn, and Lieutenant Younghusband, is entitled to the warmest praise: these officers appear to have all the qualities which distinguish the Cavalry officer.

I am happy to say that Lieutenant Younghusband's injuries, though severe, will not detain him long from his duty. Captain Hinde particularly distinguished himself in command of the 8th (the King's Regiment) in the capture of an 18-pounder at a village, and the dispersion of the mutineers who attempted to resist him. I have also to bring to the notice of the Major-General, the services of Captain Gordon, commanding Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; Captain Green, commanding 2nd Punjaub Infantry; Captain Paul, commanding 4th Punjaub Infantry.

My best thanks are due to the untiring exertions and able assistance of Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Roberts, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Captain Bannatyne, my Brigade-Major, who rendered me the most active aid throughout the day.

Lieutenant Ximenes, my orderly officer, also did good service.

I have, &c.

E. H. GREATHED.

To the admirable arrangements of Captain Dickens, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, it was owing that we were able to make the forced march from Hattrass, and arrive in time to intercept the advance of the mutineers on Agra. I have to thank Lieutenant Pearson, and the officers and men of the 9-pounder battery under his command, for their valuable aid throughout the action.

E. H. G.

* Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, 5th Punjaub Cavalry, 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, No. 17 Light Field Battery, Engineers, Her Majesty's 8th (the King's Regiment), Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, 2nd Punjaub Infantry, 4th Punjaub Infantry, Lieutenant Pearson's Agra 9-pounder Battery.

Inclosure 22 in No. 1.

Major Simpson to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Hazareebaugh, October 19, 1857, 10.45 A.M.

YOUR message of the 17th received. From Captain Rattray's letter of the 15th, to-day received, he is at Dehree on Soane, nine or ten marches from this. Deoghur detachment of the 32nd crossed Goverdah Pass to Singher in Behar on the 16th, must now have advanced considerably in Gya direction, where I am informed Major English's detachment, with guns, has proceeded. Head-quarters of the 32nd, by reports in Kurrukdeah Pergunnah, may come in this direction. Captain Smyth, of Her Majesty's 53rd, commanding, and in charge of sick and wounded here, has only five or seven men effective. Thinking, under the circumstances, not a man of the Sikhs can be spared at present from the protection of the sick, wounded, treasure, magazine, &c., Captain Dalton already requested to send a company of Madras troops from Chota Nagpore to reinforce us, but cannot do so. The state of the district, east and south-east, requires more troops than we have already; not a man to spare. If Government concentrates 200 European troops at Burhee by bullock-train, should head-quarters of the 32nd come within reach, these troops, aided by all the Sikhs we can collect, will attack and destroy the main party of the mutineers. If Sikhs be removed from this district, much danger to sick, wounded, treasure, &c., and renewed disturbances will arise. Commander-in-chief, on Major English's departure towards Sherghotty, requested, by telegraph, I would take measures to provide for protection of sick and wounded.

Inclosure 23 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Major Simpson.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William; October 20, 1857.

THE head-quarters of the 32nd have not mutinied, and are at Sooree.

Inclosure 24 in No. 1.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, October 20, 1857, 4.30 A.M.

MR. MONEY writes, the mutineers are at Meerade, north of Wuzeergunge. Mr. Money's letter is dated 19th, 7 P.M. Major English has just now marched to Gya.

Inclosure 25 in No. 1.

Mr. Hampton to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneegunge, October 20, 1857, 9.30 A.M.

THE Berhait detachment, with the exception of twenty, mutinied on Saturday night, and have gone off from Rampore Haut, with fourteen elephants. Their supposed route is via Doomra to Deoghur. The two officers with them, Lieutenants Lee and Studdy, are safe with the railway folks at Rampore Haut. The main body at Sooree continue quiet, and, if nothing occurs, will march to-morrow. Chapinan, with his horses, were to leave Sooree yesterday evening.

Inclosure 26 in No. 1.

The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Killinger, October 18, 1857, 5 P.M.

THE mutineers at Banda have taken Runjore Sing Dhamea, and other Ajeeghur officers, out of the custody of the Nawab of Banda, and made them over to Rendhur

Ruddra Sing, Jagheerदार of Gonaghur, in consequence of his having failed to pay the sum of two lacs of rupees offered for their arrest; the Gonrihur Jagheerदार, it is said, has agreed to pay the two lacs, and offered four lacs more if the mutineers seize the Nawab and surrender to the British Government. Mr. Carne, in a letter dated 11th instant, from Chirkaree, received yesterday, states that a hurkharu had arrived from Duttia bringing intelligence that the Gwalior mutineers had entered the Jhansi territory, *en route* towards Saugor, which was passed on to the Brigadier at Saugor. Another report, that the mutineers were to leave Banda the day after to-morrow, *en route*, via Oilla Tarra Ghant, has also been received.

Inclosure 27 in No. 1.

The Magistrate of Behar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, October 20, 1857, 7.25 P.M.

THE mutineers were last night at Kungooly, north-east of Wuzeergunge. Major Ellis will be here this evening.

Inclosure 28 in No. 1.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India
in Council.*

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 12, 1857, 10 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram of this morning about Rewah just received. The decision is doubtless right. The 17th Madras Regiment marched for the Chuttra Pass this morning. Another Madras regiment, which arrives, can join it there. I strongly recommend the formation of a Madras brigade under the officer destined for it, as I understand Colonel Carthorpe, or some other good officer, as I have it in confidence, from a reliable source, that the 17th is very unsatisfactorily commanded. I have heard nothing on this point as to the 27th, but a known able chief is very necessary. I have just received an express from Captain Osborne dated yesterday, at 11 A.M.; he says, he continues still to hold his own, but cannot attack the rebels, who have started the religion cry. He is very earnest for the wing immediately, which, he thinks, would keep things quiet in Rewah and Bundelcund, till a strong column is ready. I see less immediate hope of Europeans, even 200, for Rewah, for there are signs of aggression in course from Oude, which may make it impossible to hold in two outpost districts without some Europeans having a good soldier at their head. A good chief in connection with the Goorkhas might have done it, but as it is, Europeans and a new commandant seem likely to be indispensable.

Inclosure 29 in No. 1.

*The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the
Government of India.*

Sir,

Fort, Agra, October 19, 1857.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward to you, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the officer commanding at Agra, on the subject of the proposed employment of fifty men of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 30 in No. 1.

*The Officer commanding at Agra to the Officiating Secretary to Government, North-
Western Provinces.*

Sir,

Fort, Agra, October 16, 1857.

UNDERSTANDING that there are about fifty men, including two officers, of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, on general leave in this neighbourhood, I have the honor to

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request that you will submit my recommendation to the Chief Commissioner, that the services of these men be made available, for general duty, in the Agra district. They were absent when the Infantry portion of the Ramghur force mutinied, and I am informed that none of the Cavalry would join the mutiny. The scale of pay and pension should, in my opinion, be the same as heretofore given: should the Chief Commissioner sanction recruiting to the extent of 300 men; I would beg to suggest, the same rate of pay should be passed to recruits as is now enjoyed by the Irregulars, leaving pensions for the after consideration of Government.

2. I would also recommend that the arrears of pay, or an advance, should be given to the officers and men of the Ramghur Cavalry now on leave.

3. Captain Alexander, late 53rd Regiment Native Infantry, was, for some years, attached to the Ramghur Irregular force: he commanded the Cavalry in the last Burmah campaign, and during the Sonthal insurrection. I knew him well in both countries, and I beg to be permitted to recommend him to the favorable notice of the Chief Commissioner, should the raising of a body of Cavalry be determined upon.

I have, &c.

H. COTTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 21 in No. 1.

The Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Officer Commanding at Agra.

Sir,

Fort, Agra, October 19, 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, and to acquaint you, in reply, that the Chief Commissioner approves of the employment, in the manner proposed by you, of the fifty men, including the two officers, of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry who are on general leave in the Agra district, and to their being placed under the command of Captain Alexander, who was formerly attached to the regiment. The arrears of pay due to these men should be paid on their now rejoining this officer.

2. In the absence, however, of positive information respecting the rest of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, and the impossibility of ascertaining, at present, how far the people in this vicinity have been complicated with Delhi, the Chief Commissioner cannot do more than authorize Captain Alexander to take command and to get these men together here, and to recruit up to 100, preparatory to a further increase of numbers, as may then appear proper.

I have, &c.

C. B. THORNHILL.

Inclosure 22 in No. 1.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, October 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-chief, to forward for submission to the Governor-General in Council the accompanying dispatches of the 3rd and 11th instant, from Major F. English, commanding a detachment and left wing of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, detailing the action fought by him with the Ramghur mutineers on the 2nd instant, and to express the high satisfaction his Excellency feels at the brilliant success attendant on the gallant conduct of Major English, and the officers and men engaged.

2. Major English's recommendation of Subadar Utter Sing and Sepoy Uttum Sing, of the Bengal Police corps, has his Excellency's support.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, *Major.*

Inclosure 33 in No. 1.

Major English to the Chief of the Staff.

Sir,

Camp, Chuttra, October 3, 1857.

MY message from Hazareebaugh of the 29th will have told you of my intention to move upon Chuttra. On the night of that day I marched to Sillis Chak, sixteen miles, and heard positively that the Ramghur mutineers were advancing on the former place. The road being very intricate, and Lieutenant Daunt volunteering for the duty, I directed fifty Sikhs under that officer to precede the column two or three hours on the road, and to send back what information could be picked up. On the afternoon of the 30th I advanced to Tutoohur, ten miles, and the next morning, the 1st, to Dowoonce Chak, five miles. In the afternoon I went on to Dooree, six miles from Chuttra, and there heard that the enemy were plundering that town, and yesterday at daybreak I moved to its succour. Captain Smyth, from intelligence received from Major Simpson and various natives, having sketched out the accompanying plan of the town and the enemy's camp, I determined to move round the south of the town, and on clearing the cultivation, push on my skirmishers to the right, and make my attack. On clearing the jail, I found the enemy in position on the brow of a hill to my right. The reconnoitering party under Lieutenant Daunt, strengthened by ten picked men of the 53rd, with Captain Cannon, the Instructor of Musketry, pushed to the head of the rice-fields and filed behind some rocks and underwood. Captain Fendall, with the skirmishers, advanced to the right, in open order, through the cultivation, and were soon hotly engaged. The supports followed the route of Lieutenant Daunt's party, who, on emerging from the broken ground, came upon the enemy, and joined the skirmishers; the whole, on reaching the brow of the hill, most gallantly rushed on the two guns that had been playing upon us for some time. Lieutenant Smythe, quickly followed by Lieutenant Helsham, of the 53rd, had the honor of seizing the first gun, the second falling to Lieutenant Daunt. The men, being now quite blown, stopped on the road leading to the west to re-form, upon which the mutineers rushed on us in force, and brought their two remaining guns to bear, sending a large number to attack our right flank: at this moment Captain Smyth, with the assistance of privates Nichols and Mc Fee, of the 53rd, got a gun, loaded with grape, to bear upon the enemy. Major Simpson, with a reserve of Sikhs, issued out of the lane near the jail upon the flanking party, the support joined, and the whole with a shout, gallantly led by Captain Fendall and all the other officers, rushed into the enemy's camp, silenced the third gun on its left, and, throwing their right shoulders forward, stormed the remaining guns, which fell to Lieutenant Daunt. The enemy then lost heart and fled, leaving about 40 men dead on the ground. We took 4 guns and waggons complete, the regimental colors and camp equipage, 46 carts laden with ammunition, 10 elephants, and 29 pair of ordnance bullocks. Captain Fendall, in command of the skirmishers, deserves the highest praise for the skill and intrepidity with which he led the advance, he was ably supported by Lieutenants Helsham, Smythe, and Daunt. It was splendid to see these last rush on the guns. The supports were taken up in gallant style by Lieutenants Taylor and Clarke. Captain Cannon, attended by Serjeant Dynon, was on the left of the skirmishers the whole time, dealing destruction to the gunners with their rifles.

I have derived every assistance from Major Simpson, the Commissioner; he has supplied me well with provisions, and his intelligence is excellent; his arrival with the reserve was most opportune.

The following men of the 53rd particularly distinguished themselves: Acting Serjeant-Major Eunis, Serjeant Dynon, Bugler Murray, and Privates Quin, Eagan, Farrel, Nichols, Mc Fee, and Ashton (since dead).

I am requested also to bring to your favorable notice the conduct of Subadar Utter Sing, Sikh battalion, and Uttum Sing: the whole body behaved with great gallantry. I wish to bring to your special notice the able support and assistance that I have on all occasions received from my staff-officer Captain Smyth, of the Horse Artillery, particularly in yesterday's action, when it was mainly owing to his zeal and activity that we were enabled to obtain the information that allowed me to bear on the enemy's position from the most favorable point.

It is now my painful duty to inclose a list of the killed and wounded of the 53rd;* the latter will detain me here two or three days.

F. ENGLISH, Major, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment,
Commanding Left Wing.

* The Sikhs had 1 man killed and 9 wounded.

Inclosure 34 in No. 1.

Return of Killed and Wounded, Left Wing Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.

Camp, Chuttra, October 3, 1857.

No.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Name.	Company.	Description of Wound.	Remarks.
1	1,868	Serjeant Charles Floyd	7	Dangerously ..	
2	1,953	„ Edward Wall	7	Ditto ..	
3	1,175	„ John Robertshaw	Light	Severely ..	
4	2,723	„ George Williams	Light	Slightly ..	
1	2,731	Corporal John Williams	Light	Ditto ..	
2	3,658	„ John Ware	Light	Ditto ..	
3	1,677	„ Adam Caird	7	Ditto ..	
1	3,426	Drummer John O'Farrell	Light	Ditto ..	
1	3,010	Private Job O'Connor	6	Ditto ..	
2	3,022	„ Michael Shaughnessey	6	Dangerously ..	
3	2,622	„ George Thomas	6	Severely ..	
4	3,645	„ William Rice	6	Slightly ..	
5	2,759	„ William Quinn	7	Dangerously ..	
6	3,473	„ James Brooks	7	Ditto ..	
7	3,412	„ Maurice Huddy	7	Severely ..	
8	2,944	„ Timothy Cronin	7	Dangerously ..	
9	2,815	„ Patrick Macgrath	7	Severely ..	
10	3,224	„ David Jackman	7	Slightly ..	
11	3,179	„ William Lloyd	7	Severely ..	
12	3,560	„ Thomas Bourke	7	Ditto ..	
13	3,159	„ Patrick Hussey	7	Slightly ..	
14	3,023	„ Jeremiah Spillane	7	Dangerously ..	
15	3,253	„ Denis Sullivan	7	Slightly ..	
16	3,561	„ Patrick Ryan	Light	Severely ..	
17	3,297	„ John M. Burney	Light	Ditto ..	
18	3,383	„ James Ryan	Light	Mortally ..	Died of his wounds
19	2,485	„ Isaac Vaughan	Light	Severely ..	
20	3,408	„ Michael Costello	Light	Ditto ..	
21	1,269	„ Richard Curren	Light	Dangerously ..	
22	3,638	„ John Morris	Light	Severely ..	
23	3,419	„ Patrick Connolly	Light	Ditto ..	
24	1,975	„ Thomas Patterson	Light	Dangerously ..	

RETURN, &c.—(continued.)

No.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Name.	Company.	Description of Wound.	Remarks.
25	3,570	Private William Woodward ..	Light	Severely ..	Died of his wounds
26	2,563	„ George Cummins ..	Light	Ditto ..	
27	3,492	„ Michael Flaherty ..	Light	Ditto ..	
28	3,500	„ Thomas Knox ..	Light	Ditto ..	
29	3,449	„ Patrick Fohey ..	Light	Ditto ..	
30	2,029	„ William Ashton ..	Light	Mortally ..	
31	2,092	„ James Brannagan ..	Light	Severely ..	
32	2,510	„ Timothy Donoghue ..	Light	Slightly ..	
33	3,125	„ James Maeguire ..	Light	Ditto ..	
34	3,746	„ William Pole ..	Light	Ditto ..	
35	3,217	„ Patrick Farrell ..	6	Ditto ..	
<i>Killed in Action.</i>					
	1,672	Private William Cullen ..	7		
	3,448	„ Patrick Burke ..	Light		
	3,550	„ John McAndrew ..	Light		

Inclosure 35 in No. 1.

ABSTRACT of Killed and Wounded.

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Killed in action ..	..	..	..	3	3
Wounded mortally ..	..	..	..	2	2
„ dangerously ..	2	..	..	7	9
„ severely ..	1	..	..	17	18
„ slightly ..	1	3	1	9	14
Total ..	4	3	1	38	46

T. B. REID, *Assistant-Surgeon Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment*
In medical charge Left Wing.

Inclosure 36 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Daunt, 70th Regiment Native Infantry, to Captain Smyth, Major of Brigade.

Sir,

Camp, Chuttra, October 3, 1857.

I BEG to bring to the favorable notice of Major English, commanding the left wing of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, the zealous and soldierlike conduct of Subadar Utter Sing, of the Bengal Police Corps, whilst under my command, in the two following instances:—

1st. When approaching Chuttra with a party of the above regiment, for the purpose of reconnoitering the position of the Ramghur mutineers, I received every assistance from this native officer.

2ndly. Subsequently, when attacking the mutineers, this native officer, with the reconnoitering party, displayed the greatest bravery by advancing on the guns through a cross-fire from the mutineers.

2. Further, I beg more especially to bring to the notice of Major English, that Sepoy Uttum Sing, also of the above corps, advanced in the most brave and soldierlike manner on the mutineers, killing, and making prisoners of, several of the rebels.

I have, &c.

J. C. C. DAUNT, *Lieutenant, 70th Regiment Native Infantry,
Officiating Interpreter, Left Wing Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.*

I beg to recommend (strongly) the above named men for the Order of Merit.

F. ENGLISH, *Major, Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment,
Commanding Left Wing.*

Inclosure 37 in No. 1.

Major English to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp, Hazareebaugh. October 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward the following list of treasure, ordnance, ammunition, tents, and cattle, captured from the enemy at Chuttra, on the 2nd of October, 1857.

The ordnance, colors, 2,00,000 caps, 30 pair of bullocks, and 5 elephants, I purpose to take with me to Benares; the remainder will be left behind at this place, under charge of the Civil authorities.

I have, &c.

F. ENGLISH, *Major,
Commanding Left Wing Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.*

Inclosure 38 in No. 1.

List of Treasure, Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, and Cattle, captured from the Mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion, at Chuttra, on the 2nd October, 1857.

Treasure.—50,037 rupees, 1 chest of opium, delivered over to Major Simpson, Principal Assistant, Hazareebaugh.

Ordnance.—Four guns, 6-pounders, brass, with carriages and limbers; 4 waggons for ditto, with limbers. The ammunition is complete, with the exception of 97 cartridges, 45 rounds of grape, and 4 round shot; these can be filled up from the spare ammunition.

The side-arms, small stores, and tools have been made away with; the trail of one gun-carriage is unserviceable; the wheels are, generally, in good order—ten spokes and five felloes require to be renewed; one tangent scale, shot away. The fittings of the ammunition-boxes require much repair.

Ammunition.—112 boxes of ammunition, not opened; 54 barrels of powder (100lbs.), not opened; 1 barrel of powder (25lbs.), not opened; 3 boxes of paper and twine for cartridges; 5 pigs of lead; 3,10,000 percussion-caps: 3 boxes, unopened, and 1 tin case; 204 muskets; 2 regimental colors.

Tents.—31 (Paul's), sepoy's; 1 double-paled; 1 single-paled.

Cattle.—10 elephants; 5 of these belong to Captain Dalton, the Commissioner; 60 bullocks, ordnance.

J. W. SMYTH, *Captain, Horse Artillery, Staff Officer.*

Inclosure 39 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 20, 1857.

THERE seems to be difficulty in consequence of the double dispatch of bullock-train parties; his Excellency desires you will make what arrangements are best, in conjunction with the Postmaster, and he trusts to you for their security. You will, therefore, act to the best of your discretion, on your own information about the safety of the road.

Inclosure 40 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Campbell, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 20, 1857.

DESIRE Colonel Adrian Hope, with his detachment 93rd Highlanders, to go on to Cawnpore, without stopping at Futtehpore. The remainder of the 93rd Regiment to follow to Cawnpore, as soon as they are supplied with tents, &c. Acknowledge the receipt of this by telegraph.

Inclosure 41 in No. 1.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Mhow, October 15, 1857, 8:15 P.M.

THE Vakeel of Scindia received yesterday a letter from Scindia of the 5th. It mentions the agent of Nena Sahib, Santeea Soopay, was to march on the 7th with Moora rebels sharut [?], and that the Nena Sahib had gone to Jhaunson. Scindia's Vakeel received this morning a letter from Scindia of the 6th instant, in which mention is made of Dinapore and other rebels being assembled in force at Banda. Santee Soopay, with the Moora's force, will probably effect a junction with the Banda force. If the Nena march south, through insurgent Bundelcund, at the head of such an army, it will be increased by thousand of Boondeelas; should he pursue the course which Scindia's intelligence indicates, the Nena may yet cause much trouble.

Inclosure 42 in No. 1.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 23, 8:16 P.M.

CAPTAIN OSBORNE, after the receipt through me of your Lordship's order, writes on the 21st from Rewah that the occupation of the top of the Pass has had such an effect as to put everything into his hands; the opposite party has asked for pardon, and the Rajah has expressed his great regret for what has occurred. He, therefore, does not leave Rewah: he has asked that the regiment should be allowed to remain for two or three days at the Pass, but I have told him that I am not at liberty to interfere, and that if I were, I should think it inexpedient to delay the march to Cawnpore which has been determined upon. I have sent Brigadier Carthew a copy of my answer. I repeat officially by post.

Inclosure 43 in No. 1.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 24, 1857.

A MAN of the Intelligence Department, who left Lucknow eight days ago, reports that our prospects there were then looking up. Half the city, he says, was in our power, and our troops beyond reach of the enemy; but Maun Sing, and what the messenger calls about 40,000 talookdar's men, were still there. The messenger saw 300 or 400 foot-sore fugitives from Delhi coming south towards us. When they heard of our Goorkhas' doings, they returned back northwards. The Goorkhas' doings were probably the defeat of the party which crossed the Jaunpore frontier the other day, with loss of about 250 killed—181 bodies counted next day, besides many shot in a tank, and others carried away in the night; our small body of police sowars cut up large numbers; six standards taken. Our loss was seven wounded.

Inclosure 44 in No. 1.

The Commander-in-chief. Captain Bruce, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

October 22, 1857.

SEND my best regards, by express, to General Outram. Tell him I have never ceased my exertions to press every available soldier up to his support. My presence here has enabled me to insure the execution of orders necessary to this effect. I believe, in consequence, that, after making due deduction for sickness, I shall have 2,500 British Infantry by the 7th of November, together with Cavalry of the Military Train, two companies of Sappers, and a small detail of Artillery, at Cawnpore and Alumbagh together.

The Governor-General has written to desire that Colonel Greathed's column may be directed on Cawnpore, but for the present I have no power over that force. I trust it may arrive.

My intention is to throw forward to Alumbagh about 1,500 men of the above force, as soon as practicable; the remainder of the force indicated will close up on Alumbagh as it arrives at Cawnpore.

Of course much must depend upon the collection of carriage and supplies. No effort is being left untried to insure a sufficiency of both.

Communicate this confidentially to Colonel Wilson.

Inclosure 45 in No. 1.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 22, 1857.

SHOWERS' column occupied Dadree on the 15th, taking six guns. Nawab came out to meet Showers, and promised aid in seizing the mutineers. On the 16th, the Cashmere troops, under R. Lawrence, joined the column. On the 17th, they moved towards Jhujjur. The Nawab came out and surrendered himself. Opposition was expected at Jhujjur; but the cantonments were found evacuated—twenty-one guns and much ammunition taken. R. Lawrence, with Cashmeres, takes charge of Jhujjur. The Karatoni troops treacherously murdered Major Burton and two sons on the 15th: their object and movements not yet known. Jypore somewhat unsettled. Jodhpore mutineers have moved to near Sanghai lake; supposed to contemplate a flight to Rohilkund or a junction with other Rajpootana disaffected troops. Indore mutineers at Futtehpore side have fled towards Beaur, in the direction of Rajpootana. All our own provinces to the north-west generally quiet.

Inclosure 46 in No. 1.

The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort Kallinger, October 23, 1857.

KOER SING, of Ghazeepore, and his regiment of mutineers, marched from Banda on the 20th instant, via Kursa, which they plundered, and marched for Calpee. Two other regiments and one rissallah left Banda on the morning of the 21st; one regiment crossed the Kanata Sheseron Ghaut *en route* to Calpee, and the two with the Cavalry via Paperawda, with the intention of crossing the Jumna at the Chillatara Ghaut; the three other regiments, namely, those who went to Nagode, are to march on Monday, the 26th instant. They have heard of Jowahir Sing, the nephew of Golab Sing, of Lahore, being encamped at Ghaharnison, six coss west of Cawnpore, with a force of twenty-four guns, fourteen rissallahs, and thirty regiments. The above intelligence, furnished by the Maharajah of Puhna, was sent on in duplicate by cossid and express dak yesterday, to the officer commanding at Allahabad.

Inclosure 47 in No. 1.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 22, 1857, 4:30 P.M.

RECEIVED as most urgent, under date 16th October, from Sir James Outram, who states that his Commissary has just informed him, after the most searching inquiry, that "our ottah and bullocks (and we have nothing else) will last only till the 10th proximo, on three-quarters rations for Europeans, and only half for natives: no possibility of obtaining any supplies, unless previously relieved.

"The column must push on to Alumbagh; spare no cost in sending to Greathed, urging his immediate advance, and let there be no delay in bringing up troops from Allahabad."

Both these points I have communicated to Colonel Greathed.

Received by the same cossid from Sir James Outram —

"October 16, 1857.

"As the troops of Artillery dispatched from Calcutta have no chance of being in time, Captain Morris' battery should be drawn from Allahabad, where the Naval Brigade will surely suffice for the present. I beg your particular attention to the above. Please telegraph this to the Commander-in-chief."

Inclosure 48 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 22, 1857.

URGE on the collection of supplies and carriage, without limit; attend personally to it, with your commissariat officer, both as regards grain, flour, slaughter cattle, and the preparation of ammunition. The Commander-in-chief cannot impress this too strongly upon you, or upon your staff officers, as so much depends on the success evinced in this respect at your station.

The Commander-in-chief, being anxious for the welfare of the officers, desires that you will instruct all the new comers to provide themselves with at least one paryar tattoo each. If any of the young officers should be without the necessary means of purchase, you will cause the requisite small advance to be made for this purpose, which may be adjusted hereafter by deductions from their monthly pay by instalments. Issue a station order to this effect, and send it up for confirmation.

Inclosure 49 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Campbell, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 22, 1857.

LET the two companies which have arrived, of the 53rd Regiment, have one day's complete halt, take their sick men into hospital, and forward the two companies to Cawnpore.

Send on such supplies and stores which are ready in the arsenal for transport in their charge. As they are commanded by a subaltern, they should be placed in some manner under Colonel Hope till they reach Cawnpore.

Recollect the vast importance of Cawnpore as a depôt for supplies for Lucknow, which must be a ceaseless drain, and demands every assistance from the stations in the rear, like that under your command.

You have appeared in orders as a Brigadier. You may send for your Brigade-Major to join you by dâk.

Inclosure 50 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 22, 1857.

THE Madras Sappers, forming part of Colonel Berkeley's column, will proceed with the military train along the road; the Horse Artillery guns only being given to Colonel Longden. Whatever supplies you may have in hand at Benares should be sent on with the military train to Allahabad, whether of carriage, grain, or slaughter cattle.

You must make your utmost efforts for the collection of all these things, to feed the stations in your front; never cease your endeavours with the civil authorities on your Commissariat; if the latter require more help and development, amplify it at your discretion, and report to me for his Excellency's information. Recollect the importance of Benares as a great central depôt.

Inclosure 51 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Baker, R.A., Raneegunge.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 22, 1857.

SEND up the arms of the 32nd Native Infantry to the Commissary of Ordnance, Calcutta, in charge of an escort of Madras Infantry, which should be taken from the troops at the station, and not from your column. The ammunition may be given over to the Conductor of Ordnance at Raneegunge. I hope this conductor has a guard for his ammunition.

Inclosure 52 in No. 1.

Colonel Burney, Raneegunge, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Telegraphic.)

Burdwan, October 22, 1857.

THE 32nd Native Infantry arrived in camp at 8 A.M. The men of the 6th company, of their own accord, brought their own arms and pouches to Colonel Burney's tent, where they are at present, in fulfilment of a previous promise to their Colonel to do so, whenever asked, as also to prove their fidelity to Government.

Inclosure 53 in No. 1.

Colonel Barker, R.A., Raneeegunge, to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

*Burdwan, October 23, 1857.***THERE** are no Sikhs in the Bengal Native Infantry.

Inclosure 54 in No. 1.

Colonel Claye to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Chazceporc, October 23, 1857.

ON 20th, the steamer "Mirzapore," with flat "Gamma" in tow, arrived from Benares, and left for Calcutta on morning of 21st.

Inclosure 55 in No. 1.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 22, 1857, 3 P.M.

MEMORANDUM of stores received into the Commissariat Godown from 10 A.M. 19th, to 10 A.M. 21st:—Biscuit, 15,222 pounds; wheat, 13 maunds; grain, 446 maunds; dhal, in lieu of vegetables, 232 maunds; bhoosa, 100 maunds; cattle, 129.

Inclosure 56 in No. 1.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 22, 1857, 12.15 P.M.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, 22nd October:—14 officers, 296 duty men, 13 prisoners; 22 staff and garrison employ; 30 Sikhs and native gunners; 24 band-boys; 32 sepoy came up as escort; 188 sick; 80 convalescent.

Reason of decrease in garrison:—An escort of 32 officers and 569 men proceeded with a convoy of provisions to Alumbagh this morning, sufficient for 1,000 Europeans, and 2,500 natives, first-class scale, for one month; also, provision for fifteen days for 576 Europeans, the escort. All surplus, if not required, will be left at Alumbagh; also, one lac of Enfield ammunition, and one and a half lac of caps.

Inclosure 57 in No. 1.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 22, 1857.

IN consequence of my being confirmed in command of the station, does not the command of the regiment devolve on the next senior officer of it?

Inclosure 58 in No. 1.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

*Cawnpore, October 22, 1857, 12.15 P.M.***THERE** is only one 24-pounder, an iron gun, fully equipped; two others, of the same calibre, are only guns of position, and in position in this entrenchment. I strongly recommend that more be sent from Allahabad immediately, to meet Colonel Grecthed's column, expected here on or about the 28th instant.

Inclosure 59 in No. 1.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 22, 1857, 4.30 P.M.

COLONEL BRADFORD reports he will be able to furnish Colonel Greathed's Artillery with ammunition, and that he will have everything ready for him. I have sent a cossid to order him to collect and bring on as many camels as he can, without delaying his march. No difficulty in sending a cossid on.

Inclosure 60 in No. 1.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 22, 1857, 3 P.M.

A PARTY of four officers and twenty-three men arrived this morning, under command of Captain Dobrell, 93rd Highlanders. The party which arrived yesterday, viz., three officers and ninety men, start for Allahabad this afternoon by bullock-train. The steamer "Jumna" arrived at about 4 P.M. yesterday, and passed down at 8 A.M. this morning. The steamer "Lady Thackwell" arrived about 7 P.M. yesterday; has on board four officers and eighty-four men, Royal Artillery, under command of Captain Francis, and left about noon to-day.

Inclosure 61 in No. 1.

The Officer commanding at Mirzapore to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, October 23, 1857, 8.45 A.M.

I HAVE received a request from the officer in charge of the arsenal at Allahabad, to send him up as many good tents as possible. The only tents here are those belonging to the 47th Regiment, Native Infantry, they can all be spared, as that regiment is not likely for the present to move. It may be as well to mention that the Officiating Quartermaster of the 47th Native Infantry will not be able to draw his monthly contract allowance from the date the tents are dispatched; this being the case, I wish to be informed if I am authorized to send the tents to Allahabad: I recommend that they be sent without delay.

Inclosure 62 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, 93rd Highlanders, to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

(Telegraphic.)

Futtehpoore, October 22, 1857.

I ARRIVED at Futtehpoore the 22nd instant, with three companies of the 93rd Highlanders: I found here one company of the same regiment. Having made a forced march last night, in consequence of information sent to me relating to the Banda rebels, I am obliged to halt to-morrow, but intend to march the following day with three companies towards Cawnpore, leaving one company for the protection of the post, where there is no other force but about fifty Artillery and invalids.

Inclosure 63 in No. 1.

The Officer commanding at Bhaugulpore to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Bhaugulpore, October 23, 1857.

STEAMER "James Hume," with flat "Lutchmee," going upwards; arrived here at 8 A.M., and left at 10 o'clock; also steamer "Madras," with flat "Gooria," passed down at 8 A.M.

Inclosure 64 in No. 1.

Captain Smythe to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, October 22, 1857, 3 P.M.

THE movements of the mutineers of the 32nd cannot be defined. They find it is impossible to go to the south without danger of being attacked; on the 20th they went north-east, and yesterday, due north, out of the Gya district into that of Patna. They avoided the road, and have little communication with the inhabitants. It is believed that they endeavored to make for the Soane at Urwal, and crossed the road from Patna to Gya, at Jehanabad. If they move west we could go to Belah to be ready to cut them off, and a party from Patna might be sent towards Mussowrie to hem them in.

Inclosure 65 in No. 1.

Captain Bruce, for Major-General Sir J. Outram, to the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 23, 1857, 4.45 P.M.

COLONEL GREATHED'S column at Shikohabad on 17th, consisting of two troops Horse Artillery five guns each, Captain Bouchier's battery, two 18-pounders, and two 8-inch mortars, 9th Lancers, and 8th and 75th Foot, both weak (about 350 each), two regiments Punjaub Infantry, 500 each, and 500 Irregular Horse. Colonel Greathed writes, that he expects to reach Cawnpore on the 27th, to take command of the moveable column.

Inclosure 66 in No. 1.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 23, 1857, 2.15 P.M.

THREE officers and ninety-one men of different regiments arrived here this morning by bullock-train, and in command of Captain Fenning; two men of the above party sick and remain here for medical treatment. The party which came in yesterday, under Captain Dobrell, of the 93rd Highlanders, starts for Allahabad this afternoon by bullock-train. The steamer "Coel" arrived about 9 A.M., having ammunition on board from flat "Alpha."

Inclosure 67 in No. 1.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 23, 1857, 11.15 A.M.

SIX officers and ninety men of 5th Fusiliers arrived this morning by bullock-train. Strength of Cawnpore garrison, 23rd October: 20 officers, 385 duty men, 22 staff employ, 30 Sikhs as gunners, 26 band boys, 32 sepoy, 196 sick, 82 convalescents. No communication received from Ahumbagh or Ballieguard yesterday.

Inclosure 68 in No. 1.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 23, 1857, 11.30 A.M.

IN the detail mentioned in the Deputy Quartermaster-General's memorandum No. 2,366, of the force to serve under the command of Colonel Longden, in the direction of Azimghur or Jaunpore, no mention is made of the two 9-pounder guns, with details of European artillery attached, which accompanied the detachment from Dinapore. What are your orders regarding them? The force, as stated in the Quartermaster-General's memorandum, stands, four companies of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, two companies Madras Native Infantry, two Horse Artillery (Madras) guns, to be received from Colonel Berkeley.

Inclosure 69 in No. 1.

*Memorandum by the Chief Commissioner of Agra.**Fort, Agra, October 22, 1857.*

THE Chief Commissioner has received, through a letter written by Mr. Saunders at the desire of General Penny, at Delhi, intimation of the orders of Major-General G. B. Gowan, C.B., cancelling General Penny's appointment of Brigadier H. Grant, C.B., to the command of the moveable column moving down the Doab.

2. As that appointment was made in consequence of the receipt of a letter by Brigadier Grant, written at the Chief Commissioner's desire, the Chief Commissioner thinks it necessary to place the circumstances attending the dispatch of that letter upon record.

3. When the moveable column approached Agra considerable embarrassment was experienced in consequence of its being commanded by an officer junior to others on the spot. Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, commanding at Agra, was the senior of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, and so also was Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, commanding the 3rd Europeans.

4. The appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed having, however, been made by the General commanding at Delhi, Colonel Fraser had determined that the arrangement should continue, unless, indeed, the material of the column was changed. It seemed, for some time, likely that the fatigued condition of the European troops in the column, caused by their long exposure to the very heavy duty before Delhi, would render it necessary to withdraw them, and send the 3rd Europeans in their stead into the field. It was for some time highly probable that operations against Dholepore would be necessary, in which case, besides the entire column, it would have been necessary to have added to it every available man from the 3rd Europeans. Had this been done, the Chief Commissioner had determined that Colonel Cotton should command the column thus composed, to a considerable extent, of troops from his own garrison.

5. That contingency, however, did not occur, but a similar contingency occurred unexpectedly, which, in the end, led to Colonel Cotton's necessarily assuming command of the column while in action.

6. On the 10th, when the column was attacked in its camp, Colonel Cotton hastened to the spot. He arrived at the critical point caused by the first alarm, and he wisely determined that the 3rd Europeans should be ordered immediately to the scene of action, to aid in the repulse and support the advance. The enemy were driven victoriously before our troops, but, about half way to the Khazee river, Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed ordered a halt. Had the halt been allowed, the victory would have been imperfect, and only a portion of the enemy's guns captured; but Colonel Cotton, assuming command, directed the advance to be continued, and the result was that the victory was followed up in the most complete and successful manner.

7. The day previous to the action it was currently reported in the camp that Brigadier Grant was on his way from Delhi to assume command. The Chief Commissioner received from Major Oavry an urgent dispatch, to be forwarded to Brigadier Grant, as at Allyghur, or shortly to be there. The Chief Commissioner, perhaps without sufficient further inquiry, was under the impression that Brigadier Grant was on his way hither, and he saw, in his early arrival at Agra a convenient and happy deliverance from his embarrassments, for Brigadier Grant was greatly the senior of any one of the officers who could have aspired to the command.

8. It was under these circumstances that the Chief Commissioner requested Mr. Muir to write a letter to Colonel Grant at Allyghur, and to urge that he should push forward as rapidly as he could. It was thought possible that Brigadier Grant might be at Sonna, beyond Allyghur, or even Khoorja, and the letter was directed to be forwarded so as to meet him at the earliest point.

9. It was forwarded in effect to Delhi, and found Brigadier Grant in his former position there.

10. It was shown to General Penny, and was believed by him to form a sufficient ground for the appointment of Brigadier Grant to the command of the column.

11. Brigadier Grant joined the column on the 19th instant, twenty-three miles on this side of Mynpoorie, and his operations since that period, so far as reported to the Chief Commissioner, have been characterized by energy, promptitude, and judgment.

12. The post which brought Mr. Saunders' letter, brings also dispatches for Brigadier Grant, marked "immediate," which the Chief Commissioner does not doubt contain the order for his recall; but they will not reach the column till after it has arrived at Cawnpore.

13. The Chief Commissioner sees sufficient ground to hold back these orders, and he believes himself authorized by the authority conferred upon him by the Governor-General in Council so to do.

His reasons are briefly these:—

The same difficulty which occurred at Agra with so junior an officer as Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed commanding the column is likely to occur again. It may occur at Cawnpore: where, at the least, equal fitness and experience can be secured, with much higher rank, the advantage appears to the Chief Commissioner to be undoubted and great.

Brigadier Grant, C.B., the Chief Commissioner further holds to be an officer peculiarly qualified, by long experience in the country, for the efficient command of the column.

The Chief Commissioner has had no personal previous acquaintance or friendship with either Brigadier Grant or Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed. He judges simply on the above grounds for the interest of the public service, and his decision is in some degree affected by the circumstances detailed in paragraph 6 of this Memorandum.

The Chief Commissioner has accordingly determined to keep back the packet marked "immediate." It will be returned, with a copy of this Memorandum, to General Penny, and a copy of the Memorandum will also be forwarded to Major-General Gowan, C.B.

A copy will also be submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department, and a copy confidentially to General Outram at Lucknow.

H. FRASER.

Inclosure 70 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Campbell, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 23, 1857.

SEND up as many entrenching-tools as you can, along with the heavy guns, to Cawnpore. Report to me, for his Excellency's information, what you have been able to do in this respect.

Inclosure 71 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Barker, R.A., Raneegunge.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 23, 1857.

COMMUNICATE with Colonel Burney, and ascertain how many Sikhs he has in his regiment, and let their arms be retained, but not delivered to them for the present, the remainder of the arms may be sent to Calcutta, according to my instructions of yesterday.

Let the arms retained at Raneegunge be taken care of by the Ordnance conductor, as a temporary arrangement.

Report to me, by telegraph, the number of Sikhs in Colonel Burney's regiment

Inclosure 72 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Campbell, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 23, 1857.

IT being reported that there are only 150 men at Futtehpore, you will direct a company of the 93rd to reinforce that garrison immediately.

Inclosure 73 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Barker, R.A., Raneegunge.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 24, 1857.

WAIT for orders, but keep two companies of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, with 30 of the Yeomanry Cavalry, ready to march. Ascertain from Colonel Burney who is the most intelligent officer, and who knows the country about Deoghur; attach him to Captain Jones as his staff officer. Let me know, after having communicated with Colonel

Burney, what the line of road from Raneegunge to Deoghur produces in the way of ottah and cattle. If the road is good, and the detachment can move with carts, the elephants must be saved. Answer on all three points by telegraph.

Inclosure 74 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 24, 1857.

I AM not sure whether Colonel Longden was able to bring two 9-pounder guns with him, although they appear in the Quartermaster-General's detail. If he has the two 9-pounder guns, they may continue with him; and the two Madras Horse Artillery guns may accompany the military train to Allahabad.

The detail under Colonel Berkeley, to proceed by road, will then amount to two Madras Horse Artillery guns, one company Sappers and Miners, the military train corps.

Improve their carriage as you best can, and desire them to make Allahabad in four marches—this is very important.

Send up what spare remounts you have at Benares with this column.

Inclosure 75 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 24, 1857.

WHEN Captain Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General, arrives with Colonel Greathed, consult with him, by order of the Commander-in-chief, as to who are the two men best fitted for the Quartermaster-General's department, either now in Cawnpore, or with Colonel Greathed's force. They must have a thorough colloquial knowledge of the language, and be real working men, one to remain at Cawnpore under your orders, the other to accompany a column on march. Put them in orders, subject to confirmation.

Inclosure 76 in No. 1

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 24, 1857.

CONSULT with Mr. Grant on the state of the forts of Jaunpore and Azinghur, and let Colonel Longden's instructions in this respect be ready for his arrival. The fort of Azinghur is reported to be in a very bad state.

Inclosure 77 in No. 1.

Lord Elphinstone to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Muttra, October 23, 1857, 5 30 P.M.

A LETTER from the Deputy Commissioner General of Ordnance at Ajmere, dated the 15th of October, announces the arrival of Colonel Greathed's column at Agra, and gives the cheering intelligence of a victory having been gained over the Indore and Mhow rebels, and others from Gwalior, to the number of 7,000 or 8,000, on the 10th instant. The column had only time to encamp, and were in the act of cooking their breakfast, and quite unprepared, when they were surprised and attacked by the mutineers—Cavalry and Artillery. Of course, many of our European troops were killed and cut up before the column formed in battle array, when the fight commenced in good earnest, and lasted for some two hours. Our column totally defeated the rebels, and captured all their guns, ammunition, treasure (some ten lacs), and stores of every kind, besides elephants, &c. The rebels were no less surprised than the flying column, as the former expected having only the small garrison to deal with, and intended laying siege to the place.

The letter giving the above intelligence is dated Agra, the 11th instant.

Inclosure 78 in No. 1.

The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort Kallinger, October 29, 1857.

THE Maharajah is reported to be in a dying state; he has no issue, and his death will probably give rise to the renewal of the claims of the Baroda branch of the family to succeed to the principality. The Maharajah of Baroda, who has been here on a visit for the last eight or ten days, returned to-day to Pathar Cachar.

The Ranee of Ajeeghur reports that every one of the Ajeeghur troops have been withdrawn out of the Banda district; and tenders a very submissive apology for their having been kept there so long in disobedience of orders. The remainder of the mutineers are reported to have left Banda yesterday.

Inclosure 79 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Rewah, October 31, 1857.

BAJEERGOOGUR has risen. The Thaviladar and other Government servants have been killed. The Jubbulpore road is closed; I fear Myherc will follow.

Inclosure 80 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Stanton to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Dehree, October 31, 1857.

GENERAL MANSFIELD desires me to report that the journey of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief was interrupted by the two companies of the 32nd crossing the Grand Trunk Road between Jehanabad and Mohuna. His Excellency himself counted fourteen elephants and twenty-five sowars with the party. His Excellency returned to Jehanabad afterwards, but proposed pursuing his journey the same afternoon. This occurred on the 30th.

Inclosure 81 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 24, 1857.

CONSULT with Mr. Grant on the state of the forts at Jaunpore and Azimghur, and let Colonel Longden's instructions in this respect be ready for his arrival.

The fort of Azimghur is reported to be in a very bad state.

Inclosure 82 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Peel, R. N., Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 25, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief desires me to inform you that he purposes transferring the head-quarters of the army to Cawnpore immediately, and that he hopes to have the pleasure of taking you with him. His Excellency leaves Calcutta by rail on the evening of the 27th instant, and proceeds by horse dāk with all expedition to Allahabad. Have the goodness to communicate the substance of this to Brigadier Campbell, and to desire him from the Commander-in-chief to forward the heavy ordnance wanted for Cawnpore, gun by gun, as it can be got ready. Let him communicate with Captain Clarke, of the Royal Engineers, in the absence of Major Godwin, on what can be forwarded from Allahabad in the shape of entrenching tools, sand-bags, and what may be necessary for an engineer to carry on siege operations. Every means of carriage must be pressed into the service to forward

these indispensable requisites. Inform Brigadier Campbell that the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, has been directed to urge forward 2,000 carts to his assistance, but that he must not relax his own efforts in the collection of carriage. * A third company is to be added to the present garrison of Futtehpore immediately.

Inclosure 83 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Brigadier Carthew, Mirzapore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 25, 1857.

ASCERTAIN from Mr. Grant if he considers any garrison necessary for Mirzapore, and, after taking that gentleman's opinion on this subject, and acting upon it, his Excellency desires you will press forward with every available man and gun, towards Cawnpore. Tell Mr. Grant you are ordered to move as strong and as quickly as possible.

Report by telegraph what you are able to take on.

Inclosure 84 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Brigadier Campbell, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 25, 1857.

[THE purport of this telegram was to desire the remount horses to be stopped at Allahabad.]

Inclosure 85 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 25, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief leaves Calcutta by rail and horse-dak on the evening of the 27th instant, en route to Cawnpore. He will be at Benares on the 30th. Be ready to meet him. Desire Colonel Lengden to send on his two horses, with all the Staff horses now proceeding with the military train in charge of Colonel Berkeley.

Inclosure 86 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 25, 1857.

THE Cavalry is so urgently wanted in front that you must not delay the military train for a convoy. Make a local arrangement for conveying the beasts, sheep, and grain, along the road, till they shall fall in with Brigadier Carthew, who has been ordered to advance from Mirzapore. Communicate with that officer by his Excellency's orders, and combine with him so that he shall take up the convoy at the distance most convenient for the service. His Excellency desires that you will exercise your own judgment in the matter, and convey his Excellency's orders accordingly. Is it possible to send the grain in safety by water?

Inclosure 87 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Norman to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Mynpoorie, October 20, 1857.

THE moveable column, now commanded by Brigadier Hope Grant, marched twenty-four miles into this place yesterday, and re-occupied it without opposition. The Rajah fled a few hours before our arrival, leaving behind him a good deal of property; a brass 6-pounder, several small native guns, and about 14,000lbs. of gunpowder, together with 2,30,000 rupees; the treasure left here when the outbreak first took place. We march

on Bewar to-morrow, and if all goes well, undertake to reach Cawnpore by the 28th instant. A body of mutineers with eight guns were reported to have taken up a position at Bewar, but are now said to have fled. The Gwalior troops are believed to be making for Jhansi, and a large number of Delhi fugitive mutineers were at Meerumua Ka Serai, between this and Cawnpore, a few days ago, doubtful whether to march into Oude or to make for Banda, and that neighbourhood. We have received no late news from Behar; perhaps you would kindly communicate the progress of the column to Calcutta, and also to General Havelock, if he is still across the Ganges. We have two Horse Artillery guns, a Horse Battery, two 8-pounders, two 4-inch mortars, two companies of Punjaub Sappers and Miners, about 260 Europeans, and 320 Native Punjaub Cavalry, 600 Europeans, and 900 Native Punjaub Infantry.

Inclosure 88 in No. 1.

The Officialing Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneegunge, October 25, 1857, 1 p.m.

EVERYTHING is quite ready. Hampton has had to supply the Commissariat with bullocks for the Artillery, as they were unable to furnish them, and they reported that the Artillery could not move without we gave them this assistance. I keep Colonel Barker constantly informed of all I hear. No news to-day of the Rampore Haut mutineers.

Inclosure 89 in No. 1.

————— *to the Chief of the Staff.*

(Telegraphic.)

Chuttra, October 24, 1857.

CAPTAIN OSBORNE has arrived in camp this morning; declares everything quiet at Rewah; purposed returning there this day. I move to-morrow to Mirzapore, thence to Cawnpore. I shall, if practicable, take on with me detachment 17th Madras Native Infantry, from Mirzapore, which I shall reach on 27th. Captain Rippon, commanding Madras Golundauzes, has returned to Benares very ill. One subaltern left with 2 guns, Europeans, and 4 guns, Native battery; another officer is urgently required.

Inclosure 90 in No. 1.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 25, 1857, 2.45 p.m.

FIRST division Gwalior Contingent left Gwalior on the 15th. Second division detained over 16th for carriage, but started on 17th. Route via Lirdokee and Calpee; have taken siege-guns and magazine with them. All well here and to the North-West.

Inclosure 91 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Rewah, October 25, 1857.

THE Rewah territory is now quiet. The Sirdars have given up their prisoners, and thrown themselves on the mercy of Government. I have pardoned them, disarmed the prisoners, and ordered them off. This has been brought about by the presence of the force at the Chuttra Pass.

Inclosure 92 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Strachey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 26, 1857, 4.15 A.M.

WILL the answer to my letter of 12th of October be affirmative? because it is necessary to make arrangements without further delay.

Inclosure 93 in No. 1.

General Order (No. 1,350) by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fort William, October 27, 1857.

THE Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to admit Subadar Utter Sing and Sepoy Uttum Sing, of the Bengal Police Corps, to the third class of the "Order of Merit," for conspicuous gallantry and exemplary loyalty to the State, displayed by them on the 2nd instant, in an engagement with the mutineers of the Ramghur Battalion.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Inclosure 94 in No. 1.

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, October 27, 1857.

HAVING laid before Government your letter of the 20th instant, with inclosures (herewith returned) expressing the Commander-in-chief's high satisfaction at the brilliant success attendant on the gallant conduct of Major English, and the officers and men, in an engagement with the Ramghur mutineers, I am instructed to state, for the information of his Excellency, that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased, in General Order No. 1,350, of this date, to admit Subadar Utter Sing and Sepoy Uttum Sing, Bengal Police Corps, to the third class of the "Order of Merit."

2. Two stars, with the prescribed certificates, are herewith forwarded for the men.

I am, &c.

F. D. ATKINSON.

Inclosure 95 in No. 1.

Captain Bruce, for Major-General Sir J. O'neill, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 28, 1857, 1 P.M.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE suggests that the following message from himself to the Commissioner of Delhi, dated Lahore, 21st October, be communicated to your Lordship:—

"I have received your message of the 20th. The King's life has been guaranteed. There can be no object in sending down the three officers named by Government, and I can ill spare their services at present. As regards the fortifications of the town, I should be glad if General Penny would delay their destruction until Government can receive and give orders on my dispatches of the 9th and 15th October; I do not think that any danger by delay could arise. If the fortifications be dismantled, I would suggest that it be done as was the case at Lahore; we filled in the ditches by cutting down the glacis, and lowered the walls, and dismantled the covering works in front of the gates and bastions. A wall of ten or twelve feet high could do no harm, and would be very useful for police purposes. Delhi, without any walls, would be exposed to constant depredations from the Meeras and Goojurs, and other predatory races; even such a partial demolition will cost several lacs of rupees, and take a long time. Works at Lahore about two lacs, and occupy upwards of two years."

Inclosure 96 in No. 1.

Captain Bruce, for Major-General Sir J. Ontram, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 28, 1857, 1 P.M.

GENERAL PENNY, in a letter dated Delhi, 22nd October, 1857, desires me to send you the following:—

“Your message to Major-General Wilson, now sick at Mussoorie, has been sent to him, to explain under what conditions the King's life was promised him. The King, agreeably to instructions, will be sent to the fort of Allahabad, as soon as road shall be freely opened, but that cannot be immediately. In communication with the engineers, I will get everything in readiness for the destruction of the fortifications; but as the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab has requested the work to be stopped until an answer can be received from Government to a reference made by Sir John Lawrence, and as the delay will involve no detriment to the contemplated work, I have consented to the propositions. Solicit early orders.”

Inclosure 97 in No. 1.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 20, 1857.

SHOWERS' Brigade took possession of Kanoud, with five lacs, cutting off 400 of Nawab's troops, on 20th instant, probably. Maharajah of Kotah believed to be unconcerned with Major Burton's murder. To caution his thakoors to check his troops. Gwalior Contingent advances towards Jaloun, but slowly; Scindiah's Vakeel has arrived here.

Inclosure 98 in No. 1.

Colonel Rowcroft to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

(Telegraphic.)

Dinapore, October 31, 1857.

STEAMER “Jumna” returned last evening; entrance to River Gogra found to be too shallow to admit the steamer. It proceeds this day to Sonapore, to remain there during the fair.

Inclosure 99 in No. 1.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 1, 1857, 1 P.M.

THE steamer “Lady Thackwell” arrived late on the evening of the 30th, and passed downwards early next day. The steamer “James Hume” arrived late yesterday evening, and started again for Allahabad at dawn to-day. A party of six officers and eighty-two men arrived by bullock-train this morning, under command of Captain Warren, 82nd Regiment; they started again for Allahabad this afternoon.

Inclosure 100 in No. 1.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Officer commanding at Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 1, 1857.

I REQUEST that you will take the first opportunity that presents itself of conveying to Brigadier-General Havelock my hearty congratulations upon his being raised by the Queen to the honor of Knight-Commander of the Bath, and to the rank of Major-General. I beg you to say that it is a very great pleasure to me to make this announcement to him, and that I wish him a long enjoyment of these well-earned distinctions most cordially.

Inclosure 101 in No. 1.

The Private Secretary to the Governor-General to the Officer commanding at Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 1, 1857.

THE Governor-General wishes to know whether you have received any intelligence of a sortie having been lately made from the Residency at Lucknow into the town, in which many officers were killed and wounded. If so, the Governor-General requests that you will communicate the particulars to him by telegraph.

You are also requested to keep the Governor-General informed of any news which may reach you from Lucknow, and if Captain Bruce has left Cawnpore, his Lordship will thank you to take measures for the speedy transmission to Calcutta of any messages which may be addressed to the Governor-General by Sir James Outram or others.

Inclosure 102 in No. 1.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 29, 1857.

OUR expedition, successful at Futtehpore Sierce; most of the rebels fled, but some occupied the building on the heights and fought desperately; some seventeen killed; a few wounded on our side, including Lieutenant Glubbs, wounded through both legs. Showers' column, after punishing Mewatties at Sonah, will proceed towards Bullabghur. All quiet towards the north-west, excepting at the Dopa district, where the rising seems not yet quelled.

Inclosure 103 in No. 1.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 30, 1857.

ON the 23rd instant, an attack was made from Neemuch, by a small detachment, to dislodge a body of Mundisore mutineers from Jowrah; they succeeded in driving them within the fort, and then returned to Neemuch; next day the place was evacuated, and is now occupied by us. Captain Tucker, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, and Captain Reed, Her Majesty's 83rd, killed; five officers and ten men wounded, one trooper killed. Commissariat camels to leave for Cawnpore on 1st proximo, under escort, furnished by Jootee Persaud.

Inclosure 104 in No. 1.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort Kallinger, October 30, 1857.

THE records of the Collector's and Dewanee Office at Banda are reported to have been burnt down by a batch of mutineers which left Banda with the intention of crossing the Jumna at Chillatara and Calpec on Tuesday, the 27th instant. The Maharajah of Punna under an engagement to rejoin us again on Tuesday next.

Inclosure 105 in No. 1.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, November 1, 1857, 2:50 P.M.

I BEG to inform your Lordship that the question of the disposal of the sepoys returning from furlough presses very much. The commanding officers of several stations

are all urgently inquiring as to what line of conduct they ought to pursue. A plan has been followed at Benares as regards men who have overstayed their furlough more than two months, of trying and dismissing them according to the regulations of the service. This does not meet the large question. Many sepoys having overstayed their leave, are now making for, or have already reported themselves at, stations where they are aware the head-quarters of their regiment have never been sent; they cover this irregularity by the pretext of not being able to reach their own stations, owing to the state of the country. To them I think we should not listen. I have ordered that the men now at Allahabad, under such pretext, shall find their way to their respective head-quarters, and there report themselves; a memorandum being made on their furlough certificates of the day of their joining at Allahabad. It appears to me that this course secures the object held in view by your Lordship. I stop here to-day to complete some engineering arrangements.

Inclosure 106 in No. 1.

Brigadier Campbell to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, November 3, 1857, 9 A. M.

I HAVE the honor to forward the following dispatch from Captain Peel to me, and beg to add, for the information of the Governor-General, that the dispatch was opened on the road by the Commander-in-chief, who wrote on it, "I have perused this dispatch with exceeding satisfaction."

Extract from two dispatches from Captain Peel, Camp, Bindkee, 1st November, 1857, 8 P.M., to me:—"Please inform the Commander-in-chief that a battle was fought this afternoon near the village of Kudjwa, between the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 500 men, and two 9-pounder guns, under the command of Colonel Powell. The enemy had 3 guns, were in a strong position, and had a numerous force. Their position was carried, two guns captured, and their camp plundered. I regret to state that Colonel Powell was killed. The object in view having been accomplished, I shall return to Futtehpore.

"W. PEEL, R.N."

Camp, Cawnpore, 2nd November, 1857, 11 A.M.—"We have two captured guns, with limbers and ammunition-waggons; the enemy were prepared for our attack, and sepoys were in uniform; our success was complete; in consequence of forced marches, we were unable to pursue them. We destroyed their camp, left with cheers, collected the wounded, and encamped near Bindkee; our loss is severe. We buried Colonel Powell and the other dead."

Inclosure 107 in No. 1.

Lieutenant Stewart to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 4, 1857, 7-25 A.M.

ARRIVED safe yesterday. The Banda force appear to have entirely abandoned the Futtehpore district. Posts for the whole line from this to Lucknow, had been collected beforehand by Simond's order. Mr. Dovey has carried a flying line across the Ganges, and five miles on towards Alumbagh. The whole line can be completed in five days, rebels permitting.

Inclosure 108 in No. 1.

The Political Agent, Gwalior, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 29, 1857.

THE Gwalior rebels were allowed by Scindia to move towards Cawnpore, only because he could not detain them another day. I wrote to Scindia on the 13th October, that every additional day's detention was important. The rebels, nevertheless, marched on the 15th, while my letter of the 14th, allowing their march, did not reach Scindia till the

16th; I advised Scindia to let them march, because from the state of Scindia's troops, and from his having detained the rebels a month after he had prevented their march on Agra, by a promise to let them go to Cawnpore, they had become uncontrollable, and because it seemed better that such a body should move towards Cawnpore, where a large force was assembling, than to continue to threaten Agra. Again left, by the departure of Grant's column for Cawnpore, nearly destitute of troops. That column would reach Cawnpore on the 26th, the rebels not till the 11th or 15th of November.

Inclosure 109 in No. 1.

Brigadier Wilson to the Private Secretary to the Governor-General of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 5, 1857, 10.45 A.M.

BY cossid from Alumbagh, 30th October, Major McIntyre writes as follows:—
“Communication with General Outram very uncertain, and at long intervals. All well at Alumbagh. This morning, 440 European Infantry and 100 Naval Brigade marched from Cawnpore to join Brigadier Grant's force, which is halted one mile and a-half beyond Bunnee Bridge, by order of the Commander-in-chief.” I have had no fresh communication with General Outram since my last telegram of the 2nd instant.

Inclosure 110 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Strachey to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 6, 1857, 11.30 A.M.

THE Magistrate of Mirzapore reports that a body of rebels and mutineers, called 4,000 men, with 100 Horse, and 16 elephants, was at Robertsgunge on the 5th November, marching westward on the road, followed by the Dinapore men; these are, doubtless, the 32nd Native Infantry.

Inclosure 111 in No. 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Strachey to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 6, 1857, 12.49 P.M.

MAJOR HERBERT wrote to ask me to stop Rajah Yusuf Ali Khana, retainer of the King of Oude, said to have left Calcutta. It is now reported by his uncle here, that he has been taken on the road somewhere. Is this true, or shall I still watch?

Inclosure 112 in No. 1.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Kewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore, November 6, 1857.

Chirkari.—Mr. Carne, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Hummerpore, whose presence at Chirkari has mainly contributed to the preservation of order in the Hummerpore district, reports in a letter dated 14th ultimo, only received yesterday, that the sentence of death by hanging passed against Dadal Sing, was carried into execution at Chirkari on the morning of the 14th ultimo; and which is extremely satisfactory as showing the improved state of public feeling consequent upon the great victories gained by our troops at Delhi and Lucknow.

Banda.—Koer Sing's regiment of mutineers attacked and defeated by some zemindars of the Banda district near Kapsa, on this side of the Jumna, himself having, it is said, made away for Gwalior; the regiment, under the command of a Subadar, crossed the Jumna at Chillatar, taking with them three guns, two belonging to Nagode, and one to Ajceghur; 200 wounded men being, it is said, all that are left of the large body of the mutineers that were collected at Banda.

Dumoh.—The Punna troops, under Shujlay, in charge of Dumoh, were defeated in an engagement with the Shaghur rebels at Dumoh on the 26th ultimo, which they were obliged to abandon on having suffered a loss of forty-eight killed, and ten wounded.

No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, October 22, 1857. (No. 272.)

WE have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a continuation of the narrative forwarded with our separate letter No. 265, dated the 8th instant, taken from correspondence and messages by the electric telegraph, of what has occurred at different stations in this Presidency in connection with the disturbed state of affairs.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Narrative of Events, dated October 22, 1857.

Agra.—A moveable column under Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, Her Majesty's 8th Foot, left Delhi on the 23rd September for the Doab; defeated a body of fanatics and rabble of district of Allyghur, on 5th October, taking two guns. Coel is again quietly occupied. On the 7th he destroyed Akrahad, and arrived at Agra, where he had been summoned by the Commissioner, on the 10th, on which day the Dholepore mutineers made an attack on the cantonment. They were defeated and dispersed with great loss; the success was most complete; they were followed up to the Kharee, a great number were killed, all their guns (eleven, if not thirteen), were taken, as well as all their camp equipage and baggage. They had not rallied, and had been driven away from Muttra, as well as from Bhurtpore. Not one remained on the Agra side of the Kharee. Lieutenant Home, of Engineers, was killed by accident in blowing up Malaghur. The Bareilly, Nusseerabad, and Delhi fugitives, passing onwards towards Secunderabad. They plundered Hattrass in passing through that place. All had crossed the Jumna except the Neemuch Brigade (which had gone to join the Indore mutineers at Dholepore). Greathed's column left Agra and crossed Jumna on 14th, on its way to Cawnpore; the reinforcement of Sir J. Outram at Lucknow being imperative.

Allahabad.—All well. Troops and stores arriving fast, and being pushed on, together with ammunition and money, with all practicable speed to Cawnpore. Colonel Campbell, 2nd Dragoon Guards, appointed second class Brigadier, to command at Allahabad, including Futtehpoore. Captain Peel, Royal Navy, commanding in the fort of Allahabad under him.

Attock.—No news.

Arrah.—Nothing new.

Azimghur.—A small force of Europeans and Sikhs is being organised at Benares for the protection of the Azimghur frontier.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—All quiet. The following troops have arrived: the "Assistance," with the remainder of Her Majesty's 82nd; 198 men Her Majesty's 38th Foot in the "Thebes;" Her Majesty's 34th Foot, and 144 men Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders, in "Golden Fleece;" and 360 men, Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 1st Royals (sent to Masulipatam), also 102 recruits, East India Company's service, in the "Nile."

Bareilly.—Nothing known of this place, but a force sent by Khan Bahadoor Khan to attack Nynee Tal had been dispersed by Captain Ramsay. Jung Bahadoor had sent two regiments and 1,500 recruits to Almorah. Captain Ramsay proposed to re-occupy Rohilcund with them.

Benares.—All quiet; great exertions making to collect carriage and stores of all kinds to the utmost extent procurable.

Berhampore.—All quiet.

Bhaugulpore.—All quiet.

Bhopaul.—Nothing new,

Bolundshuhur.—Nothing new.

Cawnpore.—All well at Cawnpore. Great exertions making to collect supplies and stores, and forward them to Alumbagh. The collection of supplies was progressing satisfactorily; carts and stretchers were being made up. The Cawnpore district was generally quiet and undisturbed, except by a few paltry zemindars and plundering parties. The Nena had retired with a few Cavalry, from Lucknow to Futtehpore Chowrassee, and was said to be about to cross to meet the Gwalior mutineers. A body of the Delhi fugitives, hampered with sick, and marching down in separate bodies, from the scarcity of supplies, with some guns, elephants, and treasure, having arrived near Bithoor, where the Nena had been inducing them to join him. Colonel Wilson moved out on the 18th with a small force towards Sheorajpore. They reached the place, drove the enemy out with hardly more than a nominal resistance. They followed them up for two miles, and continued a mile and a-half further on with some sowars, but could not overtake them. No guns taken, but some ordnance stores; our casualties are seven or eight.

Chunar.—Nothing new.

Dacca.—No news, all apparently quiet.

Delhi.—No direct news but via Agra to 10th, which said there was "no news." The King and principal Begum remained close prisoners. A Commission was to sit on the King, not to offer an opinion, but to report. Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed's column had left for the Doab; another column, under Brigadier Showers, had gone out to Humajon's Tomb and the Kootub, where some insurgents had collected, and was to go to Bullubghur. Colonel Burn had been appointed Military Governor of Delhi, and Colonel Jones, 60th Rifles, of the palace. The city was a desolation. The district quieting down, and arrangements were on foot for its complete re-occupation. Two more of the shahzadahs had been brought in, to be tried by Military Commission. Orders were dispatched on the 10th to Delhi to demolish its *palences*, sparing all places of worship, tombs, and all ancient buildings of interest, but to blow up or otherwise destroy all fortifications and the gates of the city, so as to make them useless for defence. Orders have gone, that if any promise of his life has been made to the King, or any member of his family, he is to be sent to Allahabad under proper escort, &c. If not, he is to be tried by a special Commission, under Act XIV of 1857, and if found guilty, the sentence to be carried out without further reference to Government.

Dinapore.—All quiet.

Ferozepore.—Nothing new.

Futtehghur.—No news.

Ghazee pore.—All quiet.

Goruck pore.—Still in the hands of insurgents.

Gwalior.—Scindia still holds his own, and is in high heart and spirits; had fired salutes on hearing of the fall of Delhi. Rebels said to be going into Bundelcund, there to induce the people to join them; or failing to do so, to extort money, and go to Calpee. The rebels' camp full of dissension. Latest news says, that the Contingent was likely to march on 15th, via Jhansi, towards Cawnpore.

Gya.—Nothing new.

Hansi and Hissar.—No news.

Hazareebaugh.—A detachment of the 32nd Native Infantry mutinied at Deoghur on 9th October, killing Lieutenant Cooper, commanding; Mr. Ronald, Extra-Assistant Commissioner; and a Hindoo subadar; and after looting the town and releasing the prisoners, had moved off eastward. Major English, with a detachment of Her Majesty's 53rd, has gone towards Gya, to endeavour to intercept these mutineers. Another detachment of the 32nd Native Infantry, at Burhait, has also mutinied; but the headquarters are moving down (apparently quietly) to Raneegunge.

Jhansi.—No news.

Julundur.—No news.

Jubbulpore.—No news. Major Erskine, the Commissioner, with the Kamptee column, is said to have returned towards Jubbulpore from the district.

Lahore (Punjab).—There have been disturbances in the Gogaira district. The insurgents appeared chiefly to be composed of plundering and cattle-stealing tribes, and have been defeated with considerable loss and dispersed, but in one of the engagements, Mr. Berkeley, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, was unfortunately killed. All quiet elsewhere in the Punjab. This is from a private source; nothing official has been received on the subject.

Lucknow.—The Ballee Guard was relieved on 25th September. The force now under Sir J. Outram and General Havelock appears to be occupied in reducing the city, where the insurgents muster very strong. Communication with his depôt at Alumbagh was for some

time cut off, and is now open out by Cossid as well as with Cawnpore. Communication to Alumbagh seems pretty safe, several convoys having proceeded and returned unmolested. All the insurgents seem concentrated at Lucknow. Sir J. Outram is very urgent for reinforcements of men and provisions: without the former, the garrison cannot be brought away. It was his original intention, after clearing away and destroying the enemy's works, and providing for the safety of the garrison in every possible way, to retire with the remainder of the force (leaving a body to strengthen the garrison), and sick, to Cawnpore. The insurgent sepoys held so strict a watch, and inspired such terror among all classes in the city, that Sir J. Outram has been unable to communicate with a single inhabitant of Lucknow since his arrival. A strong demonstration of force was required to cause a re-action in our favour. General Outram considers that the reinforcements should be concentrated at Alumbagh, where there is a fortified walled inclosure, and to which this road (though infested by thieves) is comparatively safe from Cawnpore. The last accounts from Sir James are dated the 13th; a list of the survivors of the garrison has been received, and a list of those killed is promised. Sir J. Outram was himself slightly wounded on 25th, but not incapacitated from work. A letter dated 7th October, from Sir J. Outram, says, force is besieged at Lucknow by the enemy; has grain, gun-bullocks, and horses, upon which they can subsist for a month; but no hospital comforts, and little medicine. The loss since the force crossed the Ganges has been very heavy—246 killed and 700 wounded and missing; out of the former, 16 officers.

Meerut.—Nothing of importance. Some insurgents at Mozuffurnugger had been put down.

Mhow.—Nothing new.

Midnapore.—All quiet.

Mirzapore.—Head-quarters of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, with two guns, left on 13th, to take up a position to command the Chuttra Pass. The 27th Madras Native Infantry has been ordered to join them on arrival (one wing arrived at Mirzapore on 17th, with four guns). If Captain Osborne can join them from Rewah, they are to return and make the best of their way to Cawnpore; if not, they are to go on to Rewah and rescue him, then returning and proceeding to Cawnpore.

Mooltan.—No news.

Nagode.—No news.

Nagpore.—All quiet.

Neemuch.—No news.

Nusseerabad.—No news.

Oude (Lucknow).—Maun Sing had joined the insurgents. The Delhi fugitives, a body of rebel fugitives from Delhi, about 5,000, with no Artillery to speak of, were said to be making for Nuhdee ferry, to cross into Oude. For news of Lucknow, see under that head. Sir J. Outram had issued a proclamation summoning all the men of the Lucknow corps who had been granted furloughs by Sir H. Lawrence, to Cawnpore, there to do duty, on the understanding that if it was afterwards proved that they had been guilty of mutiny, they must stand the consequences. This has been sanctioned, the proclamation having been issued; but the men are not to be armed nor too readily trusted. No other furlough men but these are to be received at Lucknow.

Patna.—All quiet. Every exertion being made to collect carriage and cattle from the surrounding district.

Peshawur.—Nothing new.

Rewah.—Captain Osborne's house had been surrounded by a body of armed people, threatening to kill him; the assailants, deterred, apparently, by his defensive preparations, had not attempted to force the house. The Rajah had encamped close to him, but did not interfere. Osborne thinks he cannot. The men appear to act in defiance of him, but Osborne hopes to hold out. The measures taken to help him are reported under the head of Mirzapore. Major Ellis, Political Agent in Bundelcund, had arrived at Kallinger with Lieutenant Remington and the Maharajah of Punna, and about 1000 Punna troops. On the 7th of October, Koer Sing was still at Banda with about 4,000 men. It was said the Nena had asked them to join him, but that they were most anxious to make their escape.

Saugor.—All well, though the garrison is still shut-up in the fort; the thakoors and others in the neighbourhood being up, and the garrison (trustworthy) being insufficiently strong to disperse them.

Sehore.—No news.

Trunk Road.—The arrangements for sending the troops up the Trunk Road have progressed satisfactorily. A depôt has been organized at Raneegeunge, and at the various halting-places supplies are collected for the men, with the means of cooking, &c.

These smaller depôts are each under charge of a commissioned officer.

A large body of rebels had collected near Allahabad; they have not approached the road nearer than four miles. In consequence of this, the parties of Europeans going up by bullock-train had been directed, near that portion of the road, to go in double parties.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, October 22, 1857.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Supplementary Narrative, dated October 23, 1857.

Lucknow.—Maun Sing had addressed a letter to Captain Bruce at Cawnpore, inclosing one for Major-General Outram, declaring that he had hitherto supported the Government and protected its servants in his districts; that his only object in going to Lucknow was to rescue the Rancee of the late Rajah Bukhtwar Sing, who had been seized there by the rebels, and that he could not get away until the rebels opposed the British at Alumbagh, when he seized the opportunity of doing so, making every arrangement to leave Lucknow. A report, however, reached him that the British, having defeated the rebels, were about to disgrace His Majesty's seraglio, and having eaten the king's salt, he at once marched to protect them. He says he is ready to obey all Government orders, if he is told what is desired.

He was informed that he should have known that the British never injured helpless women and children, and that if he was really friendly to the British Government, he would at once move all his men away from Lucknow, and communicate with the Commissioner.

This, his vakcel has declared to Captain Bruce, that Maun Sing is willing to do. The telegram containing this news goes by the after-packet.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, October 23, 1857.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

PRESENT STATE of the Field Force under the command of Major-General A. Wilson.

Corps.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
Artillery Force—										
Europeans, present, fit for duty	1	4	9	5	3	..	..	53	372	1,020
" on duty .. ..	..	3	24	..	..	..	..	26	176	
Natives, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	20	301	30
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	17	403	
Engineer Brigade—										
Present, fit for duty	1	..	28	1	..	12	13	82	568	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	17	105	
Cavalry Brigade—										
H.M.'s 6th Carabiniers, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	4	64	108
" on duty .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	59	56
H.M.'s 9th Lancers, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	4	5	2	1	..	..	26	231	380
" on duty .. ..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	16	131	147
1st Punjaub Cavalry, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	37	32
" on duty .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	7	88	98
2nd Punjaub Cavalry, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	10	45	47
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	49	53
5th Punjaub Cavalry, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	8	21	43
" on duty .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	7	63	57
Guide Cavalry, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	1	4	..	..	5	6	27	103	194
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	23	122	116
Hodson's Horse, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	3	2	19	228	229
" on duty .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	15
1st Infantry Brigade—										
H.M.'s 75th Regiment, present, fit for duty	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	4	151	
" on duty .. ..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	36	332	
2nd European Bengal Fusiliers present, fit for duty .. ..	..	3	11	2	..	..	..	20	268	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	16	156	
Kumaon Battalion, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	2	2	1	..	4	5	16	141	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	7	195	
2nd Infantry Brigade—										
H.M.'s 52nd Regiment, L. I., present, fit for duty	3	1	7	3	..	..	..	38	269	
" on duty .. ..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	32	260	
H.M.'s 60th Rifles, present, fit for duty	2	1	8	3	..	..	..	20	123	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	11	102	
Sirmoor Battalion, present, fit for duty	1	..	3	1	..	3	3	18	129	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	98	
3rd Infantry Brigade—										
H.M.'s 8th Regiment, present, fit for duty	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	10	34	
" on duty .. ..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	7	77	
H.M.'s 61st Regiment, present, fit for duty	2	2	9	3	..	..	..	21	158	
" on duty	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	15	344	
4th Regiment Sikhs, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	10	205	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	12	184	
4th Infantry Brigade—										
1st European Bengal Fusiliers, present, fit for duty	1	2	11	3	..	..	..	27	347	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	81	
1st Regiment Punjaub Infantry, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	..	3	1	..	7	5	20	440	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	12	197	
2nd Regiment Punjaub Infantry, present, fit for duty	1	3	1	..	..	7	11	30	429	
" on duty .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	13	219	
Guide Corps—										
Infantry, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	..	2	1	..	5	6	25	227	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Total	15	43	190	33	5	79	72	815	8,350	2,627

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 24, 1857.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

RETURN of Sick and Wounded in the Field Force under the command of Major-General A. Wilson.

Corps.	Sick.							Wounded.										
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
Artillery Force—																		
Europeans	1	5					5	61	67	1	2	4					12	
Natives						1	2	72	..						1	1	15	7
Engineer Brigade			3		1	2	9	99	..			1					7	
Cavalry Brigade—																		
H.M.'s Carabimiers	1	2	1				3	29	34									
H.M.'s 9th Lancers			1				1	40	47								2	
1st Punjaub Cavalry								8	20									
2nd Punjaub Cavalry								4	14									
5th Punjaub Cavalry							1	11	16									
Guide Cavalry					1		7	27	21							1	9	
Hodson's Horse		1			1	1	1	26	49									
1st Infantry Brigade—																		
H.M.'s 75th Regiment			4				4	59	..			1	1				15	
2nd European Bengal Fusiliers			2				15	144	..			1	1				10	
Kumaon Battalion							3	84	..			1					7	
2nd Infantry Brigade—																		
H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry		1					10	50	..			1					1	
H.M.'s 60th Rifles		1	1				4	50	..			1	1			2	8	
Sirmoor Battalion					1	2	15	116	..			2		1		7	35	
3rd Infantry Brigade—																		
H.M.'s 8th Regiment		1	4				3	90	..			1					4	
H.M.'s 61st Regiment			1				8	169	..			2					1	
4th Regiment Sikhs		1			1	2	2	63	..			2			1		12	
4th Infantry Brigade—																		
1st European Bengal Fusiliers		2	3				4	35	..			1				3	28	
1st Regiment Punjaub Infantry								21	..			1		1	3	2	53	
2nd Regiment Punjaub Infantry							1	8	..							1	4	
Guide Corps—																		
Infantry						2	5	55	..			1			1	1	2	28
Total	1	10	25		5	16	03	1,381	268	2	6	17		3	6	19	251	14
Grand Total	1,535								268	304								14

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 24, 1857.

Inclosure 5 in No. 2.

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lahore, August 8, 1857.

I AM instructed by Sir John Lawrence, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub; to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a copy of Brigadier-General Nicholson's dispatch, relative to the defeat and dispersion of the Sealkote mutineers,

together with a copy of a Brigade Order issued by the Brigadier-General to the troops under his command.

2. A report of the defeat of the mutineers has already been submitted in the Political Department dated 18th ultimo, since which, fully 150 of the mutinous soldiers, who had escaped, have been seized and executed.

I have, &c.

J. D. MACPHERSON. *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 2.

Brigadier-General Nicholson to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Goordaspore, July 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, an account of my proceedings, and of the column under my command, since the date of my last letter (the 27th ultimo).

2. In it I reported the disarming of the 33rd and 35th Regiments Native Infantry, and the reasons which had induced me to have recourse to that measure.

3. On the same date I commenced retracing my steps from Philour, and on the 5th July encamped with the column at Unritsur.

4. I selected this station for an encampment mainly on account of its centrality; my position there enabling me to afford speedy aid, if required, either to Lahore, or the Jullundur Doab, while, at the same time, it overawed the Manjha, and rendered hopeless any attempt to mutiny on the part of the 59th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the morning of the 7th I received intelligence of the mutiny of the 14th Native Infantry at Jhelum, and that it was successfully holding against the force sent to disarm it under Colonel Ellice. I waited throughout the day and the following night in the hope of hearing of the defeat of the 14th, but this expectation not having been realized, and unfavorable accounts continuing to arrive, I reluctantly felt myself obliged to disarm the 59th Native Infantry at sunrise on the 8th.

6. I feel bound, however, to place on record my belief that both in conduct and feeling this regiment was quite an exceptional one at the present crisis.

It had neither committed itself in any way, nor do I believe that, up to the day it was disarmed, it had any intention of committing itself, and I may deeply regret that, even as a precautionary measure, it should have become my duty to disarm it. I beg very strongly to recommend this corps, both as regards officers and men, to the favorable consideration of Government.

7. Early on the morning of the 10th, I received intelligence by telegraph that the troops at Sealkote, consisting of the 46th Native Infantry, and the right wing 9th Light Cavalry, had broken out into open mutiny the previous morning. This intelligence was confirmed half-an-hour later by a musician of the 46th Native Infantry, who rode in, express, with the news. I immediately disarmed the left wing 9th Cavalry with the column, a step I had refrained from, when disarming the 33rd and 35th Regiments, lest it should prematurely excite the wing at Sealkote.

8. In the course of the day, information reached me from various quarters that the Sealkote troops had marched in an easterly direction the previous evening. Their object was evidently to plunder the station of Goordaspore, and get the 2nd Irregular Cavalry there to join them. They would then, no doubt, have proceeded via Noorpoor and Hoshiarpore to Jullundur, whence they would have made the best of their way to Delhi. At Noorpoor they expected to be joined by the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and at Hoshiarpore by the 16th Irregular Cavalry.

9. It was evident that as the mutineers had two days' start, and as Goordaspore was something over forty-one miles from my encampment, no time was to be lost; I therefore decided on reaching that station in a single forced march, and this, with the aid of ekkas and ponies for the Infantry, was successfully accomplished in less than twenty hours.

10. The mutineers were at this date (the 11th) at Noorkobe, about fifteen miles on the right bank of the Ravee. Fearing that if I opposed their passage of the river they might break away southwards, and so escape me, I decided on allowing them to cross without molestation, and accordingly remained at Goordaspore until 9 A.M. the following morning; when, hearing that they had commenced crossing by a ford at the Trimmoo ferry, about nine miles distant, I moved out against them with a force as per margin.*

* 3rd Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery; three guns No. 17 Light Field Battery; Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry; detachment from the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry (184 men); one company 2nd Police Battalion; two newly-raised Rissallahs.

11. I came upon them at noon about a mile on this side the river. Their Infantry was drawn up in a line, its right resting on a serai and dismantled ghurree; its left on a small village and a clump of trees. Their Cavalry appeared to be pretty equally distributed on the flanks.

12. I advanced to the attack in the following order, viz.: three guns light field-battery in the centre; the troop of Horse Artillery, equally divided, 100 yards on either side; 300 of Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, with Enfield rifles, in extended order, at one pace between and on the flanks of the Artillery. The remainder of Her Majesty's 52nd, with the Punjaub Infantry, were in rear as supports and reserve. The new Police Ressallahs I employed to mask the Artillery until, at about 600 yards, a threatened charge of a party of the mutineer Cavalry induced me to unmask and unlimber the three guns on the left to check it. The sight of the guns had the desired effect, and we resumed our advance, except that the Police being now no longer useful as maskers, and seeming undesirous of engaging, were ordered to the rear.

13. My intention was to advance within 300 yards of the mutineers' position, and then open fire simultaneously from the artillery and Enfield rifles, the latter weapons being known to be thoroughly effective at that distance, while the smooth-bore musket, with which alone the mutineers were armed, is comparatively useless.

14. The action commenced by the mutineer Infantry opening upon us with file-firing at as nearly as possible the above distance. We lost no time in replying, and for about ten minutes they stood up very well indeed against the great odds opposed to them, many of them advancing boldly up to the very guns; meanwhile the Cavalry had made several rushes, in detached parties, on our flanks and rear, but had always been repulsed by the file-firing of our Infantry.

15. The new Police Ressallahs fled when threatened with a charge, but, considering their want of discipline and how very recently they had been raised, I cannot say that I consider them very culpable; there were, however, some honorable exceptions.

16. The mutineers were followed up to the bank of the river by the Artillery, which occasioned them some little loss both in crossing and after they had gained an island in the centre, on which they had a 12-pounder iron gun. A few rounds were fired at us from this piece, but without effect.

17. The enemy left dead upon the ground on which they fought, 120 men; many were swept away by the river. Their wounded were probably not less than double the above number. All their camp equipage, &c., on this side of the river fell into our hands.

18. The want of Cavalry (which crippled us sadly during the action), the depth of the water in the ford, and the fatigue the troops had undergone on the previous day, all conspired to prevent me from attempting to pursue the enemy across the river. I therefore left the Punjaub Infantry with Lieutenant Boswell in the serai, and brought back the European Infantry and Artillery to their encampment at Goordaspore, there to await news of the further movements of the mutineers.

19. On the 13th I appointed Captain Adams Assistant Commissioner (kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Roberts, the Commissioner), to command the detachment at the ghaut, with a view to his watching and furnishing intelligence of the remnant of the mutineers on the island. From this officer's information, corroborated as it was from other quarters, I ascertained that the discomfiture of the mutineers in the action of the 12th had been much more complete than I had at first supposed, and that not more than 300 men remained with the gun on the island; also that all, or very nearly all, of those who had dispersed had first divested themselves of their arms and accoutrements.

20. I accordingly at once decided on attacking the remnant on the island, and, with this view, on the evening of the 15th got down two boats, from ferries high up the river; all the boats in our immediate neighbourhood having been sunk by the civil authorities, on the first news of the approach of the mutineers. At daybreak, on the morning of the 16th, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry and one company of the Punjaub Infantry, with company of Police Battalion,* crossed one mile and a quarter below the enemy's position; our guns placed higher up the stream keeping the enemy's gun in play. When the whole of the Infantry had crossed, the advance commenced, the 52nd leading in skirmishing order. The affair was over in a few minutes, without any check, and with a loss to us of only 6 men wounded. A few resolute men among the mutineers died manfully at the gun; the rest fled, and were either slain on the bank or driven into the river.

21. I do not need to dwell upon the services which the column has rendered the State in these operations: his Excellency will himself thoroughly comprehend and appreciate them.

My best thanks are due to officers and men of all grades, and both arms, for the

* Lieutenant Boswell, with another company, was employed in watching a ford higher up the river.

cordial and valuable assistance I have throughout received from them, more particularly to Colonel Campbell, commanding Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes, commanding the Artillery; Captain Bouchier, commanding No. 17 Light Field Battery; Captain Blane, Her Majesty's 52nd, my Brigade-Major; and Captain Grindlay, 6th Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the column.

Lieutenant Angelo, 59th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Dixon, 9th Light Cavalry; and Lieutenant Baillie, 35th Native Infantry, also made themselves extremely useful in reconnoitering and other ways, and I much regret that a severe wound received by the latter officer will temporarily deprive me of his services.

22. I cannot conclude without expressing my obligations to Mr. Roberts, the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Division, and to Captain Adams, the Assistant Commissioner of Goordaspore. Both officers were present in the affairs of the 12th and 16th, and afforded me much valuable assistance throughout in the way of information. Captain Adams also commanded the Punjaub Infantry and Police Detachment at the ghaut from the 13th to the 16th instant, and the detachment which crossed the river on the latter date.

Lieutenant Perkins, Assistant Commissioner, Umritsur, was present in the action of the 12th, and had his horse wounded.

I inclose returns of casualties.

J. NICHOLSON, *Brigadier-General.*
Commanding Punjaub Moveable Column.

Inclosure 7 in No. 2.

Moveable Column Orders by Brigadier-General Nicholson.

Camp, Goordaspore, July 17, 1857.

THE last remaining party of the Sealkote mutineers was yesterday morning destroyed and its gun captured.

The object of the forced march of the column from Umritsur to this place having been thus successfully accomplished, the Brigadier-General desires to return his sincere thanks to officers and men of all arms and grades, for the cordial and valuable assistance he has received from them throughout these operations.

The Brigadier-General considers that the column has reason to feel proud of the service it has rendered the State within the last few days.

By a forced march of unusual length, performed at a very trying season of the year, it has been able to preserve many stations and districts from pillage and plunder, to save more than one regiment from the danger of too close a contact with the mutineers; and the mutineer force itself, 1,100 strong, notwithstanding the very desperate character of the resistance offered by it, has been utterly destroyed or dispersed.

It will be the pleasing duty of the Brigadier-General to bring prominently to the notice of Government, in detail, the services rendered by officers and men on this occasion, and he entertains no doubt but that those services will be appreciated and acknowledged as they deserve to be.

Inclosure 8 in No. 2.

Major-General Wilson to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp, Delhi, September 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward returns of casualties (killed and wounded) which have taken place during the operations of the force since the date of my last report (25th ultimo), since which time nothing of importance has occurred, except the defeat and dispersion of a body of the rebels near the village of Nujufghur, a full report of which was forwarded on the 30th ultimo.

A. WILSON, *Major-General, commanding Field Force.*

Inclosure 9 in No. 2:

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under command of Major-General Wilson, during the Operations of August 25, 1857.

Corps.	Killed.						Wounded.						Missing.									
	Field Officer	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Horses.		
Artillery Force—																						
Head-Quarters and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Troops Horse Artillery, 1st Brigade	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2		
Head-Quarters and 2nd and 3rd Troops, 2nd Brigade	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cavalry Brigade—																						
Her Majesty's 9th Lancers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guide Cavalry	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4		
Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabiniers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd Infantry Brigade—																						
Her Majesty's 61st Regiment	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	15	..	..
4th Infantry Brigade—																						
1st European Bengal Fusiliers	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..
1st Regiment Punjab Infantry	1	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	22	..	..
2nd Regiment Punjab Infantry	2	5	..	..
Total	2	..	..	..	5	18	12	12	1	..	1	1	..	..	10	54	..	7		
Grand Total..	25				67							7			

Camp before Delhi, August 26, 1857.

A. WILSON, Major-General, commanding Field Force.

Inclosure 10 in No. 2.

NOMINAL ROLL of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Field Force under the command of Major-General A. Wilson, during the operations of August 25, 1857.

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps or Department.	Remarks.
1	Assistant-Surgeon W. W. Ireland ..	Horse Artillery	Dangerously wounded.
2	Lieutenant T. Gabbett	Her Majesty's 61st Regiment ..	Killed.
3	Lieutenant S. B. Elkington ..	Ditto	Dangerously wounded.
4	Major G. O. Jacob	1st European Bengal Fusiliers ..	Slightly wounded.
5	Lieutenant W. H. Lumsden ..	1st Regiment Panjaub Infantry ..	Killed.

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 26, 1857.

Inclosure 11 in No. 2

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Field Force under command of Major-General A. Wilson, during the Operations of August 26.

Corps.	Killed								Wounded.									
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subalterns.	Jeandars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subalterns.	Jeandars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
Artillery Force—																		
Detachment 4th Battalion Artillery
1st Infantry Brigade—																		
Her Majesty's 75th Regiment	1	..
2nd European Bengal Fusiliers	3	..
Kumaon Battalion	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Infantry Brigade—																		
Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry	3	..
Her Majesty's 60th Rifles	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sirmoor Battalion	1	..
3rd Infantry Brigade—																		
4th Sikh Infantry	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Guide Corps—																		
Infantry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..
Grand Total	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 27, 1857.

Inclosure 12 in No. 2.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Field Force under command of
Major-General A. Wilson, during the operations of August 28, 1857.

Corps.	Killed.									Wounded.								
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non commis- sioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commis- sioned Officers.	Drummers. Rank File.	Horses.
2nd Infantry Brigade — Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry..	1	
Total	1	

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 29, 1857.



Inclosure 13 in No. 2.

PRESENT STATE of the Field Force under the command of Major-General A. Wilson.

Corps.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
Artillery Force—										
Europeans, present, fit for duty	1	6	22	4	3	..	..	53	344	1,012
" on duty .. ..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	24	184	30
Natives, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	19	280	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	16	294	
Engineer Brigade—										
Present, fit for duty	1	..	30	2	..	7	17	73	506	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	19	101	
Cavalry Brigade—										
H.M.'s Carabiniers, present, fit for duty ..	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	5	65	104
" on duty .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	51	52
H.M.'s 9th "Lancers, present, fit for duty ..	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	27	226	383
" on duty .. ..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	14	121	135
1st Punjaub Cavalry, present, fit for duty ..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	8	107	112
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	20	24
2nd Punjaub Cavalry, present, fit for duty ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	9	44	57
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	45	49
5th Punjaub Cavalry, present, fit for duty ..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	11	49	74
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	39	29
Guide Cavalry, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	1	4	..	..	6	7	32	143	249
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	82	63
Hodson's Horse, present, fit for duty .. ..	..	..	3	1	..	3	1	11	138	116
" on duty .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	12	105	120
1st Infantry Brigade—										
H.M.'s 75th Regiment, present, fit for duty ..	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	2	75	
" on duty .. ..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	37	378	
2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, present, fit for duty ..	..	2	8	2	..	..	..	31	208	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	26	196	
Kumaon Battalion, present, fit for duty ..	..	1	2	1	..	3	4	7	17	
" on duty .. ..	..	1	2	..	..	3	2	14	251	
2nd Infantry Brigade—										
H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry, present, fit for duty ..	3	3	6	3	..	..	..	38	203	
" on duty .. ..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	26	243	
H.M.'s 60th Rifles, present, fit for duty ..	2	..	7	3	..	..	..	9	111	
" on duty .. ..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	16	99	
Sirmoor Battalion, present, fit for duty ..	1	..	4	1	..	3	2	17	110	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	67	
3rd Infantry Brigade—										
H.M.'s 8th Regiment, present, fit for duty ..	2	3	6	3	..	..	..	5	8	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	12	106	
H.M.'s 61st Regiment, present, fit for duty ..	2	2	8	2	..	..	..	19	109	
" on duty .. ..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	16	304	
4th Regiment Sikhs, present, fit for duty ..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	7	213	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	12	167	
4th Infantry Brigade—										
1st European Bengal Fusiliers, present, fit for duty ..	1	1	7	3	..	..	..	14	179	
" on duty .. ..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	15	203	
1st Regiment Punjaub Infantry, present, fit for duty ..	..	..	5	1	..	6	4	10	328	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	19	271	
2nd Regiment Punjaub Infantry, present, fit for duty ..	..	3	1	..	..	7	7	26	374	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	16	260	
Guide Corps—										
Infantry, present fit for duty .. ..	..	..	2	1	..	5	7	21	232	
" on duty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	
Total	16	43	185	34	4	70	73	792	7,665	2,613

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 30, 1857.

Inclosure 14 in No. 2.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Field Force under command of Major-General A. Wilson, during the operations of August 29, 1857.

Corps.	Killed.									Wounded.								
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers.	Drummers. Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers.	Drummers. Rank and File.	Horses.
2nd Infantry Brigade— Her Majesty's 60th Rifles								2	..			1					1	
3rd Infantry Brigade— Her Majesty's 61st Regiment																	2	
Total								2									3	

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 30, 1857.

Inclosure 15 in No. 2.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Field Force under command of Major-General A. Wilson, during the operations of August 30, 1857.

Corps.	Killed.							Wounded.										
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commiss- ioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commiss- ioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
Engineer Brigade					1				*1	..	..	..	1	5	
2nd Infantry Brigade-- Kumaon Battahon											1	
Total	1	..		...	1	..	..	..	1	6	
Grand Total	..							1								8		

* Lieutenant Warrant, Engineers, severely wounded.

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 31, 1857.

Inclosure 16 in No. 2.

RETURN of Sick and Wounded in the Field Force under the command of Major-General A. Wilson.

Corps.	Sick.							Wounded.										
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
Artillery Force—																		
Europeans		1	5				4	78	70	1	2	4	1				13	9
Natives					1	3	4	112							1	1	13	
Engineer Brigade			3		2	2	17	147				2				1	13	
Cavalry Brigade—																		
H.M.'s Carabiniers	1	1	2				2	35	38								1	
H.M.'s 9th Lancers			1				2	54	53									
1st Punjaub Cavalry								6	14									
2nd Punjaub Cavalry							1	10	9									
5th Punjaub Cavalry							1	8	12									
Guide Cavalry					2		8	26	18							2	7	7
Hodson's Horse		1	1		1	1		32	46									
1st Infantry Brigade—																		
H.M.'s 75th Regiment		1	6				5	87									15	
2nd European Bengal Fusiliers		1	3				14	134			1	1					14	
Kumaon Battalion							7	149									7	
2nd Infantry Brigade—																		
H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry			1				16	93				1					5	
H.M.'s 60th Rifles		1	3				9	61				1				3	8	
Sirmoor Battalion					2	1	18	166						1		7	35	
3rd Infantry Brigade—																		
H.M.'s 8th Infantry		2	1				3	84									3	
H.M.'s 61st Regiment		1	2				9	222				3				1	15	
4th Regiment Sikhs		1			1	2	5	70				2			1		12	
4th Infantry Brigade—																		
1st Punjaub Cavalry		1	4				8	128			1					4	32	
1st Punjaub Infantry					1	1		43		1				1	2	4	58	
2nd Punjaub Infantry								17								2	9	
Guide Corps—																		
Infantry						1	8	53			1			1	1	2	26	
Total	1	11	32		10	11	141	1,819	260	2	5	14	1	3	5	27	286	16
Grand Total	2,025								260	343								16

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 31, 1857.

Inclosure 17 in No. 2.

Major-General Gowan to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Calcutta.

Sir,

Lahore, September 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, copy of report dated 2nd instant, from Major-General A. Wilson, commanding Delhi Field Force, inclosing returns of casualties and a present state.

I have, &c.

G. E. GOWAN, *Major-General,*
Commanding in the Upper Provinces.

Inclosure 18 in No. 2.

The Assistant Adjutant-General to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp before Delhi, September 10, 1857.

FOR the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, I have the honor to inclose a return of officers and men composing the Delhi Field Force, killed, wounded, or missing, in the operations at or near Delhi, up to the 31st August, 1857.

I have, &c.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 19 in No. 2.

List of Officers Killed and Wounded before Delhi, up to 31st August, 1857.

Camp before Delhi, September 1, 1857.

Killed or Died of Wounds.

Colonel C. Chester, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Captain C. W. Russell, 54th Regiment Native Infantry, Orderly Officer.

Captain J. W. Delamain, 56th Regiment Native Infantry, Orderly Officer.

Lieutenant H. G. Perkins, Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant T. E. Dickens, Artillery.

Captain T. M. Greensill, 24th Foot, Assistant Field Engineer.

Second Lieutenant E. Jones, Engineers, Assistant Field Engineer.

Assistant-Surgeon T. Moore, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Yule, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

Lieutenant W. H. Mountstevens, Her Majesty's 8th (King's) Regiment.

Captain F. Andrews, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles.

Ensign C. Napier, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles.

Lieutenant M. A. Humphrys, 20th Native Infantry, attached to Her Majesty's 60th Rifles.

Lieutenant T. Gabbett, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment.

Captain E. W. J. Knox, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment.

Lieutenant A. Harrison, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment.

Lieutenant W. Crozier, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment.

Lieutenant S. H. Jackson, 2nd Fusiliers.

Second Lieutenant D. F. Sherriff, 2nd Fusiliers.

Ensign O. C. Walter, 45th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Fusiliers.

Ensign C. Wheatley, 54th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion.

Lieutenant J. H. Browne, 33rd Native Infantry, attached to Kumaon Battalion.

Lieutenant J. York, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikh Infantry.

Brevet Captain W. G. Law, 10th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Punjaub Infantry.

Lieutenant E. J. Travers, 32nd Native Infantry, attached to 1st Punjaub Infantry.

Lieutenant W. H. Lumsden, 68th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Punjaub Infantry.

Lieutenant Q. Battye, 56th Native Infantry, attached to Guide Cavalry.

Wounded.

Brigadier-General N. B. Chamberlain, Adjutant-General of Army, severely.
 Colonel A. M. Becher, Quartermaster-General of Army, severely.
 Lieutenant F. S. Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of Army, slightly.
 Brigadier H. Garbett, commanding Artillery Brigade, slightly.
 Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, severely.
 Captain H. E. H. Burnside, Her Majesty's 61st Foot, Brigade-Major 3rd Brigade, slightly.
 Lieutenant F. C. Innes, 60th Native Infantry, Orderly Officer, slightly.
 Lieutenant-Colonel T. Scaton, C.B., 35th Light Infantry, attached to 1st Brigade, severely.
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. Drought, 60th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Brigade, severely.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. McKenzie, Artillery, severely.
 Captain E. K. Money, Artillery, severely.
 Captain Young, Artillery, slightly.
 Brevet Major H. Tombs, Artillery, slightly.
 Captain R. Fagan, Artillery, slightly.
 Captain T. E. Kennion, Artillery, severely.
 Captain A. Light, Artillery, slightly.
 First Lieutenant A. Bunny, Artillery, slightly.
 First Lieutenant H. P. Bishop, Artillery, slightly.
 First Lieutenant G. Baillie, Artillery, slightly.
 Second Lieutenant C. Hunter, Artillery, slightly.
 Second Lieutenant J. Hills, Artillery, severely.
 Second Lieutenant P. Thompson, Artillery, severely.
 Second Lieutenant A. H. Davidson, Artillery, severely.
 Second Lieutenant E. Fraser, Artillery, slightly.
 Second Lieutenant R. T. Hare, Artillery, slightly.
 Second Lieutenant H. Chichester, Artillery, slightly.
 Assistant-Surgeon W. W. Ireland, M.D., Artillery, dangerously.
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Smith, of Engineers, Chief Engineer, slightly.
 Lieutenant J. T. Walker, Bombay Engineers, severely.
 Lieutenant E. Walker, Bengal Engineers, slightly.
 Lieutenant H. E. Warrand, Bengal Engineers, dangerously.
 Lieutenant M. G. Geneste, Bengal Engineers, slightly.
 Lieutenant Æ. Perkins, Bengal Engineers, slightly.
 Second Lieutenant H. L. Carnegie, Bengal Engineers, slightly.
 Lieutenant A. A. de Bourbel, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, severely.
 Captain E. G. Daniell, Her Majesty's 8th (King's) Regiment, severely.
 Brevet Captain E. N. Sandilands, Her Majesty's 8th (King's) Regiment, slightly.
 Lieutenant W. W. Pogson, Her Majesty's 8th (King's) Regiment, slightly.
 Ensign T. Simpson, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, slightly.
 Captain H. F. Williams, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely.
 Captain C. Jones, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely.
 Lieutenant G. C. H. Walters, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly.
 Lieutenant J. D. Dundas, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly.
 Lieutenant H. G. Deedes, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly.
 Lieutenant P. J. Curtis, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely.
 Ensign W. G. Turle, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely.
 Ensign A. S. Heathcote, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly.
 Surgeon J. H. K. Innes, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly.
 Ensign A. L. Phillips, 11th Native Infantry, attached to Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly, twice.
 Lieutenant W. H. W. Pattoun, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely.
 Lieutenant C. J. Griffiths, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely.
 Lieutenant T. B. Hutton, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, slightly.
 Ensign S. B. Elkington, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, dangerously.
 Ensign E. B. Andros, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, slightly.
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly.
 Captain R. Dawson, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, dangerously.
 Lieutenant J. R. S. Fitzgerald, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly.
 Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Barter, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, severely.

Lieutenant C. R. Rivers, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly.
 Lieutenant G. C. N. Faithfull, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly.
 Lieutenant C. M. Pym, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly.
 Paymaster D. F. Chambers, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly.
 Assistant Surgeon S. A. Lithgow, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly.
 Colonel J. Welchman, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, dangerously.
 Major G. O. Jacob, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, dangerously.
 Captain S. Groville, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, slightly, twice.
 Captain E. Brown, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, dangerously.
 Lieutenant H. M. Wemyss, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, slightly.
 Lieutenant J. W. Daniell, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, severely.
 Lieutenant A. G. Owen, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, slightly.
 Second Lieutenant N. Ellis, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, slightly.
 Lieutenant C. R. Blair, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, severely.
 Lieutenant J. T. Harris, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, severely.
 Captain D. Kemp, 5th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, severely.
 Lieutenant T. N. Walker, 60th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, slightly.
 Lieutenant A. Tulloch, 20th Native Infantry, attached to the Sirmoor Battalion, once slightly, and once severely.
 Lieutenant S. Ross, 9th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, slightly.
 Lieutenant A. H. Eckford, 69th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, slightly.
 Lieutenant H. D. E. W. Chester, 36th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, slightly.
 Lieutenant A. B. Temple, 49th Native Infantry, attached to Kumaon Battalion, slightly.
 Lieutenant F. Packe, 4th Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikh Infantry, very severely.
 Lieutenant A. Pullan, 36th Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikh Infantry, severely.
 Major J. Coke, commanding 1st Punjaub Infantry, severely.
 Lieutenant H. T. Pollock, 35th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Punjaub Infantry, very severely.
 Captain H. Daly, Commandant Guide Corps, severely.
 Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy, Commandant, Cavalry, Guide Corps, severely.
 Lieutenant R. H. Shebbeare, 60th Native Infantry, attached to Guide Corps, slightly.
 Lieutenant C. W. Hawes, Adjutant Guide Corps, slightly.
 Lieutenant W. Murray, 42nd Light Infantry, attached to Guide Corps, severely.
 Ensign O. J. Chalmers, 3rd Native Infantry, attached to Guide Corps, slightly.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieutenant,*

Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

RETURN of Killed or Died of Wounds, and Wounded, in the operations at and in the vicinity of Delhi, up to August 31, 1857.

Corps.	Killed or Died of Wounds.										Wounded.										Missing.										Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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K 2

Camp before Delhi, September 1, 1857.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant,
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 21 in No. 2.

Captain Lawrence, in political charge of the Cashmere Auxiliary Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Delhi Field Force.

Sir,

Camp, Delhi, September 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Delhi Field Force, the operations of the Kissengunge column of assault on the morning of the 14th instant, subsequent to Major Reid being wounded.

2. On assuming command of the column, I found the different detachments of which it was composed so broken and disorganized by the heavy fire of the enemy, that it was impossible to form them up, in broken ground and under a severe fire, to renew the attack on the Kissengunge batteries. All I could effect was to keep the enemy in check, which was done for the course of an hour, without losing ground, in the expectation of the arrival of artillery, for which Major Reid had made a requisition previous to his being wounded. This aid did not arrive. The enemy appeared in large numbers on our right flank. I was apprehensive that they might get into our rear, and endanger the safety of the line of batteries below Hindoo Rao's house, and of the camp itself; I therefore directed the troops to retire, which they did leisurely, and in as good order as the nature of the ground would permit, keeping up a heavy fire upon the enemy. I then strengthened the Subzee Mundy Picket, and directed the occupation of the batteries above alluded to, by detachments from the column.

3. The Jummoo troops, detached, under command of Captain Dwyer, for the occupation of the Eedgah, met with unexpected opposition, and were totally unsuccessful. This circumstance added much to the difficulties under which the main column laboured, enabling the enemy to advance on its right flank and endanger its rear, and more particularly the safety of the Subzee Mundy Picket, which was hotly pressed. Four 6-pounder guns belonging to the Cashmere troops, detached under Captain Dwyer, were, I regret to say, captured by the enemy. The circumstance under which this misfortune occurred did not come under my personal observation, I therefore called upon Captain Dwyer for a report, which I herewith forward in original, for submission to the Major-General. I concur with Captain Dwyer, in considering that the detachment under his command was inadequate to oppose the force brought against it.

4. As blame may be attached to the Jummoo troops for the loss of their guns, I feel bound to state my opinion that the portion of them attached to the main column behaved as well as could be expected. When tried and experienced soldiers, both European and native, were unsuccessful, what could be looked for from undisciplined and ill-armed men, such as compose the Jummoo Contingent.

The loss sustained by this force on the 14th instant, viz., 22 killed and 67 wounded,* which has been already reported to Major-General Wilson, shows that they shared in the danger and difficulties of the day.

5. Major-General Wilson is well aware of the strength of the position which was held by the enemy at Kissengunge, and of the nature of the ground over which the attacking force had to move. On the morning in question the enemy were prepared in large numbers for an attack on their position. They had evidently received intimation that such was intended. After the attack commenced, they received considerable reinforcements from the city. Under these circumstances I look with confidence to the Major-General attaching no blame to the troops engaged in this unsuccessful affair.

I have, &c.

R. C. LAWRENCE.

Inclosure 22 in No. 2.

Captain Dwyer to Captain Lawrence.

Sir,

Camp, Delhi, September 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, that on the morning of the 14th instant, I proceeded, in accordance with the instructions I received, with 400 men and 4 guns, of the Cashmere force, towards the Eedgah, for the purpose of occupying and holding it.

The road was most difficult for artillery, and to enable the guns to get into the

* In addition, 4 sowars of mounted police were killed, and 17 wounded.

Rhotuck pukka-road, which leads to the Eedgah, a portion of stone wall had to be levelled.

The noise, I believe, prepared the enemy to receive us, as, on reaching the road, we were attacked by about 2,000 men, who lined all the walls on the right-hand side of the road. We immediately opened fire from our guns and some zumboorahs, and continued to fire for about three-quarters of an hour. We had not been firing long, when the Kissen-gunge battery fired into us from the left; and finding that we were getting outflanked, and that the enemy did not appear to be suffering much from our fire, owing to their protection by stone walls and jungle, I ordered an advance, in view to effect an entrance into the Eedgah, if possible.

This advance, I am sorry to say, was not effected, notwithstanding the utmost exertions on the part of Lieutenant Tennant, of the Engineers, Lieutenants Graham and Manderson, and myself. A small body of Infantry could not be collected, to support the guns, as the whole of it had, almost from the commencement, proceeded to skirmish in very extended order, contrary to my repeated orders.

On the order for the guns to limber up being given, no horses could be got; for while the guns were being worked, the horses had been made over to grass-cutters, who took most of them away altogether; five or six horses I saw killed; the rest were never brought back, and I was informed that they also had been killed.

The attempt to secure the Eedgah was, I regret to say, a complete failure; but it appears to me, that the force I had was quite inadequate to effect that object.

A body of 100 mounted police, which accompanied the detachment, behaved admirably, and remained to the last. The ground, however, rendered it impossible for cavalry to charge.

Ram Sing, one of my orderlies, killed a man by whom I was attacked, and is himself badly wounded; the other, Chundah Sing, had his horse killed.

I have, &c.

H. A. DWYER, Captain,
59th Native Infantry, attached to Cashmere Force.

Inclosure 23 in No. 2.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Mhow, September 28, 1857.

SCINDIA, on the 7th, was insolently pressed by the contingent mutineers of Gwalior, for pay, for carriages, and for a leader to head them in a march on Agra, Scindia refused. He found it advisable to place eleven guns in position, and to entrench. On the 7th, the Mhow and Indore rebels were at the Chumbul; they had collected fifteen boats, and on the 8th were crossing baggage. Their advanced guard was said to have engaged Maxwell, six coss from Dholepore. On the 9th, contingent mutineers advanced guns out of Mora. Contingents raised religious standard of Hindoo Islam, and fired a salute of twenty-two guns. Gungadhuruppa, sent by Scindia to dissuade the mutineers, had fled. They seized carriage from neighbouring villages.

This information should be sent, both from Madras and Hyderabad, to the Governor-General by the quickest mode.

Inclosure 24 in No. 2.

Lord Elphinstone to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Parell, September 25, 12 3 A. M.

THE "Aidha" arrived this evening, the 24th, from Kurrachee, and brings the following news:—

"Chief Commissioner's Office, Lahore, September 14, 10 A.M., from Delhi city—Delhi has been assaulted this morning, but fighting going on. Our column making slow progress. News not very clear, but signaller adds, the attack was successful. The death of Mr. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor at Agra, occurred on the 10th instant."

Inclosure 25 in No. 2.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Punna, September 27, 1857, 9 A.M.

THE mutineers passed, via Kallinger, to Banda, and were to have arrived there to-day. All well at Punna; Mr. Coles had gone back to Nagode, to see what can be done there in restoring order. Fighting between the Ajeghur troops, and those of Banda, is still going on at Banda.

Inclosure 26 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore, September 29, 5.30 P. M.

THE following message from General Wilson, dated from Delhi city the 14th of September, 10 A.M., was received at Lahore on the same day:—"Delhi has been assaulted this morning, but fighting going on." The signaller added, the attack was successful. The Dussera terminated last night quite peaceably; all well at Jubbulpore with the Kamptee column, to the latest dates. All perfectly quiet at Raepore up the 26th. The Somakhan zemindar has written to the Deputy Commissioner expressing his regret at having broken prison.

Inclosure 27 in No. 2.

The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Punna, September 30, 1857.

THE Rajah of Duttiah, in a khurceta dated 18th Mohurum, received yesterday, reports that he has assumed charge of four pergunahs, Mattec, Talgeum, Dohah, and Kuren, adjoining the Duttiah territory, in the Jhansi district, and reported having done so to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to the Agent of the Governor-General of Central India, and to Major Erskine, Commissioner at Jubbulpore. The information given in my telegram dated 18th instant, was incorrect. Mr. Coles' was the only bungalow burnt down on the 18th instant, the rest were all burnt down on the morning of the 19th instant. The mutineers were leaving the place, and are said to be halting at Banda. All well and quiet at Punna and Kallinger.

Inclosure 28 in No. 2.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, September 30, 1857.

PURSUING column is coming down Doab, not down left bank of Jumna; was at Ghazee-ood-deen Nuggur on the 25th. Bridge at Muttra said to have been finished last night. Mutineers there may be now crossing. Gwalior mutineers likely to march towards Cawnpore. No dispatch yet come in from Delhi to-day.

Inclosure 29 in No. 2.

Colonel Fraser to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, September 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to express my gratification at having been appointed by the Governor-General to the temporary post of Chief Commissioner of these provinces, and I beg to assure his Lordship that it will be my care to conduct the duties of this office with all the attention and vigour which my abilities admit. I have this day assumed charge of the appointment.

Inclosure 30 in No. 2.

Major Macpherson to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, September 30, 1857.

NEWS from Gwalior up to the 26th of September. Scindia, by arraying against the rebels, who demanded money and carriage to march to Agra, his own troops, and 10,000 thakoors, and by cutting off their supplies, and by removing their boats on the Chumbul on the route by Dholepore to Agra, has subdued the rebels, for the present under his control: none of them now wish to go to Agra or Delhi. Three corps and three batteries say they wish to serve Scindia, two corps and two batteries wish to move towards Cawnpore, and Scindia has promised them carriage after the Dusserah, or to-day. A Prince has arrived to summon them to Delhi, and the Vakeel of Nena Sahib to call them to him. They are very much divided and dispirited, and Scindia's vakeel will come immediately to Indore. Rebels at Dholepore are deeply dispirited by news of Delhi, and by being cut off from Gwalior. Last dispatch to you on the 21st of September.

Inclosure 31 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 1, 1857

WHAT spare guns have you at Allahabad for field batteries? Has any gun-harness lately arrived? State what you have in store.

A company of the Royal Engineers and Her Majesty's 93rd Foot are now *en route* by bullock-train to Allahabad. They will want servants of every description, tents, &c. His Excellency requests you to lose no time in making arrangements to meet their wants. Let me know what means you have for supplying European corps with native servants.

Colonel Otter is about to return to the Presidency.

Inclosure 32 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to the Officer commanding at Futtehpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 1, 1857.

WHO is the senior officer at Futtehpore? Answer by telegraph.

Inclosure 33 in No. 2.

The Commander-in-chief to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 1, 1857.

PRAY carry out your proposal of arming your Affghan sowars. It will be better, perhaps, for you to supply them with arms to which they are accustomed, and procurable, most likely, in the bazars, such as tulwars, pistols, and matchlocks. I am afraid we have none that will suit; but any requisition you may make on the Ordnance Department at Allahabad will be attended to.

Inclosure 34 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 1, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief is anxious to send a supply of ammunition to Cawnpore. Can you do so with safety? If so, send up 1,50,000 rounds of Enfield rifle ammunition by parcels of 50,000 rounds at a time. This is very important. Let me know about it for the information of his Excellency.

If Mr. Grant indents on you for arms for some sowars he is raising, do all in your power to help him.

Inclosure 35 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 1, 1857.

CAPTAIN PEEL will join the garrison of Allahabad, with his first party, in two or three days, by the river. His Excellency desires you to recollect that that officer is under the orders of the Governor-General only.

Although the strength of the garrison at Allahabad will be increased, his Excellency desires that you are to entertain no thought of making detachments without express orders from him or Sir James Outram.

Equip and provide with bullocks and ammunition as many 9-pounder guns as Captain Moir can sufficiently man—say three or four—and send them under him, when organized, to Futtehpore, after the arrival of the Naval Brigade. Retain, as escort for Captain Moir's battery, the company of the 64th Foot just reaching you from Benares, and send them on together.

Inform Major Barnston and Sir James Outram of this arrangement. In the absence of Sir James Outram, let Major Barnston apply to me for orders by telegraph before undertaking anything beyond the mere defence of his post.

Inclosure 36 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 1, 1857.

IN consequence of the reports received from Mr. Grant, it becomes necessary to think of the safety of the troops now moving by bullock-train along the road. A company of Royal Engineers left Rancegunge last Saturday, the 26th ultimo, and the 93rd began on Monday, the 28th ultimo. Is it possible to send on two parties together from Benares? His Excellency wants an answer to this by telegraph. Report immediately on any interruption by the bullock-train.

Inclosure 37 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 1, 1857.

YOUR telegram on the state of the country to the north-west of Allahabad has been received. By order of the Commander-in-chief you will organize a moveable column without delay, of not less than 300 rank and file. Equip two guns to take with the column, which you will command yourself, and act against the insurgents. Make all your arrangements at once, and move out as soon as possible after the arrival of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, R.N., to whom, for the present, you will make over the command of the fort of Allahabad.

Two of Captain Moir's guns must now go with you, and two to Major Barnston. You must be careful, by his Excellency's desire, not to hazard yourself too far from Allahabad.

Inclosure 38 in No. 2.

Mr. Sherer to ———.

My dear Sir,

Cawnpore, October 1, 1857.

I HAVE not been able to get hold of the telegraph till a late hour, but I hasten to forward you letters which you will find very interesting.

We have received intelligence from Lucknow dated the 29th. The Ballee Guard was taken on the 25th, but with considerable loss.

General Neill was killed; and the whole amount of casualties is estimated at between 400 and 500. Another letter indicates, that on the 29th the whole of the right, or

eastern part of the city, was in our hands; that we had taken seven guns, and were steadily possessing ourselves of all the batteries.

Maun Sing, who had taken an active part against us, was wounded in two places.

Believe, me, &c.

J. W. SHERER.

Inclosure 39 in No. 2.

Mr. Sherer to ———.

My dear Sir,

Cannpore, October 2, 1857.

I BEG to forward letters from Muir, which kindly dispatch, after perusal, to the Governor-General. We have heard nothing more from Lucknow. I trust my telegraphic message of last evening will have reached you.

All we know is this:—

The attack on the city was made on the 25th. Havelock went rather to the right to avoid the main street; still the opposition to be encountered was very great. Junction with the Balle Guard was effected as the evening fell. Two mines were discovered just ready to be discharged, which would have placed the garrison at the mercy of the rebels.

Names mentioned of those surviving (not intended to be complete) in the Balle Guard: John Anderson, Gubbins, the Taylors, the Coupers, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Ommaney and family; General Outram apparently merely mentioning these as known to Lady Outram.

Killed on the 25th: General Neill; Major Cooper, Artillery; Pakenham, 84th; Bateman, 64th; Wild, 40th Native Infantry; Warren, 12th Irregular Cavalry, and many wounded. The sick and wounded were left with a detachment at Alumbagh upon the attack.

Bugees Kuder, the natural son of the ex-king, had fled to Fyzabad.

Believe me, &c.

J. W. SHERER.

Inclosure 40 in No. 2.

Mr. Muir to Mr. Sherer.

My dear Sherer,

Agra, September 26, 1857.

STILL no letters from Delhi. It is now a week since the date of our last. It is probable that Greathed's illness, who had the business of arranging for the dispatch of cossids in his hands, and the multitude of other concerns to be attended to by all our people on the complete capture of Delhi, may have interfered with the regularity of the correspondence.

As regards ourselves, there is nothing fresh to say. Our accounts from Muttra are little more than corroboration of what we had before. A great multitude of the fugitives had arrived, and more were arriving in Muttra; they were crossing at various ghauts, and one party as low down as a ghaut which would take them, via Saidabad, or Khundowlee, and Mynpoorie, towards Oude. Notwithstanding their big words, the people had begun to perceive that they were a defeated force, wounded and ill-off for arms, &c. Two guns, dragged by bullocks, had arrived, and more were behind.

We have had pretty certain intimation to-day that the Indore force at Dholepore are collecting carriage, and contemplate a very early move; they speak of coming this way, but it is supposed that they will move via Futtehpore Sicree towards Muttra, to join the great body of the mutineers, and with them proceed towards Oude. The Maharajah at Gwalior has, we are assured, destroyed all the boats in the Chumbul, so that the Indore troops were in a very awkward position, and their only alternative was to go off via Etawah or Muttra, or to stand the chance of being attacked, with the Chumbul in their rear. There is a talk by some that a move is projected on Bhurtpore, into the fort of which the mutineers are supposed to desire to throw themselves; but I cannot find any confirmation of the idea.

Upon the whole, so far as I can see at present, the universal intention of the mutineers is to mass themselves either in Bareilly, or further to the eastward in Oude.

We have had letters from General Lawrence from Chilimas dated the 20th. He had had an engagement for three hours with the Jodhpore Legion, without any successful result; but, both in this and in an affair at Nimbhera, the Bombay troops have shown themselves stable and trustworthy, and this is a matter of sincere congratulation.

I give Lawrence's account of his affair:—"I left with a force of 5 Horse Artillery guns, 2 squadrons 1st Brigade Lancers, 200 of Her Majesty's 83rd, and 250 Mhairwara Battalion, for Awah, a walled town and fort about three miles and a half from this (Chilimas). I left Beawr on Monday, the 14th; marched the first day to Barr (finding the road through the pass very much cut up by the bad weather we had during this month, which detained me at Beawr for upwards of a week); on Tuesday we moved to Peeplia; Wednesday to Bugree; Thursday to Chaputtia, about six miles from Awah; on Friday morning I moved the force on the direct road to Awah, and pushed forward to about half a mile from the town. The approach was through thickish jungle, in which a few of the enemy's horsemen showed themselves, but speedily retreated before a few of the Lancers.

"Their guns opened fire on us at about 800 yards, and soon got our range pretty accurately. They were placed on the bund of a tank just outside the town, and their fire was well kept up for some time; we returned it, and forced them to quit their position, and silenced their fire for a time; their horsemen tried to turn our right flank, and threatened our baggage. By a change of position, I placed my force between the enemy and our baggage again, and, finally, retired on this village.

"The whole affair lasted about three hours. As we were weak in Infantry, and I felt I could not afford to lose any of my Europeans, and the force was inadequate to carry the place by a *coup de main*, I did not bring the Infantry or Cavalry where they could be actively engaged.

"You will be glad to hear that the Lancers behaved very well, and I have every reason to be satisfied with them, for they have had a great deal of hard work and irritation, more than half their numbers being daily on picket duties. I am very well pleased with the whole force, officers and men."

The casualties were trifling, only one Artilleryman killed, and five or six Europeans wounded, with about a like number of natives; two guns disabled. But I am concerned to state that that excellent political officer, Monk Mason, was killed close to Lawrence's force in attempting to join it. He had pushed from Pallec, and on reaching the jungles, which his camel could not penetrate, had dismounted and was making on foot for our force, when some of the Jodhpore sowars came across his path, and he was killed by two shots from them. "I was not even aware," says Lawrence, "of his being anywhere in the neighbourhood; he must have been scarcely 300 yards from me at the time. The body has not yet been recovered, but I am endeavouring to get it."

Lawrence feared he would be obliged to return to Beawr, as the European provisions were nearly expended.

Showers gives the following account of his attack on Nimbhera:—

"We commenced operations yesterday (19th), about half-past 1, but could not enter the gate attacked, found afterwards to have been bricked up. Night stopped our operations. A column of assault against another gate was formed before daybreak this morning (20th); on moving to the attack, we found that the place had been evacuated during the night. The British troops were moved through the town and the British flag hoisted on the public Government Hall. All the troops behaved admirably; this affair has pleased them mightily. They crowd round the guns parked in the garden, and say they wish to be taken against Mundisore, or anywhere. Our loss is one corporal Her Majesty's 83rd, killed in carrying the powder-bag, and some fifteen or sixteen native troops killed and wounded."

Captain Rose, in forwarding this to Nixon, writes—"Success is the usual criterion in such matters, and so far it is all right; but what the effect will be in this part of the country remains to be seen. The 2nd B. Cavalry, and twelve sepoy, behaved splendidly, and I am especially glad of this. The fellows on the wall called out 'Deen, Deen,' and tried to make them waver as they advanced to attack, but all they got in return was a shower of musketry; three of the Cavalry and nine of the 12th are wounded."

Captain Rose adds, "I expect now, since the 2nd and 12th have proved they are to be trusted, a force will be sent out from here against them."

These facts, as evidence of a good and loyal feeling on the part of the Bombay troops in those parts, are of unspeakable value. And we may well presume that troops which then proved faithful will, after they know of the actual fall of Delhi, be still more beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Sunday morning, 27th September, 6.30 A.M.—Nothing in yet from Delhi; so I dispatch this at once; in all probability we shall be having news during the day.

Our Hattrass force safely retired on Khundowlee, ten miles off, where it is now encamped.

Yours, &c.
W. MUIR.

P.S.—I send a message; pass it on with this.

Inclosure 41 in No. 2.

Mr. Muir to Mr. Sherer.

My dear Sherer,

Agra, September 27, 1857.

AT last the joyful news—on the 22nd instant the British flag waved over the palace of the King of Delhi. Send this and the telegraphic message on quick to the Governor-General. His Lordship is greatly to be congratulated on this grand event.

I give Becher's letter to Nixon verbatim: "22nd.—All is going on wonderfully well here. The King, the Begum Zeenut Mahab, are close prisoners, and to-day the Princes Mirza Mogul, Abu Bucker, and Khizzar Sultan, were brought in by Hodson from Humaioon's tomb, and shot at the Delhi gate. Their bodies are now lying at the kotwalie, where so many of our poor countrymen were murdered and exposed. A pursuing column under Colonel Greathed, of Her Majesty's 8th, leaves this to-morrow morning to go in your direction. It consists of 1,600 Infantry, 18 guns, in 3 troops, and 600 Cavalry. They will soon join you, I trust, and render complete the effects of the fall of this city. The city is a perfect picture of desolation, completely abandoned, and a vast amount of property left behind, which our native troops are possessing themselves of with great gusto, but with demoralising effect. There are a great number of city budmashes and others collected near Humaioon's tomb, but it is to be hoped our column will meet them.

"Last night, 'Her Majesty the Queen,' proposed by the conqueror of Delhi, was drunk with all honor in the Dewan Khass, by the Head-Quarters Staff. Never has the old building re-echoed with any sound half so fine. The cheer was taken up by the gallant Goorkhas of the Sirmoor Battalion, who form the General's personal guard.

"All is well in the Punjaub, and elsewhere."

God be blessed for this glorious termination of this arduous struggle.

I have, &c.

W. MUIR.

Inclosure 42 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 1, 1857, 2-20 PM.

THE following just received from Agra, from Mr. Muir:—"Attack on Lahore Gate on 18th, not successful, but loss trifling; fire of Selinghur subdued; only annoyance from enemy's muskets near Bank house; on 19th, captured Burn bastion, which commands Lahore Gate, and pushing forward our left to Chandney chowk; our front, consequently, extended along the chowk, and was very secure; early and complete success expected; Palace steadily shelled, as well as vicinity of Jumna Musjid. Large bodies of fugitive rebels are marching down Muttra road, with eight guns; General Nicholson in very precarious state."

Inclosure 43 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Mr. Ward, Raneeunge.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 2, 1857.

COLONEL FISCHER'S column, which for some time has been operating on the banks of the Soane, is reported this morning to be without European stores, such as tea, coffee, and rum. Cholera has broken out among Europeans, which makes it imperatively necessary that their wants should be immediately supplied. The Commander-in-chief will esteem it a great favor if you will authorise Colonel Fischer, by telegraph, to indent upon the bullock-train stations nearest him, for a small supply of rum, tea, and coffee, until a portion of these articles can reach him from Benares. Will you also give the same authority

to Major English, commanding three companies 53rd Regiment, who is moving between Hazarcebaugh and Chuttra? I have spoken to Captain Holiday on this subject this morning, and he can suggest no other mode of relieving the urgent wants of these detachments till a convoy can reach them.

Inclosure 44 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 2, 1857.

THERE was no occasion for further reference about the sick ordered to be shipped from Allahabad. Carry out his Excellency's orders as already conveyed to you.

Inclosure 45 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to the Officers commanding at Dinapore and at Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 2, 1857.

THE detachment of the 5th Fusiliers, at Bankipore, is to be drawn into Bankipore, and attached to Her Majesty's 10th Regiment immediately, in consequence of their sickness. No relief is to go in their place, as the building is evidently deadly to Europeans.

Inclosure 46 in No. 2.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council, and to Lords Elphinstone and Harris.

(Telegraphic.)

Mhow, October 2, 1857, 9.45 A.M.

CAPTAIN EDEN writes on 24th, from Jeypore, that the Durbar has given him intelligence, confirmed by that from the Jhujur Nawab, that we took possession of the entire city of Delhi on the night of the 20th. The mutineers did not await the attack, but abandoned the parts they held, before 4 P.M.; their Infantry going eastward, and the Cavalry into Hurriana. The King is said to be concealed, in some shrine, near Delhi. Captain Eden is satisfied that the information given to him can be relied upon.

Inclosure 47 in No. 2.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, October 2, 1857, midnight.

JUST received a report from my sowar at Huntergunge, that the force under Major Simpson took the enemy's guns, treasure, and magazine, this morning, at Chuttra. Many of the mutineers said to be killed and wounded.

Inclosure 48 in No. 2.

The Political Agent, Gwalior, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 3, 1857.

AT Gwalior, on the 30th, Scindia still detained the rebels by his management; they had resolved to move on Cawnpore, but though supplied with a portion of the carriage required, changed their minds, and they now say they will go to Dutteah, Jhansi, and Jaloun, in Bundelcund; induce the people to join them, and if they cannot, will extort money, and go to Calpee. The rebels' camp is full of dissension, Scindia is in high heart and spirits.

Inclosure 49 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Mirzapore to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, October 3, 9:30 A.M.

THE "Mirzapore" steamer, and flat "Gamma," proceeding to Allahabad, reached this yesterday, at 7 P.M., with Naval Brigade and guns, and left this morning, at 6 A.M., for Allahabad.

Inclosure 50 in No. 2.

Mr. Read to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 4, 1857, 7 P.M.

IN place of Mr. Greathed, Mr. C. B. Saunders was directed to officiate as Commissioner of Delhi, and Agent to Lieutenant-Governor. In matters of special importance relating to districts in that division and native States under that charge, he was directed to refer to Chief Commissioner of Punjab for instructions. This arrangement is at the suggestion of Sir J. Lawrence and General Wilson, until regular communication is re-opened with Agra.

Inclosure 51 in No. 2.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 4, 1857.

THE whole fugitive force at Muttra has crossed the Jumna, and yesterday plundered Hattress, excepting the Neemuch brigade, which marched yesterday to Furrak, on its way to join the Indore troops at Dholepore. Nothing further from Delhi, or Colonel Greathed's column. The Bareilly, Nussערabad, and Delhi fugitives are passing onward to Grand Trunk Road at Secundrabad Rao, and after that, may either go north or east.

Inclosure 52 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 5, 1857, 11 A.M.

IN reply to letter of 14th September, the "Shannon" could bring 1,200 troops at a time from Galle. Captain Key could supply party to assist in navigating her, Mr. Waters retaining the command.

Inclosure 53 in No. 2.

Captain Bruce to Colonel Lord Dunkellin.

My Lord,

Cawnpore, October 5, 1857.

I LOSE no time in inclosing for the Governor-General's perusal a letter I have this moment received from Sir James Outram.

I have already, as directed, telegraphed to his Lordship, and also to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the respective messages, and my letter to you of yesterday's date will have informed his Lordship the Governor-General of the departure early that morning of two guns and about 270 Europeans, of all ranks, under the command of Major Bingham, Her Majesty's 64th Foot, conveying the required Commissariat stores. I have done all that General Outram has directed. Colonel Wilson has perused the inclosure, and has sent requisitions to Benares and Allahabad for troops; he has ordered also that 150 men, of all ranks, be detained by the officer commanding at Futtehpoore, and the remainder (about 100 men) pushed up here immediately, all in excess of the 150 being moved forward, without delay, as they arrive.

We have now about 250 Europeans, of all ranks, fit for duty, here, and the 100 men ordered from Futtehpoore may be looked for the day after to-morrow.

I understand there are also two detachments on the way up between this and Allahabad; these will, of course, come on here.

The country upon the Oude side as far as Basherutgunge is quite free from mutineers, and these districts are undisturbed, except by a few petty refractory zemindars and occasional marauding parties.

I have, &c.

H. BRUCE.

P.S.—I hope I need hardly add how rejoiced I should have been had Sir James Outram's letter reached in time for me to have proceeded in so honorable a command.

Inclosure 54 in No. 2.

Sir J. Outram to Captain Bruce.

My dear Bruce,

Lucknow, October 2, 1857.

OBLIGE me by conveying the following message to Brigadier Wilson:—

"I request you to prepare a detachment of not less than 300 Europeans, and two guns, to advance to the relief of the retiring column; send rockets with the detachment to give us notice of its position when we are supposed to be in the vicinity. An experienced officer to command; I wish you could be spared for this command; if so, and you wish it, tell the Brigadier I wish it should be so arranged.

"Draw from Futtehpore, Allahabad, and Benares, all men that can be spared to be sent to Cawnpore with all practicable dispatch.

"Request the authorities at Agra to make known to the General at Delhi the urgent necessity there is for reinforcements being pushed on to Cawnpore as speedily as possible, without which the Lucknow garrison cannot be withdrawn.

"Delhi having fallen, it is to be hoped, at least, one strong brigade may be spared from there, and another may be completed by the troops from the eastward.

"Telegraph to the Commander-in-chief that the insurgents are too strong to admit of withdrawing, besides this garrison, the sick, wounded, women, and children, amounting to upwards of 1,000.

"The force will retire, therefore, after making every disposition for the safety of the garrison by strengthening it with all but four of our guns, and leaving the 90th Regiment there, destroying all the enemy's works, exploding all the six mines which have been found since our access to the exterior, and to disturbing the ground in front of each work so as to render future mining very difficult, and demolishing the houses in the neighbourhood which commanded the entrenchment.

"The remainder of our force reduced, by casualties, will make its way back to Cawnpore, leaving two or three days hence.

"Two additional brigades, with powerful field artillery, will be required to withdraw the garrison or reduce the city.

"I hope the brigades will be speedily assembled at Cawnpore by troops from Delhi and the eastward. In the meantime this reduced force will be strengthened by its detachments still in the rear, and may, when completed, form a strong brigade. Telegraph to the Governor-General my hopes of a reaction in the city are disappointed; the insurgent sepoys have inspired such terror among all classes, and maintain so strict a watch beyond our pickets, that we have not been able to communicate with one single inhabitant of Lucknow since our arrival. Nothing but a strong demonstration of our power will be of any avail."

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Inclosure 55 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 6, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief is obliged to counter-order the expedition from Allahabad for the present. You will, when the Naval Brigade has arrived, send on all the available men to Cawnpore, with as much Enfield rifle ammunition as you can possibly spare, say two laes and a-half. If it will not cause too much delay, send two guns to Futtehpore

with this party; also an engineer to throw up a defence for the troops at that post. Desire provisions for, at least, two months for 500 men, to be gathered together at Futtehpore. Indent on the stores of Allahabad for the European portion of them. Carry out these arrangements instantly—they are of the greatest importance; make use of the railway, and get the artillery along, somehow or other, on the trucks.

Inclosure 56 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to the Officer commanding at Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 6, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief finds it necessary that Major Barnston should get to his regiment. He will, therefore, proceed to Lucknow, instead of, as directed yesterday, to Futtehpore. Two lacs and a-half of ammunition, and about 250 Europeans, have been ordered to Cawnpore from Allahabad. Communicate this to General Outram.

Inclosure 57 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 6, 1857.

THE Magistrate of Cawnpore, on the 4th, gives the following news from Agra:—Mutineers could not complete their bridge at Muttra, and had therefore determined to entrench themselves and fight. Of Lucknow, he says a supply of rum and biscuits was sent off that day under strong escort to Alumbagh, the troops in which do not seem to have easy communication with the main body in the city. Mr. Greathed, Civil Service, died at Delhi, of cholera, on the 19th. A letter from Agra dated the 28th, says, at Muttra the bridge was not completed yesterday. The mutineers expected it to be ready to-day, when they would cross; but before that, it is hoped that Colonel Greathed will be upon them with his column.

Inclosure 58 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore, October 6, 1857.

YOUR message of the 1st instant just received. Major Orr will be directed on no account to cross the Nerbudda without the orders of the Government of India. Hoosungabad is on this bank of the Nerbudda, but Major Orr, who has moved from Edulabad, will be directed to stand fast, and to take his further orders for advancing upwards from the authorities in Central India, above the line of the Nerbudda.

Inclosure 59 in No. 2.

Memorandum of Intelligence.

Fort Agra, October 6, 1857.

COLONEL GREATHED'S column reached Allyghur yesterday morning. He was opposed by the Mussulman fanatics and rabble, who, it will be remembered, a short time ago expelled our adherent Gobind Sing and his followers from Allyghur. The town was cleared of them all. Two 5-pounder guns fell into our hands. The Cavalry did most excellent service, and cut up fully 400 men, with arms in their hands.

The column was to march next day to Akrahad, a stronghold of fanaticism and revolt which deserves a signal chastisement.

In the operations for blowing up Malaghur, Lieutenant Home, Engineer, lost his life by the explosion of a mine which was fired too soon.

Nainee Tal.—A letter from Major Ramsay dated the 18th September, contains the following particulars of the repulse of an attack made by Khan Bahadoor of Bareilly, on Huldwanee, at the foot of the Nainee Tal Hills. On the 17th, the Huldwanee Thanna was driven off by Khan Bahadoor's army, which took possession of the place. In the

evening they advanced farther on, but were met by Major Ramsay's people and driven back to Huldwanee. A party of 150 Goorkhas and 80 levies, with sowars and Volunteer Cavalry, to the amount of about 60, went down during the night. They reached Huldwanee at 6 in the morning, when the enemy was found drawn up in front of the Munde. They stood until "our army got within 400 yards of them, when the Goorkhas gave a cheer, which put all to flight:" 114 were counted dead on the field. We had 1 Naib-Rossaldar killed, and 1 Goorkha wounded. Two flags and the enemy's baggage came into our possession.

News of the bombardment of Delhi had been forwarded to Nainee Tal, by the Nawab of Rampore.

Curnpore, September 30.—Our little fort is nearly finished. We could mount eight guns, and the position is very strong.

They are making an entrenchment also at Futtehpore, and 300 Europeans are located there.

Mirzapore.—From this station there is news up to the 28th ultimo. Captain Osborne, the Political Agent at Rewah, had re-occupied Nagode with a body of the Rajah's troops. The rebels had fled at the false alarm of the approach of an European force. A body of Madras troops of the Kamptee column has had an engagement with the mutineers of the 52nd Native Infantry at Jubbulpore. The Madrassees defeated the latter, killing upwards of 200 of them. The mutineers have fled to Myhere. The remnant of the 50th Native Infantry from Nagode came into Mirzapore this morning, under Major Hampton. They are located in the Rajah's house and grounds on the opposite side of the river. Their number is about 220. They are considered very staunch men. The 5th Irregulars, and others, were by the Soane two or three days ago. They are coming, it is supposed, by Bijeghur, and so on to Ghorawul. They have with them a lac of rupees and jewellery, plundered from the Temple and Pandoos of Deega. This ought to make the Hindoos very enraged at them. They will now, very likely, be hemmed in, and will be obliged to come near Mirzapore.

Major Ellis is at Punnah. The Rewah, Punnah, and Chirkaree Rajahs continue well affected.

The wing of a Madras regiment is at Muzapore.

The Naval Brigade had been detained for some days, but was expected at Benares.

Benares—A letter from Benares dated 27th ultimo, states that "we have just heard of the landing of 2,000 men in four days at Calcutta, and another 1,000 are long overdue by sailing ships."

Muttra was re-occupied by Imdad Allee, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, and by our other native officials, on the 14th instant, immediately after its evacuation by the rebels. The post to Delhi, through Muttra, will, it is expected, be immediately open.

W. MUIR.

Inclosure 60 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Major Burnston, Futtehpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 7, 1857.

HIS Excellency having been under the impression that the party of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, lately under your command, was going on to Lucknow immediately, changed his mind respecting you, and directed that you should accompany it, but as it now appears that such was not the case, other troops having gone forward, you are to remain at Futtehpore, and command the latter post. If the detachment of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, now at Cawnpore, leaves for Oude, you must get to it. His Excellency has ordered two guns, equipped with bullets, to be sent from Allahabad to Futtehpore. Communicate the last order respecting yourself to Colonel Wilson by telegraph. Inform me by telegraph what precautions have been taken for strengthening the post at Futtehpore, and whether, in your opinion, two 9-pounder guns are enough for it; also what provisions are laid in.

Procure grain, sheep, and beef for 500 men for two months. Lose no time.

Inclosure 61 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Major English, Chuttra.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 7, 1857.

YOUR message of this morning just received. Do not go to Hazarechaugh, but make your way to Sherghotty, where you will get plenty of carriage. His Excellency desires that you will pursue your route towards Benares by easy marches, taking care of your wounded. Give over your guns and ammunition at Benares. If you can get good hackeries at Sherghotty, you should send back as many elephants as you can, as they are much wanted by Colonel Berkeley's column. Help him if you can in this respect. He is a few marches from Burhee now. Do not forget your boots.

Inclosure 62 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Peel, R.N., Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 7, 1857.

THE Governor-General and Commander-in-chief request you to receive the command of the fort. You will desire Colonel O'Brien to proceed in charge of the party to Cawnpore, which he will deliver to Colonel Wilson. He will then return to Futtehpoore and take command of that post. Who is your military staff officer?

Inclosure 63 in No. 2.

Captain Bruce to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 7, 1857, 11 P.M.

GENERAL Outram, dated 6th instant, orders me to inform your Lordship that there are alterations in the position of his force since the message of the 2nd instant, and he urgently requires more troops to enable him to move the position of his force.

Inclosure 64 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 7, 1857, 8:30 P.M.

I HAVE just seen Mr. Webster, Civil Service, who left Allahabad yesterday morning for Jhoosee. He ascertained that the Nizam, with seven guns, certainly had a force believed to amount to 7,000 men. He had returned from Jhoolepore, and was posted again near Papamow, at a place about four miles from Jhoosee. The road is about two miles from the Magistrate's house, and five miles from the fort, where they hear the salutes fired whenever the rebel Nizam leaves his tent. He has not yet approached nearer to the road than four miles, but the road and telegraph are wholly at his mercy. He has some individual sepoy, but no regular regiment with him, and his force is nearly all armed rabble. He is too strong for the number of Goorkhas (700) that can be made available without the Europeans and guns from the fort. The Goorkhas which Colonel Bolton has detached to join Colonel O'Brien have been stopped. Is it prudent to continue sending up parties of 80 Europeans in carts by night, to pass within four miles of so large a force, rabble though it be? Any disaster would make a great noise. Perhaps the Commander-in-chief does not know that the enemy is so close to the fort. The garrison might disperse the enemy any morning and be back to breakfast in the fort. I think it right to inform your Lordship of the fact. The bullock-train parties, unless countermanded from Calcutta, will, of course, be forwarded regularly every night.

Inclosure 65 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Peel, R.N., Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 8, 1857.

COLONEL O'Brien asks if he should send the last reserve of Enfield rifle ammunition forward. His Excellency says, no; Allahabad must not be altogether deprived of it.

Inclosure 66 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 8, 1857.

PRESS the collection of supplies by all means in your power, particularly of grain and cattle. Does your Commissariat officer want more help; if so, let him select one or two officers, and put them in orders as acting. Answer by telegraph.

Inclosure 67 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Major English, Chuttra.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 8, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief repeats his order conveyed to you yesterday, to get to the Trunk Road by the easiest route, and proceed to Sherghotty. Obey no requisition to turn off that road. After your repeated calls for reinforcements you should not have left Chuttra without them. Great inconvenience has been caused to the 93rd.

Inclosure 68 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 8, 1857.

TELL Mr. Grant that every available soldier has been sent on from Allahabad to Cawnpore. When Colonel Hope reaches Allahabad with the right wing of the 93rd Highlanders, he will operate against the rebels at Papainow. The road is reported unsafe between Gopeegunge and Allahabad; therefore cause all bullock-train parties to go double from Benares onwards; Mr. Riddell says this can be done by starting the double parties every other day. Send for the Postmaster immediately, and arrange this. If the Royal Engineers have passed Benares, telegraph to Captain Clarke to halt at Gopeegunge, till the leading Company of the 93rd catches him up; acknowledge by telegraph, and report on the state of the country.

Inclosure 69 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 8, 1857.

WHEN the right wing of the 93rd Foot has closed to Allahabad, Colonel Hope will be desired to operate against the rebels who are in the vicinity. Should not your Goorkhas be directed on Allahabad to meet him, and make a good affair of it? You are aware that everything is wanted in the front most urgently.

Inclosure 70 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 8, 1857, 9:30 A.M.

THE first bullock-train party will be in to-morrow or next day. The 53rd was eighty-five miles off this morning. The bullock-train now between Benares and Allahabad cannot take more than 100 men a-day; therefore, it is not possible to expedite the 53rd by bullock-train. I will have a steamer ready to take up the 53rd to Allahabad from the opposite side of the river, with their tents and followers, and I will have fresh carriage for them ready where the railway stops. The Mirzapore detachment will be taken on from Gopeegunge by bullock-train without deranging the service. Beyond Allahabad the bullock-train is not organized. The railway can now be depended upon for forty miles, for parties not exceeding 200 equipped; as for bullock-train, what little arrangements were wanting, have been ordered. If I am authorised to make arrangements with the existing means, I can send from Lohundah (the end of the rail) to Cawnpore 50 men a-day, or 100

men every second day. If I am authorised to increase existing means, I hope to be able shortly to send 90 men a-day with their officers. Mr. Riddell's promise of providing for 150 men a-day after the 15th instant cannot be performed. But nothing whatever can be done unless the officer intrusted has full power over the bullocks and waggons. General Havelock has taken forty, being one-third of the whole number of waggons to Lucknow. Unless the Commander-in-chief prohibits all officers of whatever rank from doing likewise, the best arranged system will break down. The waggons cannot be replaced. I do not know how far a bullock-train organization beyond Allahabad is required, and the affair is in the Director-General's Department; therefore, I shall do nothing in the matter without your Lordship's orders.

Inclosure 71 in No. 2.

The Political Assistant for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort Kullinger, October 8, 1857, 11 A.M.

THE Maharajah of Punna, accompanied by Major Ellis and Lieutenant Remington, arrived here from Punna yesterday, with about 1,000 Punna troops, and 500 from Chutterpore.

The mutineers, about 4,000, with Koer Sing of Jugdispore, are still at Banda. The Nena Sahib, it is said, has written to them, asking them to join him in an attack on Cawnpore; they are said to be most anxious to effect their escape.

Inclosure 72 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 8, 1857, 4 P.M.

A MESSENGER, with a letter from General Outram written in Greek character, arrived late last night; it was directed to Captain Bruce, Superintendent of Police, and contains the below written order to me:—

“Sir,

Lucknow, October 6.

“If not already dispatched, I request you will increase the detachment ordered to Alumbagh, to whatever additional strength the reinforcements expected from Futtehpore and Allahabad could provide above the original strength of your post.”

Another part of Sir James Outram's letter, wherein the impossibility of withdrawing his force without the support of two strong brigades is plainly stated; likewise that his communication with his rear at Alumbagh, four miles distant, is not preserved. Again, that the Alumbagh detachment should be gradually reinforced from Cawnpore as troops come in; that the whole strength of the enemy is in his vicinity and Residency, but that it is probable they may detach Cavalry to his rear, and occupy Bunnec and Busherutgunge, &c. It were needless for me to dilate on the perilous position General Outram's force is in. The Chief of the Staff will observe that his communication with his depôt at Alumbagh, only four miles distant, is closed; between this and Alumbagh communication is precarious and uncertain; the roads and adjacent pathways are zealously guarded. A cossid may perchance carry a letter through from here safely, but to my knowledge none have.

I would request his Excellency's commands regarding the way reinforcements are to be forwarded when they do arrive. I am strongly against hazarding and jeopardizing small detachments of 400 or 500 men; such dribblets, under existing circumstances, would run the chance of being destroyed in detail, and even if they effect a junction, would be of no use for the General's main object. I would not myself forward a reinforcement of less than 1,500 European bayonets, and six guns, and then only if a second reinforcement of similar strength could follow them in ten days. I most sincerely trust none of the mutinous brigades, let loose by the fall of Delhi, will retire through Rohilcund, via Anoopshuhr, Ramghal, and join the Lucknow rebels. The Gwalior rebels threatened us with a visit, but I do not anticipate any likelihood of their doing so. It appears to me quite evident that in Oude the aspect of affairs has extended far beyond that of mutiny with sepoys, as revolt has plainly spread through the whole province.

Inclosure 73 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff and to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 8, 5.30 P.M.

I HAVE resumed the command of Allahabad; the Naval Brigade is amply sufficient for the garrison. Captain Innes is the Military Staff Officer; I would wish him to remain.

Inclosure 74 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 8, 1857, 2 P.M.

THE names of two more families, who are amongst those safe at Lucknow, have been incidentally learnt at Cawnpore, namely, the Atkinsons, and Brigadier Grey and party. The Mirzapore detachment started by bullock-train on the evening of the 6th. The Trunk Road column will not be at the Benares ghaut till the 13th, where the "Mirzapore" steamer and flat, and the "Koel," will be ready for the Europeans.

General Nicholson expired on the 26th. Colonel Greathed's column from Delhi consists of 2,800 men, of whom 500 are European Infantry, and 300 European Cavalry and Artillery. Colonel Fraser on the 30th wrote to order this column to hurry down the Doab to the opposite side of the Muttra, to destroy the mutineers crossing there, and if too late for that, to attack them wherever they are. Their design appears certainly to be, to go to Oude before the 30th. There were about 5,000 or 6,000 mutineers at Muttra, of whom 1,000 or 1,500 were disabled, with from 17 to 26 guns, horsed. But on the night of the 29th, the bridge was completed, and they began crossing. The Delhi column fought at Bolundshuhur on the 28th, and was not expected to be at Allyghur till the 4th or 5th. It seems therefore certain, that the Delhi column will be drawn down along the eastern side of the Doab. Would it be fit to complete the work at Lucknow, with 1,200 Europeans added? I believe by the 26th, 1,000 Europeans, now below Allahabad, will have reached Cawnpore, besides the draft from the garrison of Allahabad. From hence to Lohundah by bullock-train and railway, I reckon three days; and on to Cawnpore, marching, seven more.

Inclosure 75 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 9, 1857, 2.30 P.M.

YOUR telegram of 5.40 P.M., 8th, received 11.30 A.M., 9th October; there is no repeating station at Gopeegunge, but an express has been sent to Captain Clarke directing him to halt at Gopeegunge, until joined by Captain Middleton's company of the 93rd Highlanders, to-morrow morning, as ordered by you before; the company of Royal Engineers left yesterday.

Telegraphed to Allahabad, asking state of the road. The reply was satisfactory, and the officer commanding at Gopeegunge reported all as usual there last night.

As ordered, double bullock-train parties shall be arranged for the future; but I do not myself believe any danger is to be feared to single parties on the Allahabad road, unless the marauders are prematurely interfered with, without being effectually put down. I feel satisfied they will keep clear of the road, as they have done for the past two months, while there was no Civil Officer to maintain order in the district near Allahabad.

Inclosure 76 in No. 2.

Major English to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Hazareebaugh, October 9, 1857, 2 P.M.

YOUR messages of the 7th and 8th received on arrival here. I could not go via Sherghotty, as the road was reported impracticable for carts. I sent off to stop the 93rd, but the messenger slept on the road. The two medical men having urged me to hasten on

with the wounded, I, with much fatigue, brought them and the guns in to-day, but the whole of the ammunition will not be in before to-morrow night: we have no proper carriage for it. I have progressed so far by the help of the inhabitants, as neither carts, bullocks, nor bearers, are to be had on the Grand Trunk Road. What is to be done with this ammunition in the state the country is in? Major Simpson does not like it to be left with the few Sikhs that are here. The surgeon begs that the wounded may not be moved; he has only seventeen doolies and twenty-nine men to carry. Through Major Simpson's exertions and influence with the principal chief, we have had elephants and palkees, but the mildest cases are being carried on beds by coolies; we are short, too, of ordnance bullocks for the guns, many being wounded.

Inclosure 77 in No. 2.

Colonel Fischer to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Jehanabad, October 9, 1857.

I ARRIVED here this morning at 7 o'clock. I shall beat Mohunna to-morrow. No admission from cholera; another previous admission in artillery fatal.

Inclosure 78 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 9, 1857, 12 noon.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison this day, 377 duty men, all ranks included, also 70 more men arrived to-day from Futtehpore, 167 sick, 72 convalescent, 30 officers: total 716. A cossid came in from Alumbagh, dated the 7th instant, stating that Major Bingham's party and convoy of provisions had arrived safe there on the 6th instant. Communication still totally interrupted between Cawnpore and Lucknow, unless by quill cossids, and these very uncertain. I have no information yet whether the quill cossids sent to General Outram ever came to hand. Major Barnston arrived this morning in obedience to your first telegram; the second he did not receive, there being no repeating station at Futtehpore. Is he to remain or return?

Inclosure 79 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 9, 1857, 10:30 A.M.

THE "Kalecgungah" passed Benares yesterday; she should be at Allahabad to-morrow or next day. I learn that the "Goomtee" flat, in tow of the "Thames," is hourly expected, and has a large supply of ammunition on board. I cannot yet learn anything about the "Alpha," but I will go on making inquiries. The flat—name unknown—in tow of the "Chunar," has ammunition on board for Allahabad, and is expected here in a week. It is incidentally mentioned, in a letter to Agra from Colonel Greathed's camp, that there is another column out in pursuit along the right bank of the Jumna. Please to acquaint the Governor-General of this.

Inclosure 80 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 9, 1857.

WHAT amount of grain, and what number of sheep and slaughter-cattle, have you got at Cawnpore this day?

Also state amount of Enfield rifle ammunition in magazine, and what number of field-guns you have available for equipment.

Are there any tents in store in Cawnpore?

Keep me informed from day to day of the progress made in the collection of supplies. Work your Commissariat well.

Inclosure 81 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Rowcroft, Dinapore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 9, 1857.

HAVE you received my message of the 6th instant ; and if so, when ?
His Excellency expects your immediate answer.

Inclosure 82 in No. 2.

Colonel Rowcroft to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Dinapore, October 9, 1857, 2 P.M.

TELEGRAM from Chief of the Staff dated the 6th of October, only received this day. Colonel Rowcroft hopes ere this the Commander-in-chief will have seen by telegrams of the 5th and 7th of October, that the orders conveyed in telegram from Chief of the Staff of the 4th of October, when received on the 5th, were promptly obeyed and carried out ; and orders issued that day for the withdrawal of the detachment of the 10th Foot from the opium godowns, Patna. They have joined the head-quarters of the right. The detachment of 5th Fusiliers were directed to be withdrawn by the Chief of the Staff's telegram of the 4th of October, unless residents provided good European bungalows ; but full report of the 5th Fusiliers detachment having good barrack accommodation at Bankipore, Patna, has been forwarded, for the Commander-in-chief's information, on the 4th of October. The condition of having good barrack accommodation being carried out, the 5th Fusiliers remain at Bankipore, Patna, until further orders. Captain Hogge commands the 5th Fusiliers detachment at Bankipore. Captain Mainwaring, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, commands 50 Nujeebs in the opium godowns, Patna. Colonel Cumberlege has been withdrawn from the opium godowns. Explanation by letter will be duly forwarded to Deputy Adjutant-General, as directed. Colonel Rowcroft assures the Commander-in-chief all orders for the advance of the public service received by him will be promptly attended to, as far as it is possible to do so.

Inclosure 83 in No. 2.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 9, 1857, 6 A.M.

PART of the Bareilly brigade to-day at Noosean, half-way to Hattrass ; rest of fugitives likely to follow. Indore troops, though for some days intending to move towards Muttra, had not left Dholepore yesterday. Gwalior mutineers, up to the 30th ultimo, uncertain as to destination ; they talk of moving through Duttiah, &c., towards Calpee. Letter from Delhi dated the 28th ultimo ; Colonel Burn appointed Military Governor of Delhi ; and Colonel Innes Commandant of Palace. Brigadier Showers' party intended, apparently, only for local purposes ; it was going to Koolul. Two more Shahzadahs brought in to be tried by Military Commission.

Inclosure 84 in No. 2.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Captain Bruce, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 10, 1857.

SEND the following message to General Wilson, at Delhi, by the most expeditious means :—

"The Governor-General received, yesterday, the dispatch of the 21st ultimo, those of previous dates having reached him. The Governor-General in Council heartily congratulates you and your brave army upon the brilliant success which you have achieved. You have nobly earned it, and the Governor-General in Council offers you his warmest thanks."

"The Governor-General in Council desires that you will at once proceed to demolish the defences of Delhi. You will spare places of worship, tombs, and all ancient buildings of interest. You will blow up, or otherwise destroy, all fortifications ; and you will so far destroy the walls and gates of the city as to make them useless for defence. As you will

not be able to do this completely with the force at present available at Delhi, you will select the points at which the work may be commenced with the best effect, and operate there.

"If, as has been reported to the Governor-General in Council, the King of Delhi has received from any British officer a promise that his life will be spared, you are desired to send him to Allahabad, under an escort, as soon as this can be safely done. The escort must be strong enough to resist all attempts at a rescue, and must consist in part of European Infantry, Cavalry, with some field-guns.

"Any member of the King's family who is included in the promise, is to be sent with the King. You will appoint one or two officers specially to take charge of the King, who is to be exposed to no indignity or needless hardship.

"If no promise of his life has been given to the King, he is to be brought to trial under Act XIV of 1857. The Special Commissioners appointed for this purpose are, Mr. Montgomery, Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab; Mr. G. C. Barnes, Commissioner of the cis-Sutlej States; and Major Lake, Commissioner of the trans-Sutlej States. You will summon these officers at once to Delhi, in the event of a trial of the King taking place. Mr. C. B. Saunders will act as prosecutor, will collect the evidence, and frame the charges.

"Should the King be found guilty, the sentence is to be carried out without further reference to the Governor-General in Council."

Inclosure 85 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Peel, R.N., Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 10, 1857.

DO not allow the Engineer Company; or any portion of the 93rd, to leave Allahabad without the express orders of the Commander-in-chief. In conjunction with the Commissariat, supply these corps with tents and establishment of servants.

Colonel Campbell, 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been named a Brigadier to command the station and district of Allahabad, including Futtelpore. You will command the fort under his orders. He leaves Calcutta this day by horse dāk.

Inclosure 86 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 10, 1857.

DO not send any small detachments from Cawnpore to Lucknow. It is not safe.

By the 23rd instant, the 93rd Foot will be at Allahabad; by the 2nd of November, Her Majesty's 23rd, and a wing of Her Majesty's 53rd. Send my message, by cossid, to General Outram, to inform him of this. Her Majesty's 82nd has arrived in the river. Captain Christopher, of the Commissariat, has been ordered to Cawnpore from Allahabad. Direct all your attention to Commissariat, Ordnance stores of every sort, and the collection of carriage.

Inclosure 87 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 10, 1857.

COMMUNICATE, by cossid, with the Adjutant-General of the Army, and desire him to send the Head-quarter Staff to Cawnpore, when it is possible.

As he is not yet recovered from the effects of his wounds, his Excellency begs that he will suit himself either by taking leave to the hills, or accompanying the staff.

He is to desire Captain Becher to proceed to Calcutta, there to take charge of the Presidency Office.

He will also desire Colonel Congreve to join at Cawnpore.

The respective offices at Simla, of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's services, may be made over to the charge of any officers whom Colonel Chamberlain may direct to receive them.

Inclosure 88 in No. 1.

The Chief of the Staff to Major Stephen, Raneeunge.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 10, 1857.

REPORT instantly whether there will be hutting accommodation for 500 men ready by Tuesday next, as it is the Commander-in-chief's wish, if possible, to house Her Majesty's 23rd Foot, so that they may be ready to move up by bullock-train day by day.

Inclosure 89 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Major English, Hazareebaugh.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 10, 1857.

MAKE the best arrangements you can at Hazareebaugh in conjunction with the civil officers for your wounded men.

Leave them there with a medical officer and establishment, under the guard of the Sikhs; also detach a subaltern for this duty.

Bring the guns you have taken, and as much of the ammunition as you can drag, and make your way up the Grand Trunk Road to Benares.

Send notice to Sherghotty, where you will get new and better carriage. Colonel Berkeley's column is now a-head of you; you must make the best of your way, as the whole of the 53rd has now gone on, and is marching without making any halt.

It is the Commander-in-chief's express desire that you lose no time.

Inclosure 90 in No. 2.

The Captain of the "Himalaya" to the Captain of the "Sanspareil."

(Telegraphic.)

Kedgerie, October 10, 11 A.M.

I AM detained here by telegraph from the Governor-General.

Inclosure 91 in No. 2.

Major Stephen to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneeunge, October 10, 1857, 9.35 P.M.

THERE will be accommodation for 500 men by Tuesday next, partly in the new lines and partly in the old. The flooring in the former will be damp, but straw can be supplied.

Inclosure 92 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 10, 1857, 3.55 P.M.

NUMBER of troops at Allahabad:—Naval Brigade, 243; European Artillery, invalids, 32; Native Infantry, Sikhs, 130. The above is the list of men fit for duty.

Inclosure 93 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 10, 11.40 A.M.

WHEAT for bread, 380,904 lbs.; biscuit, 19,662 lbs.; cattle, slaughter, 552; sheep, 2,260; 3 lacs of Enfield-rifle ammunition in magazine; 28 field-guns available; very few

waggon. We are making waggon fast; there are 68 European privates' tents in store, and 15 more will be ready in a day or two. Progress in collecting supplies daily is going on very satisfactorily.

Inclosure 94 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff and to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 10, 3.45 P.M.

THE "Koel" has arrived with 100 of the Naval Brigade; she will leave at daybreak for Benares. The "Mirzapore" steamer was sent there this morning.

Inclosure 95 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 10, 1857, 6 P.M.

CAPTAIN OSBORNE'S house at Rewah has been surrounded by a large body of armed people threatening to kill him; he has put himself into a posture of defence with a small native guard. A sepoy prisoner he had, has been rescued; but, as yet, the assailants, who appear to act in defiance of the Rajah, have not attempted to force the house, deterred by the defensive preparations. The Rajah does not interfere; Captain Osborne thinks he cannot. On Captain Osborne's urgent application, and as the 5th Irregular Cavalry have crossed the Tons, I have ordered the 17th Madras Regiment from Mirzapore to Rewah, with two guns. I have asked Colonel Gordon to direct the 27th Madras Regiment to Mirzapore on its arrival, if no order inconsistent with that step is found to have been given to Colonel Fischer. A full report by post.

Inclosure 96 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 10, 1857, 11.20 P.M.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, 10th of October. 454 duty men, all ranks, including also 77 more men arrived to-day from Allahabad, 163 sick, 69 convalescent, 34 officers total 797. No communication of any kind received yesterday, either from General Outram or from Alumbagh. Captain Thompson's company, 64th, arrived this morning.

Inclosure 97 in No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 11, 1857, 5 P.M.

PRAY have a steamer ready to take 53rd to Allahabad.

As to the bullock-train, the Director-General has to-day, after inquiry, assured me confidently that the waggon and establishments at this moment available beyond Benares are sufficient for the daily conveyance of 100 men, with their officers, from Benares to Allahabad, and from Lohundah to Cawnpore.

He is also confident of being able to send 150 men daily from Lohundah in a very few days; but is afraid of losing, through the competition of other officers, some waggon which he was about to purchase at Allahabad.

Unless it is manifest to you that the Director-General is mistaken, I think it better that the bullock-train on this bit of road should be left in his hands until he has done what he engages to do.

The taking of the carts to Lucknow by General Havelock was provoking; but he could not have carried his supplies without them, and such cases of necessity will occur sometimes.

I hear that the railway can be used for ten miles beyond Lohundah, now that the ground is hard between the further station and the Trunk Road. Pray see to this.

The 1,000 Europeans now below Allahabad will not reach Cawnpore so soon as the 26th; not before the 30th, probably. But by the 6th of November 1,200 men will be added to them. It seems likely that the Delhi column will arrive at Cawnpore, and serve to make up the number required for Lucknow before another full regiment can arrive from here. But that column cannot be counted upon yet.

Captain Peel has been gazetted Commandant at Allahabad. But Colonel Campbell will assume command when he arrives.

Colonel Campbell will call upon you, and communicate his instructions to you, as he passes through Benares. I recommend him to you.

Inclosure 98 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to the Commissary of Ordnance, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 11, 1857.

ISSUE to the Postmaster of Allahabad one single-poled tent and a paul, for himself and his office

Inclosure in No. 2

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Smythe, Hazareebaugh.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 11, 1857

THE mutiny of the 32nd Native Infantry having been reported at Deoghur, his Excellency, with a view of enabling you — you have lately been, requests that you will consider the order sent you this morning as cancelled for the present, and await his further orders at Burhee

Notify to me by telegraph your arrival at that place.

Inclosure 100 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R N., to the Chief of the Staff, and to the Secretary to the Government of India

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 11, 1857, noon.

THE "Madras" steamer, with flat "Goorm," have arrived on private account. They are well adapted to convey sick, and the necessity is urgent. I have, therefore, taken them on these terms, they are to complete their lading at Mirzapore, and no hides are to form part of their cargo; all their accommodation is for Government, to be charged at the usual minimum rate.

Inclosure 10 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 11, 1857, 2 P M

IN consequence of Colonel Gordon's opinion that it would be imprudent, in a military view, to send the 17th Madras Infantry with the two guns attached to Rewah, that movement cannot take place. Colonel Gordon, however, is of opinion that it can go to the top of the Chuttra Pass, thirty miles from Mirzapore, and hold it, and that it ought to do so. I expect, therefore, that this will be done. Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, who knows the country and people, says there is nothing to stop the regiment from going to Rewah; but, of course, Colonel Gordon's objection is decisive, and has been so treated by me. The natives, and guns, of Colonel Fischer's half column, will be here the day after to-morrow; but, owing to a week's delay in starting, the 200 men of the 10th from Dinapore will not be here for twelve days, with them, and two native regiments and guns, I do not think any officer would fail to save Rewah, and the communication with Jubbulpore, Nagpore, and Bombay. If Rewah is lost we shall be grievously injured in the matter of carriage and supplies. I write officially by post.

Inclosure 102 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 11, 1857, 10'40 A.M.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison : 34 officers, 510 duty men, all ranks included, 157 sick, 66 convalescent; total 797. No communication of any kind either from Lucknow or Alumbagh since yesterday.

Inclosure 103 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 11, 1857, 11.15 A.M.

LATE last night I received a peremptory order from the Lieutenant-Governor, desiring I would order the wing of the 17th Madras Native Infantry to abandon Mirzapore and to march immediately to Rewah. As Rewah is a very difficult country, the whole of its population hostile, and nothing for certain known what has become of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, the Dinapore, Nagode, Jubbulpore, and Sangor mutineers, or of Koer Sing's rabble, I considered that to march so small an Infantry force with two guns, so far away from all support, most unmilitary and dangerous. I have, therefore, been obliged to decline to carry out the Lieutenant-Governor's order, pending the receipt of orders from his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. I have, however, consented to the chief part of the Madras Native Infantry regiment, with two guns, being at once sent to seize and hold the Chuttra Pass, as the country so far from Mirzapore is quite free from any military difficulty. Should his Excellency disapprove of my proceedings, counter-orders can reach before the detachment arrives at the Chuttra Pass. The 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry is expected at Benares on the 13th, with some Native Artillery. I have no orders myself; but the Lieutenant-Governor at present proposes sending this detachment to Mirzapore; the united force might then, with caution, advance towards Rewah. Any misfortune to Mirzapore would have a very injurious effect in the neighbourhood. His Excellency will see that the Chuttra Pass does not cover the city from an enemy advancing from the Lower Provinces. Copies of the correspondence are about to be sent by dāk to the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Inclosure 104 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 11, 1857, 2.15 P. M.

ABOUT, all daily stores received on the 10th October, in Commissariat store, Cawnpore, 5,020 lbs. of biscuit; grain, 450 lbs; bhoosa, 215 maunds; ghee, 29 maunds; porter, 12 casks.

Inclosure 105 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 11, 1857, 3 P.M.

THE total number of troops, officers and men, sent from here to Cawnpore, in compliance with Colonel Wilson's demand of the 5th instant, is 397. The last detachment left yesterday.

Inclosure 106 in No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council, to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 12, 1857, 9 A. M.

THE Commander-in-chief thinks that one wing of the 17th Madras Regiment is not a strong enough force to be sent into Rewah unsupported; I agree with him—especially as a letter from Colonel Hinde tells me that the Rajah's troops, although not exactly against us, are decidedly not for us.

There is nothing to interfere with the employment of the other Madras regiment (the 27th) upon this service, and it will be due at Benares to-morrow; meanwhile the wing of the 17th will go forward to the Chuttra Pass, and wait for the 27th.

I deplore any delay in rescuing that gallant fellow Osborne, but we must not invite a disaster.

Inclosure 107 in No. 2

The Chief of the Staff to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 12, 1857

I OBSERVE the Governor-General has begged you to provide a steamer to convey the 53rd Regiment, now marching under Colonel Fischer, to Allahabad.

It is absolutely necessary that two companies of this regiment should guard the remounts to Allahabad, otherwise we should be without field artillery when we advance.

The other two companies can, however, go on by steamer, there being four companies in Colonel Fischer's column.

Inclosure 108 in No. 2

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Fischer, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 12, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter to the Deputy Adjutant-General regarding remounts, I am to desire that no horses belonging to the remounts accompany the Madras guns. Captain Cadell's battery has its own establishment of horses, besides the bullocks, and could have no right to take any of the remount horses, when proceeding on detached service. The Commander-in-chief holds you responsible that all the remount horses proceed to Allahabad forthwith, and you are to report, by telegraph, on the subject. It is presumed that by this time Captain Cadell does not require the bullock establishment, and that it may be delivered over to the Commissariat at Benares; before the battery proceeds, under your orders, to Mizapore, report.

Inclosure 109 in No. 2

Mr. Mun to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 12, 1857, 8 A.M.

GEATHED'S column arrived at Allyghur on the morning of the 5th was opposed by fanatics and rabble of district, took two 5-pounder guns, and cut up 400 of the enemy: after that, Coel quickly reoccupied by us. Geathed would be at Akkrabad, half-way to Secundra Rao, this morning. As fugitives have escaped, has been ordered to march this way to attack mutineers at Dholepore. Europeans of his force much fatigued, and require a little rest. Force sent by Khan Bahadoor Khan from Bareilly to attack Nynce Tal dispersed by Captain Ramsay on the 18th ultimo, at Huldwanee. Lieutenant Homic killed by accident at blowing up Malaghur. Fugitives from Muttra said to be going towards Bareilly.

Inclosure 110 in No. 2.

Captain Bruce to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 12, 1857.

LETTER of 9th from Alumbagh, reports incessant firing at Lucknow, with occasional salvos of artillery. Cannot communicate with General Outram yet. The road between Cawnpore and Alumbagh is infested by thieves, near latter place.

Inclosure 111 in No. 2.

Colonel Campbell to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Burhee, October 12, 1857, 9:32 A.M.

PARTY of officers travelling by horse-dāk just arrived; found horses indifferent, and the carriages much out of repair; one left at Doomrie, axle broke, occupants came on in Colonel Hayes' carriage. Sonthāls reported to be in neighbourhood of Trunk Road; saw none.

Inclosure 112 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benures to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 12, 1857, 12:10 P.M.

FOUR officers and eighty-four men of the 93rd Highlanders, under command of Captain Stewart, arrived by bullock-train this morning, and on being joined with another party, will proceed by bullock-train to Allahabad. The party arrived in good health.

Inclosure 113 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 12, 1857, 11 A.M.

FIRST detachment of Royal Engineers and 93rd arrived last night. The road open.

Inclosure 114 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 12, 1857, 1 P.M.

STATEMENT of additional stores received into Commissariat godown since the 10th instant: Grain, 275 maunds; wheat, 484 maunds; biscuits, 3,500 pounds; soogee, 50 maunds; bhoosa, 500 maunds; bullocks for slaughter, 79; sheep, 345.

Inclosure 115 in No. 2.

Colonel Fischer to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Nouhulpore, October 12, 1857.

I ARRIVED here this morning at a quarter to 7 o'clock; I march to Mogul Siria to-morrow, and shall be on right bank of Ganges at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th.

Inclosure 116 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Peel, R.N., Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 12, 1857.

COLONEL WILSON, commanding at Cawnpore, is in want of money for his force. His Excellency understands that some can be spared from Allahabad. Send him what you can, and let me know.

Inclosure 117 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Berkeley, Sherghotty.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 12, 1857.

WHAT sort of tools do you want? Farmers' tools? Are they for military train? If so, send in a regular requisition, or supply yourself at Benares.

Inclosure 118 in No. 2.

Colonel Roucroft to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Dinapore, October 12, 1857, 8 A. M.

THE detachment consisting of 200 men Her Majesty's 10th Foot, with 4 officers; 124 men of 17th Madras Native Infantry, and 2 officers, 2 guns, 19 artillerymen, and 1 officer, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Longden; marched this morning (the 12th), *en route* to Benares; his Excellency's horses went with it.

Inclosure 119 in No. 2.

Colonel Fischer to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Maqulserai, October 12, 1857, 3 40 P. M.

I ARRIVED here this morning at 7 o'clock; I shall be on the right bank of Ganges to-morrow at 4 o'clock, A.M. Colonel Gordon writes that he has received the Governor-General's orders to send the 53rd Company by steamer to Allahabad.

Inclosure 120 in No. 2.

The Office commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 12, 1857, 2 P. M.

THE steamer "Thames" arrived here about 10 o'clock A.M., this morning, with the following troops on board, under command of Captain Snow, 84th Regiment:—Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, 1 Captain, 27 men; Her Majesty's 9th Light Dragoons, 1 Lieutenant, 12 men; 1st Madras Fusiliers, 3 men, Bengal Artillery, 4 men.

Inclosure 121 in No. 2.

Colonel Rowcroft to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Dinapore, October 12, 1857, 1 P.M.

THE Chief of the Staff's message of 6th October was received here on the 9th October, the same time as the regular post, and replied to immediately. The telegram of 9th October, now replied to, was received to-day, the 12th October, at the same time as the regular post letters. Telegraph line by Monghyr and Bhaugulpore often out of order; Sherghotty line is preferred, but the message has to be taken there, or from it, by express post messenger. Eighty miles to the telegraph-office, Sherghotty. The following messages have been sent on the 5th October, by Patna line; on the 7th by Patna; and on the 9th by Sherghotty.

Inclosure 122 in No. 2.

Major English to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, Senohar, October 12, 1857, 8 A. M.

YOUR message of the 10th reached me yesterday. I marched this morning, leaving wounded at Hazareebaugh, under charge of Assistant-Surgeon Delpratt, Civil Surgeon; 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, and 6 privates, are left to attend them. I have the guns, and 2,00,000 percussion-caps with me; I could not bring in the rest of the ammunition. I sent to Burhee for the boats; the head-quarters of the 53rd took them. This is a great disappointment; I require them much.

Inclosure 123 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 12, 1857, 3:30 P.M.

LETTER from Mr. Muir, dated Agra. 5th October, mentions Colonel Greathed at Koorja on the 3rd; expects to be at Allyghur on 5th; fugitive troops on 5th at Secundra Rao, and, it is heard, out of his reach; Greathed invited to Agra to attack Dholepore. The wretched remnant of Neemuch force will be at Dholepore, probably to-morrow; Gwalior troops seem inclined to go to Jhansi; Scindia says he fired salutes on Delhi news. Delhi division quiet, and arrangements on foot for its complete re-occupation; insurgents have been put down in Mozuffernugger; news also received from Rewah from Captain Osborne up to 10th, at 1 P.M. The Rewah Rajah had joined him, and encamped close to him. They expect to be able to hold on. No rebels in sight there.

Inclosure 124 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 12, 1857, 11:30 A. M.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, 12th October:—39 officers; 704 duty men, all ranks; 154 sick; 65 convalescents; total, 962. Reason for increased numbers, is 35 Artillery, arrived to-day from Allahabad; also 125, all ranks, arrived last night from Alumbagh, as escort to 148 elephants, and 150 camels, unladen.

Inclosure 125 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October , 1857.

WITH regard to the arrival of the convoy from Alumbagh, what intelligence did it bring, and is the road through Oude to that place to be considered safe? What does the Commissariat officer of the party report? Answer by telegraph.

Inclosure 126 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 12, 1857, 2 p.m.

CONVOY of unladen elephants and camels, with escort, arrived last night from Alumbagh; detachments previously giving emergent indents from officer commanding there, for hospital clothes, medical comforts and stores, as all the camp-followers, servants and baggage were left at Alumbagh; food for natives urgently demanded; 130 sick and wounded men there, greatly in want of bedding and linen. Escort were not molested by rebels, but the animals had to ford the river, Bunnee bridge being destroyed: officers of escort could furnish no information of General Outram's force, but state that frequent firings were heard from Lucknow day and night; a quill cossid arrived occasionally. I have had no communication from General Outram since my last report was sent. I have stated my opinion already about sending small detachments. I do not see how these supplies can be sent; it is only putting more men in peril. The Nena is supposed to cross the river to-day or to-morrow at Futtehpoore Chowrasse. He has about 400 Cavalry. Report states he goes to meet Gwalior Contingent marching down. Please to send orders quickly about my sending supplies.

Inclosure 127 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Bhaugulpore, October 12, 1857.

LIEUTENANT RENNIE, 32nd, has just come in from Deoghur with havildars Durriad Sing and Thakoor Shab, who took him out of the burning bungalow, where Cooper and Ronald were shortly afterwards murdered. These men say that regiment will not mutiny. A report that Europeans were coming to disarm them, appears to have been the immediate cause of the Deoghur mutiny. No news yet of the regiment which marched from Bowsee on the 10th. The mutineers were still at Deoghur up to Saturday night.

Inclosure 128 in No. 2.

Colonel Campbell to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, October 13, 1857, 9:30 A.M.

I BEG to recommend that the Lancer officers be sent to Military Train.

Inclosure 129 in No. 2.

Lieutenant Stanton to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, October 13, 1857, 8:20 P.M.

WILL the mutiny of the 32nd affect the destination of the Brigade under Colonel Berkeley, which will reach this place to-morrow? The mutineers reported moving westward, via Burruckden. Gya is not safe, having only about forty soldiers to protect it.

Inclosure 130 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 13, 1857.

THERE are some reports of Futtehpoore being threatened, but we know that the first of the detachments that left this for Cawnpore has arrived at Futtehpoore.

Inclosure 131 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 13, 1857, 7 A.M.

SIX lacs will be sent to Cawnpore with the 53rd, as also ammunition. Everything is in readiness.

Inclosure 132 in No. 2.

Colonel Berkeley to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, October 13, 1857, 6.30 P.M.

ONLY sixteen hackeries being procured, I intend to continue my march to-morrow to Mundunpore.

Inclosure 133 in No. 2.

Colonel Berkeley to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, October 13, 1857, 12.40 P.M.

MARCHED into Sherghotty this morning; halt to-morrow in hopes of obtaining some fresh carriage, and rest the cattle.

Inclosure 134 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Mirzapore to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, October 13, 1857, 8.15 A.M.

THE head-quarters' detachment of 17th Madras Native Infantry, with two guns, under Major Babbington, left this morning for the Chuttra Pass, thirty-five miles, to take up a position so as to command the Pass. This requisition came from Benares.

Inclosure 135 in No. 2.

Captain Smythe to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Soorajpore, October 13, 1857, 9 A.M.

YOUR message of the 10th, directing me to proceed to Cawnpore, reached yesterday, and that of the 11th at 1 A.M. to-day. I shall be at Burhee this afternoon. I remained yesterday with Major English to put the guns and ammunition in order; Major English will arrive at Burhee this evening. The gun-bullocks are not able to make long marches; nine are wounded, three lame, and five or six very old.

Inclosure 136 in No. 2.

Brigadier Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 13, 1857, 1.15 P.M.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, 13th October:—4 officers; 723 duty men; 154 sick; 78 convalescent. Reason of increase—since yesterday a detachment of Sikhs came in with stores from Allahabad. No communication received from Ballee Guard or from Alumbagh since yesterday.

Inclosure 137 in No. 2.

*Lieutenant Smythe to the Chief of the Staff.**Hazareebaugh, October 13, 1857.*

(Telegraphic.)

FROM information received by Major Simpson last night and this morning, it appears that a portion of the 32nd Native Infantry mutinied at Deoghur on the 9th instant, murdered their officers, and have entered the Hazareebaugh district. As the Sikhs here are required for employment against the Sonthals, I am of opinion that a company of the troops at Dorundah, with the guns under Captain Cadell, should be sent to Hazareebaugh, to protect a considerable amount of treasure, immense magazines, with sick and wounded, at this station. I have only got six men effective under my command, and by the presence of the guns under Captain Cadell, this station, with the whole district, including Chota Nagpore, would be covered and free from danger.

Inclosure 138 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 13, 1857, 2:20 P.M.

A DETACHMENT of Her Majesty's 93rd Regiment, consisting of 5 officers and 80 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable A. Hope, arrived at Benares by bullock-train this morning. All well. Two united detachments of the 93rd yesterday, and to-day 9 officers and 164 men, continue progress by bullock-train to Allahabad this afternoon. The Postmaster at Benares has just sent me an order from the Director-General of Post-offices, maintaining the daily dispatch of waggons to twenty; but his Excellency's order that parties be sent on from this double, having been communicated to him, he has again referred the question: in the mean time has complied with my requisition for the necessary number of waggons to enable me to carry out your orders.

Inclosure 139 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 13, 1857.

SEND me by telegraph a detailed account of the provisions conveyed by Major Bingham to Alumbagh.

Inclosure 140 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 13, 1857, 11:30 A.M.

A LETTER from Captain Bruce at Cawnpore, of 11th, says that still no letters were received from Lucknow, but natives arriving report that everything was favorable. Sir James Outram had been slightly wounded on 25th, but not at all incapacitated from work. Nena Sahib has returned from Lucknow to Futtehpore Chowrassie, opposite Bithoor, having had a turn up with Maun Sing before he left. Fugitives from Delhi at Chheeram Ka Serai, on 9th: Captain Yule says rail will be ready to Rhoga, eight miles beyond Lohandah, in a fortnight or so. Of the 53rd, only two companies will go by steamer as ordered by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Inclosure 141 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 13, 1857, 12:25 P.M.

STATEMENT of daily increase of stores since yesterday:—wheat, 292 maunds; biscuit, 5,270 pounds; grain, 200 maunds; bhoosa, 300 maunds; cattle, slaughter, 51.

Two serjeants, who can speak and understand Hindoostanee well, are much required to look after the stores. No one to be had here. Captain Christopher arrived, and has assumed charge from this day.

Inclosure 142 in No. 2.

Captain Bruce to the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October , 1857.

LETTER from General Outram dated Lucknow, 13th. He desires me to urge strongly the imperative necessity for supplies, to the utmost extent that our escorts from this can guard. Represents how imperative he considers it that reinforcements for Lucknow be organized at Alumbagh; not at Cawnpore, where the assembly of forces would have no effect at Lucknow; whereas, concentration at Alumbagh would favor communication with friends in the city, and encourage loyal zemindars to come forward. Reinforcements at Alumbagh can be supplied from Cawnpore with perfect safety; the road so far open, that native police posts, as far as Nawabgunge, are unmolested, and detachments at Busherutgunge, Nawabgunge, and Bunnce, will amply secure the communication. Alumbagh is a well-fortified wall inclosure, with open country around.

Inclosure 143 in No. 2.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 11, 1857.

YESTERDAY'S success most complete. Enemy followed up to the Kharee; great numbers killed and their guns taken—eleven, if not thirteen; their camp-baggage plundered. All captured. No enemy now on this side Kharee. Uncertain yet whither they have gone.

Inclosure 144 in No. 2

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, October 13, 1857.

1 AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to transmit, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copies of all the telegraphic messages and letters received up to this date, regarding the mutiny of the two companies of the 32nd Native Infantry at Deoghur.

2 Several of these have already, in order to save time, been submitted for the information of the Governor-General, and the present dispatch will complete the record up to date.

3. The head-quarters of the 32nd are marching to Raneegunge by the route given in the margin,* and having left Bowsee on the 10th (the day after the occurrence of the mutiny at Deoghur), they may, if they have not halted, and all have gone right, be supposed to be now at Noni Haut. On the same supposition they will be at Sooree on the 18th instant, and at Raneegunge on the 21st. Some of the marches are, however, too long, and a shorter route might have been chosen.

4. It will be perceived that the mutineers have murdered the subadar of the 4th company, a Hindoo, named Dhokal Sing, and are said to have gone to Rohnee. Their faces are, probably, turned to the westward, and they may be expected to follow the route of the mutinous 5th Irregular Cavalry, viz., from Rohnee to Khurruckdea, Nowadah, and Gya, to the Soane.

5. There is a direct road from Raneegunge to Rohnee, and also a communication from the Grand Trunk Road to Khurruckdeah. Regarding the possibility of reaching Nowadah from the Grand Trunk Road direct, the Lieutenant-Governor is making inquiries, and will communicate the result. The ordinary road to Nowadah is through Gya.

* Turkoots, 10 miles; Hasdea, 10 miles; Noni Haut, 15 miles; Pipra, 9 miles; Nya Doemka, 10 miles; Koomrabad, 8 miles; Bilkandee, 12 miles; Sooree, 18 miles; Deol. jpur, 12 miles; Byjnathpore, 8 miles; Raneegunge, 13 miles.

6. Nowadah has been recently the scene of much disorder, in consequence of its having been abandoned by Mr. Worsley, the Deputy Magistrate, under the operation of Mr. Tayler's order to abandon Civil stations. It was afterwards visited and plundered by the 5th Irregular Cavalry. Since that time Mr. Worsley has returned to the station, and order has been re-established. It is to be hoped that the mutineers of the 32nd may now be prevented from making it, a second time, a scene of devastation.

7. A telegram has been sent to the Raneegunge Civil authorities, inquiring if they can immediately furnish carriage and supplies for a body of troops, say 200 or 300 men, to march from Raneegunge to Rohnee, and thence to Nowadah and Gya, following the probable line of the mutineers, who will be deterred from coming down to the Grand Trunk Road by the constant passage of European detachments along it. If the mutineers should take the Nowadah and Gya road, and be followed up, and if, at the same time, it be possible to make arrangements from the Grand Trunk Road to intercept them at Gya or Nowadah, they may, perhaps, be destroyed; certainly prevented from reaching Gya, and, probably, kept from traversing the Gya Zillah in regular order, as did the Irregular Cavalry.

8. Whether it be possible to make these or other arrangements for the occasion, will be judged of by the Governor-General in Council; but, whatever is determined upon, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive the earliest possible notice of what is intended, in order that he may give instructions regarding supplies and other contingent matters.

9. Much, of course, will depend on the conduct of the main body of the regiment now marching towards Raneegunge.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 145 in No. 2.

The Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Southal Pergunnahs, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneegunge, October 11, 1857, 2 A.M.

THE detachment of the 32nd Native Infantry mutinied in Deoghur yesterday morning; killed both their officers and the Civil officers of the station; burnt the bungalows and released all the prisoners in jail. They are said to be plundering Deoghur to-day, but their destination is at present unknown. I escaped on account of my being at the time on public duty in camp. The above information was received by me this morning from parties professing to have been eye-witnesses. I beg permission to return to Calcutta, as I have been suffering from fever, and am ill at present.

Inclosure 146 in No. 2.

Lieutenant Boddam to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Nya Doomka, October 11, 1857.

IT is with regret that I have to report that the two companies 32nd Native Infantry, at Deoghur, mutinied on the 9th instant, and that, after murdering Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Ronald and Lieutenant Cooper, 32nd Native Infantry, they looted the bazar of Deoghur, and have moved off to Rohnee, taking with them Lieutenant Remje as a prisoner.

2. The mutineers have halted at Rohnee, and expect to be joined at that place by the remainder of the 32nd Native Infantry.

3. The head-quarters 32nd Native Infantry marched from Bowsee on the morning of the 10th instant, and since then I have received no information regarding them, but have sent messengers to Noni Haut, and directed that all the movements of the 32nd Native Infantry be watched and reported instantly to me; and, in order to secure rapid communication, I have directed the Deputy Postmaster at this station to place four extra runners at each stage between Noni Haut and Sooree, and to report having done so to the Deputy Postmaster-General of Bengal, and trust that this will meet the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. I have written to the Magistrate of Sooree to request him to telegraph the news to Rajmohal, as the two companies 32nd Native Infantry, en route from Burhait to Sooree, may follow the example of the others.

5. I will keep the Magistrate of Sooree informed of all that may happen, with the view of its being speedily communicated to you.

6. The detachment of Police Irregulars, thirteen in number, who were at Deoghur, joined the two mutinous companies, but a second detachment which arrived after the mutineers had left the place, are doing their duty, and have already recaptured thirteen of the prisoners released from jail by the mutineers.

7. Mr. Floyd is at Coperbundah, and will be instructed to proceed to Deoghur as soon as practicable, and not to leave his district, except at the very last moment compatible with personal safety.

8. The Irregular Police here, nearly 100 in number, have always shown the best spirit, and are most obedient and orderly.

I have, &c.

H. M. BODDAM,

Assistant Commissioner, in charge of Deputy Commissioner's Office.

Inclosure 147 in No. 2.

Lieutenant Boddam to the Magistrate of Sooree.

Sir,

Nya Doomka, October 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will be good enough to telegraph to Mr. B. Wood, at Rajnichal, and to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, that the two companies 32nd Native Infantry mutined on the 9th instant at Deoghur, and murdered Messrs. Ronald and Cooper, the latter of the 32nd Native Infantry. Further, oblige me by mentioning that I send the message.

I have, &c.

H. M. BODDAM.

Inclosure 148 in No. 2.

Lieutenant Boddam to ———.

Dear Sir,

Nya Doomka, October 11, 1857.

I CAN give you no further news, except that the mutineers have halted at Rohnee, expecting the other portion of the regiment to join them. The head-quarters 32nd Native Infantry ought to be at Huseliha to-day, ten miles from Noni Haut, and I have sent to gather all the information I can. I have directed the Deputy Postmaster here to place four extra runners at each stage to join, in order to keep you informed. All emergent letters I send you, please send on to Government, unless I write "private service" on them. Colonel Burney was to have been with me this morning, but I have seen no signs of him yet, and I fear the worst. The dak, however, of yesterday, from Bowsee, came all correct this evening; no time for more.

Yours, &c.

H. M. BODDAM.

Inclosure 149 in No. 2.

The Joint Magistrate of Mungulpore to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Raneegunge, October 12, 1857.

WITH reference to your telegraphic message received last night, I have the honor to inform you that I have sent off several intelligent, and, I believe, trustworthy persons, by different routes and from different points, to ascertain and report to me, as quickly as possible, full particulars with regard to the occurrence which has taken place at Deoghur; and also as to the conduct of the sepoys at Bowsee, the head-quarters of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry. I have, moreover, requested Mr. C. M. Wilson, of Mungulpore, who has estates in the neighbourhood of Deoghur, to supply me with any information on the same subject that he can collect. He has likewise dispatched men to learn what has transpired at Deoghur and Bowsee. On the completion of the inquiries now being instituted, I will at once furnish you with the result of them.

2. I inclose copies of an English letter and a Persian urree, which have just been forwarded to me by Mr. Floyd, from which it is, I regret to say, evident that Lieutenant Cooper, Mr. Ronald, and Dhokul Sing, subadar of the 4th Company, have met with violent deaths at the hands of the mutinous sepoys of the 32nd Regiment. It is not, however, clear, what treatment Lieutenant Rennie has experienced, beyond his having been seized by the mutineers, who appear to have now left Deoghur in company with, I believe, about twenty-five of the Nizamut sepoys.

3. Intimation of the mutiny at Deoghur has been given to the civil authorities at Soorie, and to the officer in command of a party of Yeomanry Cavalry, which left Raneegunge yesterday morning *en route* to Berhampore.

4. Yesterday I had an interview with Mr. Floyd, but he was unable to give me any information of importance regarding the mutiny, beyond what was contained in the message forwarded by him to Government on the night of the 10th instant.

I have, &c.

W. BRODHURST.

Inclosure 150 in No. 2.

Gris Chunder Chatterjee to the Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Deoghur.

Honored Sir,

THE two companies of the 32nd Native Infantry have mutinied this morning. Mr. Ronald and Lieutenant Cooper have been shot; the town has been looted; I have lost all, excepting the clothes on my back. My heart rends to write more. I am also in concealment.

In haste, &c.

GRIS CHUNDER CHATTERJEE.

Inclosure 151 in No. 2.

The Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Burdwan, October 13, 1857, 8:30 A.M.

DIRECTION taken by the mutineers at Deoghur not yet known. The Irregular Police behaved well, and saved the treasure.

Inclosure 152 in No. 2.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 14, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am desirous to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that a wing of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment, and two guns, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barber, of the Royal Artillery, will be dispatched from Howrah on Friday evening, to operate against the mutineers of the 32nd Infantry, if their services should be required.

2. Orders have also been sent to-day to Major English and the detachment of the 52nd Regiment, to move from Hazareebaugh upon Gya, instead of upon Benares.

3. The Governor-General in Council relies upon the Lieutenant-Governor making every exertion to obtain reliable information as to the movements of the mutinied men of the 32nd, in order that, if it should be ascertained that the main body of the regiment remain faithful, and that little is to be apprehended from the Deoghur detachment, the force under Major English may be again put in motion towards Benares and Oude, without a day's delay.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 153 in No. 2.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, Fort William, October 14, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter to your address of the 12th instant, I am now directed to forward for the information of the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter from Mr. Floyd, Sub-Assistant Commissioner at Deoghur, giving information as to the state of the road between Raneeunge and Deoghur (or Rohnee), and also a copy of a telegram from the Joint Magistrate of Raneeunge dated 13th instant, in reply to a message from this office regarding carriage and supplies for a small detachment, supposing it to be determined to send such a detachment via Deoghur to Nowadah and Gya.

2. If only the two companies of the 32nd at Deoghur have mutinied, 200 men would be fully sufficient to overpower them, and Artillery would probably be unnecessary. In that case, the detachment would move in a line nearly parallel to the Grand Trunk Road, and might rejoin that road from Gya at Sherghotty.

3. I am also to transmit extract from a private letter from Mr. Ronald, of Deoghur, to Mr. Floyd, written two days before he was murdered by the mutineers. The extract seems to throw some light upon the immediate cause of the mutiny.

4. No further intelligence has been received from or concerning the head-quarters of the 32nd.

I have, &c.

A. R. YOUNG.

Inclosure 154 in No. 2.

The Sub-Assistant Commissioner of Deoghur to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Calcutta, October 14, 1857.

IN obedience to the request of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I have the honor to report that the shortest and most convenient route for the troops going to Deoghur, via Raneeunge, will be through the villages named below, with the distances from each other, viz., Raneeunge to Neeamutpore on the Grand Trunk Road, twenty miles; from Neeamutpore to Jamtarah, twenty miles; from Jamtarah to Putrole, twenty miles; from Putrole to Deoghur, twenty miles; total eighty miles.

2. As we have had fair weather for some time, the road all the way to Deoghur will be found in very good order, and the three hill-streams, which cross the road in three different places, will be found fordable, as their depth is not above two feet at the outside.

3. The three streams above alluded to, will be found the most difficult for the conveyance of Artillery and guns in consequence of their sandy and immense breadths; the road, otherwise, is in every respect well adapted for the purpose.

I have, &c.

J. A. FLOYD.

Inclosure 155 in No. 2.

The Joint Magistrate of Raneeunge to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneeunge, October 13, 1857, 3 p.m.

EUROPEANS can now march direct from Raneeunge to Deoghur; guns can go by that road. Mr. Ward is at the Soane, but Mr. Hampton can provide carriage, and Captain Lowe supplies, for 200 at a moment's notice.

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Inclosure 156 in No. 2.

Mr. Ronald to Mr. Floyd.

(Extract.)

Deoghur, October 7, 1857.

COOPER will write you: he talks of marching soon; some of his men fear that they are going for the purpose of being disarmed; I hope they may go away quietly.

Inclosure 157 in No. 2.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Fort William, October 16, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the wing of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment proceeded to Raneegunge yesterday, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Barker and the guns follow to-day.

2. Major English, with a detachment of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, has received orders to proceed from Hazareebaugh to Gya, to which point the mutineers will probably direct themselves.

3. The movements of Her Majesty's 13th Regiment will depend upon the intelligence received respecting the head-quarters of the 32nd Native Infantry.

I have, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 158 in No. 2.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, October 14, 1857.

I AM directed to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a letter, in original, from Major-General G. E. Gowan, C.B., commanding in the Upper Provinces, dated 31st August, 1857, giving cover to two reports from Major-General A. Wilson, commanding the Delhi Field-force: the first intimating the march of a strong column to intercept a large body of the insurgents, the result of which was communicated in my letter of the 10th of October, 1857; the second giving an account of the good service rendered by a detachment of Irregular Cavalry under Lieutenant Hodson, sent out to watch the enemy on the Rhotuck Road on the same occasion.

I have &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

Inclosure 159 in No. 2.

Major-General Gowan to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Upper Provinces, Head-Quarters, August 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inclose for submission to the Commander-in-chief, two reports, dated 25th and 27th instant, from Major-General A. Wilson, commanding Delhi Field force.

I have, &c.

G. E. GOWAN, Major-General,
Commanding in the Upper Provinces.

Inclosure 160 in No. 2.

Major-General Wilson to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp before Delhi, August 25, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to transmit returns of the casualties (killed and wounded) which have occurred since the date of my last report (21st instant).

2. On the night of the 14th-15th instant I detached a party of Irregular Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Hodson, to intercept some of the insurgents' horsemen, who had gone in the direction of Samplah, on the Rhotuck Road. I inclose Lieutenant Hodson's report of the operations of his detachment during his absence from camp (with a separate report).

3. Nothing of any importance has further occurred.

4. This morning, at daybreak, a column, consisting of the troops noted in the margin,* marched from camp to intercept a large detachment of the insurgents, with eighteen guns, who had left Delhi with the avowed purpose of intercepting the siege-train en route from Umballah.

I have, &c.

A. WILSON, Major-General, commanding Field Force.

Inclosure 161 in No. 2.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Field Force under command of Major-General Wilson during the operations of August 20, 1857.

Corps.	Killed.								Wounded.									
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commis- sioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
Engineer Brigade— Punjaub Sappers and Miners	1	..
2nd Infantry Brigade— Sirmoor Battalion	1	..
Guide Cavalry— On 15th August	1	2	..
On 17th August	1	..
On 18th August	4	..
Total	1	9	..
Grand Total	10						..	..

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 21, 1857.

* Artillery:—6 guns Captain Money's troop, under Lieutenant Blunt; 6 guns Captain Remington's troop; 4 guns Major Tombs' troop. Cavalry:—Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, 100 rank and file; 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 80 rank and file; Guide Corps, 100 rank and file. Infantry:—Her Majesty's 61st Foot, 380 rank and file; 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 420 rank and file; 1st and 2nd Punjab Infantry, 800 rank and file. A party of 31 Sappers and Miners, under an officer.

Inclosure 162 in No. 2.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Field Force under command of Major-General A. Wilson, during the operations of August 21, 1857.

Corps.	Killed.							Wounded.						
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commissioned Officers.
Guido Infantry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 22, 1857.

Inclosure 163 in No. 2.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Field Force under the command of Major-General A. Wilson, during the Operations of August 22, 1857.

Corps.	Killed.							Wounded.						
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-Commissioned Officers.
2nd Infantry Brigade— Her Majesty's 2nd Light Infantry }	1
Guido Corps— Infantry	1
Total	2

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 23, 1857.

Inclosure 164 in No. 2.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Field Force under command of Major-General A. Wilson, during the Operations of August 24, 1857.

Corps.	Killed.									Wounded.								
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers, Rank and File.	Horses.
2nd Infantry— Sirmoor Battalion	1										
Total	1										

A. WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, August 25, 1857.

Inclosure 165 in No. 2.

Major-General Wilson to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp before Delhi, August 27, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward for transmission to Major-General Gowan, C.B., commanding in the Upper Provinces, and, through him, to Government, the accompanying report of the operations of a detachment of Irregular Cavalry I sent out, under the command of Lieutenant Hodson, on the 14th instant, to watch a party of the enemy who had moved out from Delhi, on the Rhotuck road, and to afford support, if necessary, either to Soncut, or our ally, the Jheend Rajah.

Lieutenant Hodson most fully carried out my instructions, to my entire satisfaction, and his report will show that the whole of his detachment, both officers and men, behaved throughout in a most gallant and effectual manner.

It must have been most gratifying to Lieutenant Hodson to find his new regiment so steady and staunch in their first engagement with the enemy.

I particularly request that Major-General Gowan will bring to the notice of Government the ready and loyal conduct on this occasion of the Jheend Rajah, and the good service performed by his troops. I have already, through Colonel Dunsford, commanding the Rajah's troops, expressed my acknowledgments to the Rajah for the ready assistance he afforded on this occasion and from the commencement of our operations before Delhi; and also my satisfaction at the favorable report made by Lieutenant Hodson of the gallantry of his men.

I have, &c.

A. WILSON.

Inclosure 166 in No. 2.

Lieutenant Hodson to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp, Delhi, August 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report the proceedings of the Cavalry Detachment* which left camp under my command on the night of the 14th-15th instant, under verbal instructions from Major-General Wilson, commanding the Field Force.

* European officers, 6; Guide Cavalry, 103 sabres; Hodson's Irregular Horse, 233 sabres; Jheend Horse, 25 sabres; total, 361 sabres.

2. My instructions were to watch a party of the enemy who had moved out from Delhi by the Nujufghur road with the avowed purpose of threatening our communications with Soneput and the Grand Trunk Road, or of marching to attack Hansi and the Rajah of Jheend; to ascertain their precise object and direction, and to afford support to either Soneput or the Jheend Rajah, as might be necessary. I was also to examine the state of the roads and country, with a view to the probable necessity of a larger force taking the field.

3. On reaching Boanah by way of Azadpoor and the Canal Bank, I ascertained that the enemy had passed the 14th at Samplah, and were said to be moving towards Rhotuck. I, therefore, pushed on the Khurkowdah on the road from Boanah to that town, reaching it about noon on the 15th.

4. Having been informed that a number of Irregular Cavalry men, whose homes were in the village, had arrived the day before from Delhi at Khurkowdeh, I took measures for securing the several entrances to it, and attempting their capture, sending a small party of the Guide Corps to surprise and arrest the leading man, named Bisharut Ali, a rissaldar of the 1st Irregular Cavalry. Both objects were accomplished, only two sowars having had time to effect their escape before the village was surrounded. I then entered the village with a party of dismounted sowars. From information received from the villagers I was able to seize several of the mutineer sowars before they had time to arm. A large party, however, took refuge in the upper story of a house belonging to one of the lumberdars of the village, and defended themselves desperately. They were eventually overpowered and destroyed, but not without considerable difficulty and several casualties on our side; Lieutenant H. Gough and seven men being wounded. I subsequently caused those of the captured, who were proved, on inquiry, to have been in the service of Government and to have joined the rebels, to be executed.

5. During the afternoon of the 15th the enemy broke up from Sampla, and marched to Rhotuck, where they gave out that they were going to remain for two or three days. I marched after them on the morning of the 16th towards Rhotuck, by Sussainch Hamai-oonpoor and Balout. On reaching Bohur, five miles short of Rhotuck, I ascertained that the rebels had suddenly marched early in the morning towards Medinha on hearing of our movements; I, therefore, halted for the day, the rain being very heavy.

6. On the morning of the 17th we moved on Rhotuck. On approaching the town, and riding on to reconnoitre with a small party, I found a large body of armed men drawn up at the old fort in front of the place, accompanied by a few sowars. They immediately opened fire on us, and as we withdrew, to bring up the detachment, followed us up the road, firing and yelling in derision.

The instant the head of the column arrived, they were charged, dispersed, and driven into the town, leaving thirteen of their number dead; they subsequently turned out to be Rangurs, Kusais, and other turbulent inhabitants of the town, headed by Babur Khan, the Chief of the Rangurs.

7. After riding round Rhotuck, and reconnoitering the surrounding country, and the approaches to it, I encamped in the open space in rear of the cutchery buildings, at the junction of the road by which we had marched from Bohur, with the main road to Delhi. Some of the zemindars and Hindoos of Rhotuck came out to me immediately afterwards, and through their instrumentality the detachment was amply supplied with all necessary supplies. No further attempt was made to annoy us.

8. At about 7 o'clock the next morning. I received information that Babur Khan had gone, during the night, to the camp of the rebels, on the Hansi road, and brought back 300 Rangur horsemen, belonging to different Irregular Cavalry Regiments, to assist him in an attack upon us. Three or four minutes afterwards, a large body of horsemen dashed up the roads from the town at speed, followed by a mass of foot-men, armed with swords and matchlocks, certainly not less than 900 or 1,000 in number. At the moment of the attack, a party of twenty-five Jheend horsemen, who had come from Gohanah, on hearing from me of our approach, were crossing the road towards our camp, and found themselves suddenly charged by, and intermixed with, the enemy's horse.

They defended themselves with their carbines, and thus checked the attacking party, two of their number being wounded. The whole of the horses of the detachment having been kept saddled, no time was lost in turning out, and the instant the twenty leading men were on their horses, the enemy was charged and driven back in confusion towards the town; their flight being covered by the matchlock-men, who had occupied some buildings and compounds between the cutcherry and the town. Directly the whole of the detachment was ready and formed up, I sent what little baggage and followers we had to the rear, under a sufficient escort, and prepared for a further attack. I formed the main body on the road in three lines, the Guides in front, sending one troop out to the right front

under Lieutenant Wise, and one to the left under Lieutenant Macdowell, ready to take the enemy in flank, should they again charge up the roads (of which there are three) leading from the town to our position. These movements were covered by skirmishers, and by the excellent fire of the Jheend horsemen, armed with matchlocks, whom I desired to dismount, and drive back by their fire any party of the enemy who might come from under shelter of the buildings. This service they performed exceedingly well, and most cheerfully.

9. Finding that our ammunition was nearly exhausted after some time had elapsed, and that there appeared little chance of the enemy coming from their cover to attack us again, I determined to draw them out into the open country, behind our position, and endeavour to bring on a fight there. Everything turned out as I had anticipated. My men withdrew slowly and deliberately, by alternate troops (the troop nearest the enemy by alternate ranks), along the line of the Bohur road by which we had reached Rhotuck, our left extending towards the main road to Delhi; the Jheend horsemen protected our right, and a troop of my own regiment the left. The enemy moved out the instant we withdrew, following us in great numbers, yelling, and shouting, and keeping up a heavy fire of matchlocks. Their horsemen were principally on their right, and a party galloping up the main road threatened our left flank. I continued to retire until we got into open, and, comparatively, dry ground, and then turned and charged the mass, who had come to within from 150 to 200 yards of us.

The Guides, who were nearest to them, were upon them in an instant, closely followed by, and soon intermixed with, my own men.

The enemy stood for a few seconds, turned, and then were driven back in utter confusion to the very walls of the town. It being with some difficulty that the officers could prevent their men entering the town with the fugitives. Fifty of the enemy, all horsemen, were killed on the ground, and many must have been wounded.

10. Nothing could be better than the conduct of all concerned. The Guide Cavalry behaved with their usual dashing gallantry, and their example was well emulated by the men of my new regiment, now for the first time engaged with an enemy. They not only remained under fire unflinchingly, but retired before the enemy steadily and deliberately, and, when ordered, turned and charged home boldly. It would have been hopeless to expect this, but for the magnificent leading and admirable management of the officers in command of the several troops, Captain Ward, and Lieutenants Macdowell, Wise, C. J. Gough, and H. Gough. The difficulty of their task will be appreciated, when it is remembered that, with the exception of the Guides, none of the party had been drilled, or formed, or knew anything of field-movements.

11. After their defeat, as I subsequently ascertained, the Rangur horsemen evacuated the place the same evening, carrying away their wounded with them. The whole of the Rangurs and Kussaies of the town also fled during the night for refuge to the neighbouring villages. As soon as I had re-assembled the detachment on our original ground, and ascertained personally that no parties of the enemy remained outside Rhotuck, I moved round by our right to the northern side of the town, on to the Gohana road, and encamped at Dussea, the first village sufficiently large to furnish us with supplies. I was in direct communication with Jheend, twenty-two coss distant, and with Gohana, where a body of the Rajah's troops are stationed; and by way of Khylore my communication with camp, by way of Kurtrowdch and with Soneput, was perfectly secure. I was also prepared to move off to the right, towards Hansi, to General Cortlandt, should he attack the rebel force moving in that direction. This force had moved off from Medinaha to Mehum on our reaching Rhotuck, and thence to Moondahab; and on the 18th evacuated the Rhotuck district, and marched to Barsee, five coss from Hansi, in considerably diminished numbers.

12. On the 19th I halted at Dussea, receiving, at daybreak, a valuable reinforcement in the shape of 80 well-equipped horsemen from Jheend, with the promise of Infantry and a gun, if I required them. They had already been sent off by the Rajah, with his usual ever-ready zeal, and would have been available in a few hours. On the evening of the 19th I received the Major-General's orders to return towards camp, and marched the next day to Khurkowdah; and on the 21st, by a circuitous route, to Soneput.

13. I cannot close this without testifying to the excellent conduct of the Jheend horsemen throughout the whole of our proceedings. Nothing could have been better than their behaviour, from first to last, both in keeping up our communications, in enduring fatigue and bad weather, and in gallantry in action. This is not the first time I have had experience of the good service they have rendered. At the action of Badlee Scrui, on the 8th of June, they particularly distinguished themselves; and they did no less well on the

present occasion. I trust the Major-General will be pleased to convey his acknowledgments of their conduct to the Rajah.

14. A list of casualties is inclosed.

Inclosure 167 in No. 2.

List of Casualties from 15th to 19th August, 1857.

At Khurkowdch, August 15, 1857.

Wounded.

Guide Cavalry.—One duffadar, Goojur ; 1 darogha, Jairam Sing ; 1 sowar, Sooltan, slightly.

Hodson's Horse.—One European officer, Lieutenant Gough, slightly ; Naib rissaldar, Hookum Sing, severely ; jemadar, Ahmed Beg, slightly ; sowar, Sooltan Sing, severely.

At Rhotuck, August 17, 1857.

Wounded.

Guide Cavalry.—Sowar Shere Mahomed.

Hodson's Horse.—Sowar Behan Sing, severely.

At Rhotuck, August 18, 1857.

Guide Cavalry.—Sowar Futtch Dagen, severely ; Sowar Zeiman Shah, ditto ; Sowar Issur Sing, Sowar Sheo Doss, slightly.

Hodson's Horse.—Doola Sing, severely.

Jheend Horse.—Two sowars wounded.

Horses.

Guide Cavalry.—Wounded, 2 ; missing, 1 : total, 3.

Hodson's Horse.—Wounded, 1 European officer's (Lieutenant Gough's), 5 sowars' missing, 1 sowar's : total, 7.

Memo. Three horses died on the 20th from over-exposure to the sun, and 2 on the 21st.

Total Wounded.

Guide Cavalry.—One non-commissioned officer, 7 sowars.

Hodson's Horse.—One European officer, 2 native officers, 3 sowars.

Inclosure 168 in No. 2.

Captain Bruce, for Major-General Sir J. Outram, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 14, 1857, 6 P.M.

INDORE force, joined by Neemuch brigade, has made towards Agra. Akrabad destroyed by Greathed on the 6th instant, who made his first march towards Agra next day.

Inclosure 169 in No. 2.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 14, 1857, 1 P.M.

GREATHED's column crossed, this morning, to the other bank ; it will move on, probably, to-morrow. Indore troops have not rallied ; they have been driven away from Muttra, as well as from Bhurtpore.

Letters from Delhi to the 10th ; no news, except that a Commission will be set upon the King ; will report, but not pass any decision. Gwallor Contingent likely to march on the 15th via Jhansi, towards Cawnpore.

Inclosure 170 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 14, 1857, 11:30 A.M.

LETTERS from Agra on the 6th. Colonel Greathed's column reached Allyghur on the morning of the 5th, when he attacked and defeated the budmashes, who opposed him in arms. The Cavalry behaved very well, killing fully 400. The Delhi fugitives are described as thinking of nothing but escape with their plunder, striving to make their way to Bareilly; they were two marches, or more, ahead of Greathed. The European force fit for duty, now with his column, is under 400, and these are described as quite jaded by their long-continued hard work, and fit for nothing. Colonel Fraser has again desired Colonel Greathed to march direct upon Agra, with a view of attacking first the men at Dholepore, then to go to Mynpoorie. The Neemuch brigade is said to have gone to Dholepore. The intentions of the mutineers are still not known.

Inclosure 171 in No. 2.

The Officiating Joint Magistrate of Bancoorah to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Sir,

Bancoorah, October 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that my district continues to be quiet.

2. The right wing of the Shickawattee battalion arrived here this morning. The excellent behaviour of these troops during their passage through this district has tended to increase the confidence and contentment which everywhere prevail.

I have, &c.

C. JENKINS.

Inclosure 172 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Peel, R.N., Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 14, 1857.

HAVE the two 9-pounder guns, with their bullocks, which Colonel O'Brien was ordered to send to Futtehpoore, been dispatched; and if so, what officer went with them?

Can you spare a naval officer to go and assist Colonel Wilson at Cawnpore, as our Artilleryman? He is much in want of Artillery officers. If so, send him.

Don't forget to equip the 93rd Highlanders, as they arrive, without delay.

Inclosure 173 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Smythe, Burhee.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 14, 1857.

LET Major English's detachment continue its march to Sherghotty, and there ask for instructions; continue with it till further orders. It is probable the mutineers are making for Gya and the Soane. Trace them as well as you can; tell Major Simpson he must provide for the safety of the 53rd sick, till the Commander-in-chief can send for them.

Inclosure 174 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Berkeley, Sherghotty.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 14, 1857.

TELL Colonel Powell to leave the boots belonging to Major English's detachment at Sherghotty, and to advise him in whose charge he will find them. Major English is at Burhee this day. If you hear anything of the route taken by the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry, acquaint me without delay. Cannot Lieutenant Stanton help you more in the way of carriage?

Inclosure 175 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Berkeley, Sherghotty.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 14, 1857.

INFORM Major Robertson, that the two Captains of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers have been directed by the Commander-in-chief to join the corps under his command, as squadron leaders. They are instructed to afford him every assistance; and while under his command for the present, will attend to the minute instruction of the squadrons, and to the interior economy of troops, with a view to the introduction of a proper cavalry system. They must be supported in every manner by Major Robertson. His Excellency expects much from the assistance thus given to the corps.

Inclosure 176 in No. 2.

Captain Bruce to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 14, 1857, 1 P.M.

NEWS, Agra, dated 7th October.—Fraser has ordered Greathed's column to Agra, consequent on rumours of advance of rebels from Dholepore; if delayed, he is to send 500 Cavalry and one troop of Artillery, by forced marches; nothing written had reached from Greathed.

Nynce Tal, dated September 22.—Jung Bahadoor had sent two Goorkha regiments and 1,500 recruits to Almorah. Ramsay proposed to re-occupy Rohilcund with them.

Cawnpore, October 14, 11 A.M.—Nothing written from Lucknow since the 6th, but scarcity of provisions seems probable; but letter from Alumbagh detachment, to 9th instant, road to Alumbagh clear, and whole force of rebels seems concentrated at Lucknow. Rebel fugitives from Delhi, 5,000 strong, with no artillery to speak of, said to be making for Mehdee ferry below Kanmon; towards Jumna, all clear.

Inclosure 177 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Mirzapore to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, October 14, 1857, 10.25 A.M.

THE "Mirzapore" steamer reached this yesterday at 7 P.M., with part of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, amounting to 126 men, and 20 camp-followers, en route to Allahabad, and left this morning early for Allahabad.

Inclosure 178 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 14, 1857, 11 A.M.

A PARTY of four officers and eighty-four men of the 93rd Highlanders, under Captain Clarke, arrived by bullock-train this morning, all well.

Inclosure 179 in No. 2.

Colonel Fischer to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 14, 1857, 2.30 P.M.

I REPORTED 36 horses left with Captain Cadell, 25 of these belong to Madras Battery, 6 to No. 3 Bengal Battery, and 5 to remount. These horses were taken as no others were broken in as pole horses; Captain Smyth has 1 of the 6 of No. 3 Bengal battery horses. With your permission I will now give over 10 horses, 5 to Bengal battery and 5 to remount, which will then be complete, minus 16 left sick at Dumdum, 3 dead, and 3 shot. The Madras battery horses and drivers belong to Major Cötter's battery; he claims 10 drivers. Captain Rippon prefers his bullocks, as the horses are still unbroken, and the harness collars do not fit. Details by post. I arrived on right bank of Ganges yesterday; at 4 A.M., crossed over and delivered over charge of Madras portion of column to Brigadier Carthew.

Inclosure 180 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 14, 1857, 3:30 P.M.

THE remount and artillery horses were all crossed in safety yesterday; the officer in charge represents that the horses stand much in need of shoeing, but has been told to the make the most of the two-day halt you have allowed him, and to be prepared to march on 16th. Tents for the use of the 53rd Infantry will be furnished from those in store belonging to the detachment of Her Majesty's 10th, and must, therefore, be returned from Allahabad, in case the ten companies have to march. Major Cotter, on the authority of the Deputy Adjutant-General's letter dated 7th September last, claims the set of artillery horses and drivers belonging to his battery, now arrived with the remounts. Is this to be complied with? If complied with, sixty-three remount horses, now in Major Cotter's possession, will be available to proceed to Allahabad for general service by this opportunity, should you so order.

Inclosure 181 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 14, 1857, 12 noon.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, October 14:—40 officers, 725 duty men, 153 sick, 72 convalescents. No communication received from Ballec Guard, nor from Alumbagh, since yesterday. I wrote the day before yesterday, by cossid, to the officer in command at Alumbagh, to let me know daily every particular connected with the Oude Field Force. No report has as yet come in. All the elephants and camels sent down by General Outram's orders from Alumbagh, were handed over to the Commissariat.

Inclosure 182 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 14, 1857, 3:30 P.M.

CAPTAIN NATION, with sixty sowars of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, is encamped on the right bank of the Ganges, awaiting orders. The Cavalry marched up with Colonel Fischer's column, and I am authorised by Colonel Fischer to say, he entertains a very high opinion of the Ramghur sowars, and will be glad to have them with him on the service he is about to proceed on towards the Chuttra Pass.

Inclosure 183 in No. 2.

Brigadier Carthew to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 14, 1857.

I ASSUMED command of the Madras troops of Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer's column yesterday; much difficulty exists with regard to the Madras battery horses, mostly untrained. I propose moving to Mirzapore the bullocks of Captain Rippon's battery, leaving the horses to be broken, and the harness, now too large, fitted to them by Major Cotter. This being done, they can be sent after me, and the bullocks returned to the Commissariat here.

Inclosure 184 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 14, 1857, 2:30 P.M.

THE steamer "Koel" left this downwards this morning, to bring up the ammunition from the flat "Alpha."

Inclosure 185 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 14, 1857, 11.50 A.M.

STATEMENT of daily increase of Commissariat stores laid in yesterday :—Biscuit, 3,700 lbs. ; salt, 150 maunds ; soojee, 26 maunds ; grain, 500 maunds ; wheat, 220 maunds ; bhoosa, 450 maunds.

Inclosure 186 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 14, 1857, 2 P.M.

THERE is little store now in the fort, and the want of it will soon be felt. Cantonments are in ruins ; but many houses might be found admitting of repairs, which would be useful to the army.

Inclosure 187 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 14, 1857, 12 noon.

LIST of stores dispatched from Cawnpore Commissariat, under charge of Major Bingham, 64th Regiment, to Captain G. S. Mc Bean, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, with General Outram's force, Lucknow :—772 gallons rum, low proof ; 1,089 gallons rum, London proof ; 1,312 lbs. black tea ; 656 lbs. of green tea ; 50 lbs. of arrowroot ; 100 lbs. of sago ; 80 maunds of sugar ; 20 maunds of salt ; 24,360 lbs. of biscuits ; 12 dozen port wine ; 12 dozen beer, quarts ; 6 dozen brandy ; 78 maunds grain ; 78 maunds of tea.

Inclosure 188 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Peel, R.N., Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 15, 1857.

EQUIP the two companies of the 53rd with tents, and such other necessities as they may require. Send them on in charge of ammunition and treasure, and let them occupy Futtehpore ; the two companies now at that place under Captain Milman being desired to take up the convoy, and convey it to Cawnpore. Have any guns been sent to Futtehpore ?

Inclosure 189 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 15, 1857.

SEND on the remounts with all convenient dispatch to Allahabad in charge of the two remaining companies of the 53rd Foot. The Madras troops, including the Madras Artillery, will proceed to Mirzapore under the command of Brigadier Carthew, who will assume command at that station, and communicate with Mr. Grant to ascertain his wishes.

Call upon Colonel Fischer to declare whether the remounts are all right, and exclusive of the horses belonging to the Madras battery ; as there is reason to believe that some of the remount horses are now with Captain Cadell in the rear, who had no right to them.

Take care to manage affairs with the Postmaster-General that there may be no impediment to the bullock-train dispatch.

If you have a few elephants with the proper gear, send them to meet Colonel Berkeley, who is advancing to the Soane, and whose carriage is very defective. Let them go in charge of the Ramghur Cavalry, who should receive orders to return to their own district.

Take the sick of the 53rd into hospital, and deliver them over to the head-quarters of the regiment, which are in Colonel Berkeley's column.

You should, in conjunction with Mr. Grant, arrange to have a steamer ready to convey the three companies and head-quarters of the 53rd to Allahabad after their arrival.

Inclosure 190 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Brigadier Carthew, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 15, 1857.

HIS Excellency requests you to assume the command of the Madras Brigade, and nominate your own Brigade-Major, sending up his name for confirmation. You will put yourself in communication with Mr. Grant, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, and ascertain that gentleman's views and wishes. You will then proceed to Mirzapore, and act on them, reporting to me duly for his Excellency's information by telegraph.

You will have the goodness to make the usual reports to the departments of the army.

Inclosure 191 in No. 2.

The Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 15, 1857.

HAVE the letter to General Wilson opened, and copied on thin paper by a confidential officer; send on the copy by cossid, and return the original to me.

Inclosure 192 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Major Stephen, Ranecgunge.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 15, 1857.

WHAT is the state of your huts, and for what number of men have you accommodation? Are the bedding, cooking utensils, and establishment complete for a regiment of Europeans at Ranecgunge? Answer by telegraph.

Inclosure 193 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Major English, Burhee.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 15, 1857.

IT is urgently necessary that you should get along the road as fast as you can to Sherghotty, with a view to intercepting the mutineers of the 32nd Native Infantry at Gya. Let me know where you are to-day, and how soon you can be at Sherghotty. If you are quick, you may have the luck of a second affair.

Inclosure 194 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Smythe, Burhee.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 15, 1857.

YOU have already been told to accompany Major English's detachment until further orders. When you get to Sherghotty, place the guns, ammunition, and baggage in a safe place with a serjeant's guard, and communicate his Excellency's instructions to Major English to go to Gya as light as possible, for the purpose of intercepting the 32nd mutineers. If he is without a serjeant, he will find one at Gya. If it should not impede your march, and you can work two 6-pounders, his Excellency leaves it to your judgment as an artillery officer to take them on, or not.

Send a message to Lieutenant Smythe at Hazareebaugh, that the hospital comforts and bedding have been dispatched to him by bullock-train, and leave orders at Burhee that they be not delayed.

Inclosure 195 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 15, 1857.

IN answer to your telegram respecting remount horses, you are to send every remount, whether on the line of march, or already at Benares, on to Allahabad. There is to be no exception made: his Excellency desires to inform you that he has no field-artillery in front; that there are two companies of Royal Artillery going up the river to form field-batteries, and that other companies are expected to arrive daily, who will be pushed up without delay to form troops and batteries. Let Captain Cotton have his drivers. Proceed with the purchase of remounts; Colonel Becher is coming up to be President of the Remount Committee.

Inclosure 196 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 15, 1857.

LIEUTENANT GULLY, 31st Native Infantry, has been marching with one of the detachments of Her Majesty's 53rd. Find him out, and put him in orders subject to confirmation, as being at the disposal of Mr. Grant to do duty with the Goorkhas.

Let him join immediately after communication with Mr. Grant.

Inclosure 197 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Mirzapore to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, October 15, 1857, 8 A.M.

GOVERNMENT steamer "Thames" arrived here yesterday, at 4 P.M., on her way to Allahabad, with forty-six men of Her Majesty's 84th, 90th, and 10th Regiments, and left again early this morning.

Inclosure 198 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 15, 1857, 3.15 P.M.

AS already telegraphed on the 12th instant, the officer commanding the convoy brought no intelligence further than that occasionally a cossid, with difficulty, made his way from the Ballee Guard to Alumbagh; that they heard constant firing, and that they were not molested on their road here. As far as Alumbagh, with a strong detachment and guns, I consider the road safe. I beg to refer you to my message of the 12th instant, more particularly as we have not had any communication from Lucknow since; which fact is daily telegraphed to you.

Inclosure 199 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 15, 1857, 3.50 P.M.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, 15th of October: 43 officers, 805 duty men, 154 sick, 80 convalescent. Reason of increase since yesterday, a detachment of 86 men arrived from Allahabad, consisting of details of all the regiments here. No communication received from Ballee Guard or from Alumbagh since yesterday. A cossid yesterday arrived with letters from Agra; he passed at Urrool the remainder of the Jhansi brigade of mutineers, much hampered with wounded and sick men. They numbered about 1,700 men, without followers, and he stated they had fourteen guns. They had a quantity of cattle and carriage. Their object doubtless is to cross by Sheorajpore or Bithoor into Oude. They are beaten men, dispirited and disheartened. They are weak in Cavalry.

Inclosure 200 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 15; 1857, 3 P.M.

THE two 9-pounder guns under Lieutenant Anderson, with their bullocks, left this for Futtehpore on the 8th instant. Captain Muir, of Artillery, and thirty-three gunners, left for Cawnpore, by rail and express bullock-train, on the 9th. The "Mirzapore" steamer, with 160 of the 53rd Regiment, will arrive this evening, in which case they will leave, by rail, to-morrow morning, for Cawnpore, with six lacs of rupees and two of Enfield ammunition. A naval officer shall accompany them to serve Artillery. One hundred and seventy-three officers and men of 93rd Regiment have this minute arrived by Trunk Road; everything is always in readiness for them beforehand.

Inclosure 201 in No. 2.

Major-General Penny to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore.

Sir,

Delhi, October 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a copy of Colonel Greathed's report of his engagement with the rebels in the cantonment of Agra on the 10th instant.

It is gratifying to know that all the enemy's guns were captured, though the return alluded to in Colonel Greathed's letter has not come to hand. I am given to understand that they were twelve in number, and some of them of heavy ordnance.

The conduct of the troops engaged seems to have been admirable in every respect, and will, I trust, meet with the approbation of Major-General Gowan.

I have, &c.

N. PENNY, *Major-General, commanding Field Force.*

Inclosure 202 in No. 2

Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Delhi.

Sir,

Camp, Agra, October 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Major-General commanding, that in consequence of urgent letters from Agra, I marched from Hattrass at 6 P.M. on the 9th, carrying the European Infantry on elephants and carts, and encamped on the brigade parade-ground at this place, about 8 A.M. yesterday. At half-past 10 o'clock, my camp was suddenly attacked on the front and right flank. I galloped to the front, and found the Artillery getting into action, and Her Majesty's 9th Lancers in the saddle. I proceeded myself with Her Majesty's 8th Regiment and the 4th Punjaub Infantry to the right flank, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy and taking their guns, which were raking our camp. On the way I took with me the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjaub Cavalry, extending the Infantry, in skirmishing order, with their supports. I took the Cavalry to the open space near the European Infantry barracks, with directions to move as circumstances would permit. The 9-pounder Agra battery had by this time come up; I advanced them in support of the Infantry, on the road leading from the Artillery parade-ground to the Dholepore road, and the skirmishers advanced and cleared the compounds to their front; the Punjaub Cavalry, under Lieutenant Watson, had then the opportunity of making a most gallant charge, driving off the enemy's sowars and capturing four guns. After this, the rebels made no stand on the right, but the left continued to be hotly engaged, and the enemy's sowars advanced, with great determination, on the guns, one of which was disabled, from its gunners having been cut down, and, for the moment, in the possession of the enemy; it was, however, instantly recaptured, and the 9th Lancers charged the sowars and drove them from the field. I regret to say, that two most excellent officers, Lieutenants French and Jones, were wounded, the former mortally, and I fear that little hope can be entertained of the recovery of Lieutenant Jones. I advanced during this time on the Dholepore road, capturing guns as we went on, and the 9th Lancers and Artillery, supported by the 75th and 2nd Punjaub Infantry, advanced on the left, taking four guns on their way. The whole line now moved to the front, the Punjaub Cavalry, as usual, performing most excellent service on the flanks, till we reached a village three miles

from hence, where we halted for a short time, the whole of the enemy being then in full flight; we were now joined by the 3rd Europeans, and Colonel Cotton, commanding at Agra, came up, and took the command of the whole of the troops. The enemy's camp was descried about two miles in advance, and we marched upon it, the road strewn in all directions with baggage and carts. The Infantry was ordered to halt at the camp, and the Cavalry and Artillery pursued the enemy to the Kharee Nuddee, ten miles and a half from Agra. The enemy had crossed the river before we reached it, leaving behind him all his guns, a return of which is attached. The Artillery fired grape and round-shot at the retreating enemy across the river, with good effect. The country all round was covered with fugitives, of whom a large number were cut up. They have all now crossed the Kharee Nuddee. After a short halt we returned to camp, and the captured guns were all brought in during the night. I have not been able to estimate the enemy's number, as, in addition to the Indore force, and the Neemuch and Nusseerabad brigades, sepoy were found killed belonging to the 16th Grenadiers, Hurrianah Light Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, and several others. The whole country, as far as one could see, was covered with fugitives, but of these many were, probably, camp-followers and rabble. I have never seen such a rout, and had our Artillery and Cavalry been fresh, few would have crossed the Kharee Nuddee; but they had marched forty-one miles in less than thirty hours before arriving at Agra. It is impossible to say too much of the excellent conduct of the whole of the troops, officers and men, and I trust it will meet with the approbation of the Major-General commanding the field force at Delhi.

It is my intention, as soon as I have been joined by the detachment now on its way from Delhi, to proceed towards Futtehghar, with the view of effecting a junction with General Havelock's force, subject to the approbation of General Penny.

I have, &c.

E. H. GREATHED, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commanding moveable column.

Inclosure 203 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Peel, R.N., Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 16, 1857.

MAKE what arrangements may seem best to you, in conjunction with the executive engineer, for store-room, with due regard, however, to the principle of defence. Major Goodwin, of the Bengal Engineers, who has the superintendence of all these matters, will be with you in a day or two.

Desire Captain Clark, Royal Engineers, from the Commander-in-chief, to make himself, and the officers of his company, acquainted with the Hindustanee vernacularly as soon as possible: two months ought to be enough for this; as these officers will be required for most important duties, which they cannot perform without being able to talk.

Inclosure 204 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 16, 1857.

HAVE you a capable executive engineer officer under your orders? Do means exist at Cawnpore for making up doolies, hospital stretchers, &c., in your station?

No answer has yet been received to my telegram to you of the 14th instant.

Inclosure 205 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 16, 1857.

IF you believe that the road to Lucknow is not more obstructed than when the last detachment marched on, send a party to the relief of Alumbagh, made up to 500 rank and file, with 4 guns; the whole being under the command of Major Barnston, with Captain Bruce as staff officer.

Having thrown in provisions, which should be sufficient for a month, at the very least, including a due supply of otta for the use of the native troops, this party should return, if possible, bringing back unladen elephants and camels, as otherwise they would eat up all the food they take. Send some police sowars with it, if you have any, as scouts, and impress upon Major Barnston the necessity of taking every precaution when returning; he must bring back his guns.

If, on due reflection, Major Barnston thinks it absolutely necessary to reinforce Alumbagh with a company of Europeans, he must do so; but his Excellency is of opinion that, if such a step can be avoided, it would be much better for the garrison on account of supplies, as well as for the safety of the returning column.

Inclosure 206 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 16, 1857.

GREATHEAD'S column reached Agra on the 10th, at 11 A.M. The enemy made a sudden attack on cantonments; were utterly dispersed, and pursuit continued when the accounts left Agra. Eleven guns believed to be taken.

Inclosure 207 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 16, 1857, 11 A.M.

STATEMENT of stores received into Commissariat Department since yesterday:— Grain, 210 maunds; wheat, 109 maunds; bhoosa, 350 maunds, dholl for peas, 5 maunds; dholl in lieu of vegetables, 51 maunds; sugar, 96 maunds; biscuit, 3,900 lbs.; slaughter cattle, 56; sheep, 63.

Inclosure 208 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 15, 1857, 6.15 P.M.

THE "Benares" steamer, with 6 officers and 120 men of the Naval Brigade, arrived at 2 P.M. this day.

Inclosure 209 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 15, 1857 5.40 P.M.

I PROPOSE Major Barnston, 90th Regiment, command the party. I have field guns, 9-pounders, sufficient to accompany it, two or three as may be considered requisite by the Commander-in-chief.

Inclosure 210 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 15, 1857, 3.50 P.M.

NUMBER of troops at Allahabad:—Naval Brigade, 328; European Infantry, 211; European Artillery, invalids, 16; and Native Infantry, Sikhs, 146. The above is the list of men fit for duty.

Inclosure 211 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 15, 1857, 12.55 P.M.

STATEMENT of increase of Commissariat stores received into store since yesterday :
Biscuit, 7,453 lbs.; salt meat, 495 lbs.; sheep, 400; slaughter cattle, 191; bhoosa, 310 maunds.

Inclosure 212 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 15, 1857, 1.30 P.M.

A PARTY of 4 officers and 84 men of the 93rd Highlanders arrived here this morning by bullock-train, under Captain Cornwall; 6 men of the above party sick, and will remain here for treatment. The party that arrived yesterday, joined with Captain Cornwall, will proceed to Allahabad by bullock-train this afternoon. The Allahabad road continues to be passed by travellers in safety.

Inclosure 213 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 16, 1857, 8.50 A.M.

CAPTAIN BRUCE read to me Sir James Outram's letter dated 13th, upon which the telegraphic message was forwarded, as dispatched last night to the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief. I have the party and provisions all ready, and only await the Commander-in-chief's orders to dispatch them.

Inclosure 214 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Bhaugulpore to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Bhaugulpore, October 16, 1857.

STEAMER "Calcutta," with flat "Krishna," going upwards, arrived here at 1.15 P.M., and left at 2 P.M.

Inclosure 215 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 16, 1857, 11.3 A.M.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, 16th October :—43 officers; 803 duty men; 160 sick; 75 convalescent. Captain Bruce received a communication yesterday evening from General Outram. Contents have been already telegraphed. No communication from Dumbagh since yesterday.

Inclosure 216 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 16, 1857, 3 P.M.

THE detachment of 53rd Regiment, 165 in number, with 6 lacs of rupees, and 2 lacs of ammunition, have left by rail for Lohunda, and thence by march to Cawnpore.

Inclosure 217 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 16, 1857, 10 A.M.

FOUR officers and 82 men of the 93rd Highlanders under Captain McDonald, arrived here this morning by bullock-train. The party all well.

Inclosure 218 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 16, 1857, 4.15 P.M.

THE steamer "Benares," which arrived here yesterday with a portion of the Naval Brigade on board, left for Allahabad about 9 A.M., to-day.

Inclosure 219 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 16, 1857, 3.21 P.M.

THE steamer "Charles Allen" arrived here about 2 P.M., with 3 officers and 81 men of the 5th Fusiliers, under command of a Captain Master. Two companies of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment marched for Allahabad this morning; escorts remount horses.

Inclosure 220 in No. 2.

Colonel Barker, commanding Moveable Column, Raneegunge, to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

THE column was unable to march this morning, as the guns did not arrive until dark, and daylight was necessary to let the carriages off the trucks. All arrangements are now complete, and the column will move to Bograh to-morrow morning. Have I permission to take on two companies of Madras Rifles instead of one, being much wanted with the column?

Inclosure 221 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 16, 1857, 2 P.M.

FURTHER intelligence regarding march of Delhi mutineers received from the Magistrate; they number about 300, and have 14 guns; they will probably reach Bithoor to-day, thirty-two miles. Certain information of their being at Urowal, on the 15th; they have eighty men and much treasure. Their intention is to cross over to Oude: they are dispirited and badly provided. I had intended to march a force to Sheerapore, when certain intelligence of their approach towards and near Sheerapore was received. Sheerapore is twenty miles from here. I wish to prevent their menacing Bithoor, eleven miles distant, or crossing at their ease in Oude with their guns; but your message about the Alumbagh supplies, state of the road, &c., altered my plans.

Inclosure 222 in No. 2.

Colonel Rowcroft to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Dinapore, October 16, 1857, 2 P.M.

THE Chief of the Staff's telegram of 14th, received on 16th October. Colonel Gordon arrived on evening of 8th instant; original reply to message regarding Major

R

Lydiard sent on 5th October; duplicate sent on 14th. The district has been drained of carts and doolie-bearers to send to Upper Provinces; carts equally difficult to be procured. Had not 114 doolie bearers at last been supplied by the Magistrate of Patna, assisting the Collector, I had given orders for getting up carts for the hospital, though this is considered objectionable by the medical officers for sick and wounded. Detachment marched with the four bearers short; bearers were assembled on the 11th, detachment marched on morning of 12th October. Lieutenant-Governor particularly required full complement of carriage, in order detachment might be ready to move at once on service from Benares, and even asked for extra carriage to be forwarded, which was impossible to comply with. Lieutenant-Governor's requisition received late on evening of the 1st instant. I myself wrote immediately, at night, to the Civil authority for orders to Patna, to warn them of public requisition to be dispatched next day for carriages.

Inclosure 223 in No. 2.

The Deputy Magistrate of Burhee to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Burhee, October 16, 1857, 10 A.M.

THE mutineers of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry were at Kurruckdeah on the 12th, Nowadah on the 13th, Dhunwar and Kisee 14th, and Kururwah yesterday, 15th; they are now at or near Goomoo, about ten miles north of this. There is a party of Europeans at Burkulta, who will, no doubt, come on at once, as I have sent the news to them. Major English's force is too far off now, being twenty-four miles from this.

Inclosure 224 in No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Officer commanding at Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, October 19, 1857.

YOU are requested to forward the following message to Colonel Fraser, Chief Commissioner at Agra, with the utmost expedition —

“The presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed's column is urgently required in Oude; therefore, do not let Lieutenant Colonel Greathed be detained at or near Agra an hour longer than is necessary. Allow him to exchange some of his sickly and weak European Infantry for some of your fresh men, if he desires it. Let Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed know that his Cavalry is especially needed.

“The reinforcement of General Outram at Lucknow is the object which most presses, and you are requested to do everything in your power to hasten the accomplishment of this by Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed.”

Inclosure 225 in No. 2.

Captain Bruce, for Major-General Sir J. Outram, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 16, 1857, 11 A.M.

GENERAL OUTRAM has issued proclamation to those men of the 7th Light Cavalry, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, 48th Regiment Native Infantry, and 71st Regiment Native Infantry, who were granted furlough by the Chief Commissioner in Oude, in June, as well as those who went as usual on leave previous to June, to repair to the officer commanding at Cawnpore for duty, upon the understanding that, if they afterwards proved to have joined in rebellion, they must stand the consequence. General Outram orders me to organise this dépôt, and has desired me to ask your Lordship if others, who received similar leave under Mr. Colvin's orders, are to be similarly embodied, or not.

Inclosure 226 in No. 2.

Mr. Muir to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, October 10, 1857.

GREATHED'S moveable column came in this morning. At 11 A.M., enemy made a sudden attack on the camp in cantonments. Our troops speedily in pursuit: cannonade for two hours, enemy dispersed, many cut up, light guns and elephants believed to be taken; but authentic report not yet in.

Inclosure 227 in No. 2.

The Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, October 15, 1857, evening.

NO letter or telegram from you up to the present moment, regarding the mutiny at Deoghur, and measures to be adopted. In Arrah there are 200 of 10th, and two 9-pounders; Naval Brigade, 150, and five guns; 157 Sikhs under Wake; nearly 300 under Rattray, and with two guns. If this force is judiciously disposed, the escape of the mutineers is impossible. The 10th cannot be halted without orders of Supreme Government. Shall I order the Naval Brigade towards the Soane, and am I to act against the mutineers with Wake's and Rattray's Sikhs? Gya should be reinforced. A column in pursuit of mutineers will not catch them, unless they are headed. The Goruckpore man has not stirred. All quiet here.

Inclosure 228 in No. 2.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Patna.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, October 16, 1857, 11 A.M.

THE mutineers were at Kurruckdeah on the 12th, Kurrunnah on the 15th, and Goomoo on the 16th. This does not look as if they were going to Gya. There are Europeans all along the Grand Trunk Road; and Major English, with his detachment, having been ordered to Gya by the Supreme Government, was well on his way, twenty miles west of Burhee, on the 16th. Captain Rattray will be directed to do his best to intercept the mutineers, and Major Simpson will be told to send as many of the Sikhs as possible from Hazareebaugh to join Captain Rattray, or to act as he may order. Do what you can with Wake's party of Sikhs. The Naval Brigade is wanted for Sarun, either at Chuprah or on the Gogra.

Inclosure 229 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 16, 1857, 4 P.M.

NUMBER of troops at Allahabad:—Naval Brigade, 326; European Infantry, 376; European Artillery, invalids, 14; and Native Infantry, Sikhs, 146. The above is the list of men fit for duty.

Inclosure 230 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 17, 1857.

INFORM Sir James Outram, by cossid—your communication being made in Greek characters—of Major Barnston's advance, and that Sir James Outram's letter of the 13th instant has been laid before the Commander-in-chief. Much as the Commander-in-chief

may desire to meet Sir James Outram's wishes, he is obliged, from want of means, to declare the impossibility of carrying out Sir James's plan.

2. There are no troops of whom to form a line of posts across the Province of Oude, and there is no other available carriage than that now sent.

3. Even one brigade cannot be formed at Cawnpore, putting, for the present, Alumbagh out of the question, before the 10th of November at the earliest.

4. Let Major Barnston, after arrival at Alumbagh, wait there three or four days to rest his people and cattle, and communicate, if possible, with Sir James Outram; and let the latter understand that this is the only means of supplying Alumbagh at Lucknow, at the disposal of his Excellency, viz., to allow of the return of Major Barnston, with his camels and elephants, to Cawnpore, with a view to the subsequent march of a similar but stronger column, with a like object.

5. Tell him that every possible effort is being made to close the new arrivals up to Cawnpore; and his Excellency has a confident hope that the gradual, but never-ceasing, concentration at that place, will have a beneficial influence on the minds of the leaders by whom Sir James is now blockaded.

6. Instruct Major Barnston, when he commences his retreat, to start in the middle of the night, and march at least twenty miles, so as to effect the passage of the nullah at Bunnec in the first stage. He will be able to do this by using his elephants and camels freely.

7. Let him leave his weakly men and bad marchers to reinforce Alumbagh.

8. He is also to communicate his Excellency's orders to the officer commanding at Alumbagh, that the latter is personally to superintend the stores, and economise the delivery as much as possible.

9. Let Major Barnston take a lac of Enfield rifle ammunition with him, if possible; also let Sir James Outram know that the Commander-in-chief will write fully by post.

Inclosure 231 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Peel, R.N., Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 17, 1847.

PUSH on the two companies of the 53rd to Cawnpore, according to your own proposal. As soon as the four companies of the 93rd are equipped, send them, without delay, to Futtehpore, under Colonel Adrian Hope, the two companies now at Futtehpore being forwarded to Cawnpore. Desire the officer commanding at Futtehpore to send an exact state to you of the provisions, stores, and ammunition, gun and Enfield rifle, which he has in store.

Inclosure 232 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 17, 1857.

INSTRUCT Major Barnston to take advantage of his elephants, on his return from Alumbagh, to bring back such sick men as are able to travel.

Inclosure 233 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Barker, Ranceegunge.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 17, 1857.

STOP at Ranceegunge, with your column, until further orders. Keep your people well together, and your guns in position close to your Infantry; all to remain in camp. You will hear from me by post.

Inclosure 234 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to the Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 17, 1857.

YOU must not detain the 93rd on any account; they are ordered upon a particular duty. It will interfere with the whole of the arrangements.

You are requested never to stop a detachment on the road going by bullock-train, without previous authority. The detachment of the 53rd is amply strong enough for anything that can be required of it.

Inclosure 235 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Peel, R.N., Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 18, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief highly approves of your suggestions with regard to the security of the arsenal at Allahabad, and requests that you will proceed with your arrangements, in anticipation of an order which will be sent by the Quartermaster-General. You must recollect not to lose sight of the principle of defence.

Inclosure 236 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 18, 1857, 6.12 P.M.

YOUR telegram of October 17, 5 P.M., just received. His Excellency hopes that there is no mistake, and that Major Barnston is gone.

Who have you got in the Quartermaster-General's department for yourself?

Inclosure 237 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Captain Smythe, Sherghotty.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 18, 1857.

THE following message was sent to you on the 15th, conveying his Excellency's orders, which it appears you have not received (see Inclosure 173 in No. 2).

The Commander-in-chief desires that these instructions should be carried out, if it is possible, according to your information regarding the movements of the routineers.

Inclosure 238 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 17, 1857, 2 P.M.

YOUR three messages, dated 1 P.M., 3.20 P.M., 8.30 P.M., Thursday, 15th October, only reached me at 9 A.M., Saturday, 17th October. The remounts and the Bengal battery horses, which accompanied Colonel Fischer's column from Calcutta, have already completed their second march toward Allahabad, under escort of two companies of Her Majesty's 53rd. The sick (thirteen in number) have been admitted into the Benares Depot Hospital. The Madras Artillery horses were left here by order of Colonel Fischer. I understand from your message that there is likely to be a scarcity of draught horses for the two batteries of Royal Artillery about to be equipped at Allahabad. If you will excuse my making a suggestion, I would advise that the two Madras batteries be allowed to retain the bullocks with which both are provided, and that you order all the horses now here on to Allahabad, for the use of the Royal Artillery. I venture to recommend this because I think it will be for the good of the service, observing that Major Cotter is making but slow progress in the training of his horses. The horses are, in my idea, very

superior to the Calcutta remounts. They are chiefly well-bred mares, in good condition, and many of them have been used to harness. If you will leave it to me I can easily arrange for the safe and speedy transit of the horses to Allahabad.

Inclosure 239 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 17, 1857, 11.45 A.M.

STATEMENT of stores collected at Commissariat Godown since yesterday:—Wheat, 228 maunds; grain, 50 maunds; bhoosa, 500 maunds; flour, 37 maunds; biscuits, 6,800 pounds; slaughter-cattle, 32.

Inclosure 240 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 17, 1857, 5 P.M.

YES; I have a most excellent, efficient and capable officer in Captain Impey as Executive Engineer; his removal would be attended with much inconvenience to the service. (es; certainly, means exist; Engineers' department supplied force in advance. Captain Impey has 40 doolies ready, and contracted for 200 more, to be delivered daily as finished; he whole to be ready on the 16th of November; 200 more, if required, would be prepared by the 15th of December. Cots or stretchers could be prepared, but, owing to the large number of carts being constructed, and the demands of Commissariat, Ordnance, and Engineers' departments, mechanics scarce. Two hundred stretchers for hospital ready here, and a portion in use. I have repeated my answer to your telegram of the 14th instant this day. I regret you did not receive the first one.

Inclosure 241 in No. 2.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 17, 1857, 4 P.M.

I RECEIVED by telegraph from Cawnpore an order from General Outram of the 5th instant from Lucknow, to expedite, as much as possible, the two regiments coming p. He does not specify what regiments.

Inclosure 242 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 18, 1857, 12, noon.

FOUR officers and 88 men of the 93rd Highlanders, under command of Captain Burroughs, arrived here this morning by bullock-train. Two men of the above party sick, and will require to be left here for treatment. Nineteen elephants left this yesterday to meet Colonel Berkeley's force, escorted by the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry.

Inclosure 243 in No. 2.

Brigadier Campbell to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 17, 1857, 3.25 P.M.

I REQUEST that you will inform his Excellency the Commander-in-chief that I have arrived here and assumed the command. The officers who accompanied me from Calcutta have also arrived.

Inclosure 244 in No. 2.

Brigadier Carthew to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, October 17, 1857, 9.25 P.M.

I ARRIVED at Mirzapore this day at 1 o'clock P.M., with four guns and wing of 27th Madras Native Infantry. Major Babington, with 17th Madras Native Infantry, has been directed to ascend and hold the Chuttra Pass. I await further communication from Captain Osborne; also from the Lieutenant-Governor, as to the propriety of troops proceeding into the Rewah country, and shall act accordingly. Telegram to my address of 10th has been received.

Inclosure 245 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 17, 1857, 10.10 P.M.

HAVING made all my arrangements to send off 500 infantry, with four guns, 9-pounders, under the command of Major Barnston, with Captain Bruce as Staff officer, to march this night at 2 o'clock, the Commissariat were not ready. Captain Bruce informs, at 7 o'clock this evening, that the Delhi fugitives had reached Bithoor. They had been obliged to divide in consequence of scarcity of food. Each division marched one a-head of the other. The first would probably reach Sirajpore to-morrow, and so on. The Nena is in communication, and is trying to induce them to join him at Bithoor, where his valuables are buried. Such being the case, I move out with 600 Infantry and six guns (five 9-pounders, one 24-pounder howitzer), at 1 A.M. to-morrow morning, the 18th. No elephants will carry near the party, so that I hope to be able to give a good account of our enemies. This will probably prevent a number of guns and men being brought into Oude, which might obstruct the movements of our relief-parties, and I sincerely trust that the Commander-in-chief will approve of the steps I have taken, and of my great wish to thwart, and, if possible, to seize on, the murderous rebel Nena. The moment I return I will then carry out the Commander-in-chief's views of sending the supplies to Alumbagh, which will be all ready to-morrow evening.

Inclosure 246 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Mirzapore to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, October 17, 1857, 9.30 A.M.

THE "Madras" steamer arrived here on the 14th instant from Allahabad, with 85 men sick and wounded. Left again downwards yesterday at 3 P.M.

Inclosure 247 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 17, 1857, 11.20 A.M.

A PARTY of 5 officers and 82 men of the 93rd Highlanders arrived this morning by bullock-train, under command of Colonel Ewart; no sickness. The above party, in company with Captain Mc Donald's, starts this afternoon by bullock-train for Allahabad. The steamer "Charles Allen," which arrived here yesterday, left again for Allahabad at about 6 P.M.

Inclosure 248 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 17, 1857, 12.30 P.M.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, 17th October:—47 officers, 890 duty men, 167 sick, 70 convalescent. Reason of increase: arrived to-day from Allahabad 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 3 Serjeant, 9 drummers, and 88 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, as escort to 35,000 rupees. I have ordered Colonel O'Brien back to Futtehpore.

Inclosure 249 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 17, 1857, 2 P.M.

THE steamer "Madras" arrived here from Allahabad at 9 A.M., and left at 11 A.M., with 3 sick officers and 69 sick and wounded men of the following regiments: Her Majesty's 64th, 78th, 84th, and 1st Madras Fusiliers, Lieutenant Hamilton, 1st Madras Fusiliers in command.

Inclosure 250 in No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 17, 1857.

I HAVE received your letter of the 14th.

Your advice to Captain Osborne to leave Rewah is very proper.

If he can join the force at the Pass, the Madras regiments and guns are to come back, and to make the best of their way to Cawnpore, where every man is wanted to aid at Lucknow.

I Captain Osborne cannot reach the Pass, the Madras regiments are to push on to Rewah and rescue him. They will then return and proceed to Cawnpore.

Make this known to Brigadier Carthew.

Those regiments cannot be spared to remain at Rewah now. There is no hope of an English regiment to watch Southern Oude at present.

European troops must be passed forward to Cawnpore with all speed.

Two transports direct from England have arrived.

Inclosure 251 in No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Major-General Sir J. Outram..

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 17, 1857.

THE furlough men who received leave from Sir Henry Lawrence in June, or before that time, and who have been summoned to Cawnpore by Sir James Outram's proclamation, may be received there; but arms must not be put into their hands at present.

It is not likely that the proclamation can have penetrated to any distance from Lucknow; if it has not done so, those who act upon it will have been amongst the insurgents, and must not be too readily trusted.

Do not receive any other furlough-men at Cawnpore.

Inclosure 252 in No. 2.

The Deputy Magistrate of Sherghotty to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, October 17, 1857, 1.15 P.M.

CAPTAIN SMYTHE will send 200 into an entrenchment, and take two guns, probably equipped with the best cattle, with Major English's detachment. Major English wishes to take the best road to Gya. Troops off at Dhobee, and going into Sherghotty, would cause a day's delay. Captain Dalzell's company of the 93rd will be detained at Sherghotty until a reply come to this. The 53rd Regiment are becoming sickly; they will not turn out more than 120 men. At the request of Captain Smythe, I telegraph the above.

Inclosure 253 in No. 2.

Colonel Berkeley to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Nawminga, October 16, 1857, 1.30 P.M.

MESSAGE of the 14th just received. One hundred pairs of boots were sent back to Major English on the 11th, together with medicine, comforts, and doolies, for sick and wounded. No further news of route of 32nd Native Infantry.

Inclosure 254 in No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 18, 1857, 6.30 P.M.

I HAVE just received your message of yesterday morning. The dispatch of the 15th has not reached me; but I will not delay my answer for it.

There are 120 men of the 10th Queen's Regiment now at Benares.

There are 200 men of the same regiment on their way from Dinapore to Benares, accompanied by 170 men of the 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

This detachment will be at Ghazee-pore on the 22nd instant, and at Benares on the 26th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Longden is in command of it.

The whole of the force above enumerated may be united under that officer, and may proceed to the defence of the Azimghur frontier.

The only guns available are two Horse Artillery, which are accompanying Colonel Berkeley's column up the Trunk Road. These ought to arrive at Benares by the 26th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Longden may take them with him. There is no early chance of any others.

If it should be expedient to stop Lieutenant-Colonel Longden at Ghazee-pore, and to send the Benares detachment of the 10th to meet him there, this can be done; but, probably, the guns will not reach Benares soon enough to make this a saving of time.

As Benares must not be left without European troops, two companies of the 23rd Fusiliers will be directed to halt there. The first bullock-train detachment of this regiment ought to be with you on Thursday. The Commander-in-chief will send all necessary instructions.

It must be remembered that the European force thus destined for Azimghur is much too small to bear being divided.

Lieutenant-Colonel Longden is an excellent officer, and may be trusted to make the best arrangement both of his own troops and of the Goorkhas. If time presses, it is possible that he may be able to hasten his march into Benares; let him know, therefore, if such is the case.

I hope the little Madras brigade is making the best of its way to Rewah.

Inclosure 255 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 18, 1857, 9 A.M.

ON the 17th October the Delhi fugitives were in the Cawnpore district, but within twenty miles of the Cawnpore station. How much further off, not stated. They are reported at between 3,000 and 4,000 fighting men, with 14 guns and 80 elephants, and a quantity of plunder. The Nena was still at Futtehpore Chowrassee.

Inclosure 256 in No. 2.

The Magistrate of Behar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, October 18, 1857, 8.15 A.M.

THE mutineers were last evening at Dangra, south of Tagurnathpore. They will go west by Boodh Gya, or south by Bulloochuttee. Major English is at Sherghotty.

Inclosure 257 in No. 2.

Major English to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, October 18, 1857, 11.20 A.M.

I SENT you word through the Magistrate yesterday, that the direct road to Gya was from yesterday's encamping-ground as I have received no positive orders to go there, I shall, unless I hear further, proceed towards Benares to-morrow. The mutineers, after threatening Burhee, retired towards Singhur, en route to Serdella. They number only 250 men.

Inclosure 258 in No. 2.

Colonel Berkeley to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Dehræe, October 18, 1857.

HAVE received intelligence of eight elephants being on the way from Benares to join me. Column all across the Soane. Commissariat will be over to-night. March to-morrow, if Commissariat cattle are not too much exhausted by to-day's work. Column healthy.

Inclosure 259 in No. 2.

Major Stirling to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 18, 1857, 2 P.M.

STRENGTH of the Cawnpore garrison, 18th October:—13 officers, 239 duty-men, 25 Golundauze Sikhs, 173 hospital, 73 convalescent. A party of 2 officers and 98 men arrived this morning from Allahabad, included in the above return. Reason of decrease of force at Cawnpore, 740 men gone out with Colonel Wilson, details sent this morning. Increase of stores since yesterday:—4,100 lbs. biscuits; 287 maunds grain; 450 maunds bhoosa; sheep, 141; slaughter-cattle, 48.

Inclosure 260 in No. 2.

Major Stirling to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 19, 1857, 11.10 A.M.

THE following, received from Captain Bruce, dated Sheorajpore, 18th October, 7 P.M. :—

"We reached at half-past 3 o'clock; drove the enemy right out of the place, which was strong, with hardly any resistance, and followed them up two miles, and continued for a mile and a half farther, with a few sowars; but they could not be overtaken. I suspect their almost nominal opposition was to cover their flight. Our casualties seven or eight. No guns taken, but some ordnance stores.

Inclosure 261 in No. 2.

Brigadier Carthew to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, October 19, 1857, 4.2 P.M.

RECEIVED message last night from Lieutenant-Governor, conveying instructions from the Governor-General for Captain Osborne to leave Rewah, and join the troops at Chuttra Pass. The troops are then to return to Mirzapore and proceed towards Cawnpore. If Captain Osborne cannot reach the Pass, Madras troops to push on to Rewah to rescue him, and move towards the Pass to-morrow morning. In an entrenchment at Mirzapore, surplus ammunition, sick, and weak men to be placed, on my return, en route to Cawnpore. According to these instructions, the Pass will be relinquished into the hands of our enemies. An officer, with 120 men 17th Madras Native Infantry, remains here during my absence for protection of entrenchment.

Inclosure 262 in No. 2.

The Magistrate of Behar to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Gya, October 19, 1857, 8 A.M.

THE mutineers have come north, and were last night at a village six miles east of Wuzeergunge. The information about Dangra was false. It appears Major English is not coming here. The Government will lose fourteen elephants, and the district will be ruined.

Inclosure 263 in No. 2.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of Gya.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 20, 1857.

THE Government of India has intimated th Major English has been ordered to Gya: should he not arrive, you must do the best you can. The Lieutenant-Governor has no means of helping you.

Inclosure 264 in No. 2.

The Joint Magistrate of Raneeunge to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneeunge, October 19, 1857, 9.15 A.M.

HEAD-QUARTERS of the 32nd Native Infantry arrived quietly at Sooree yesterday, and will halt there to-day; the Barutch detachment expected at Sooree to-day. The regiment is to leave Sooree to-morrow, and march into Raneeunge on the 22nd instant.

Inclosure 265 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 19, 1857.

A PARTY will be formed under Colonel Longden, Her Majesty's 10th Foot, to proceed to Azimghur from Benares, under instructions from Mr. Grant. You will receive your orders in detail from the Quartermaster-General by post.

Inclosure 266 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 20, 1857.

INCREASE the party going to Alumbagh to 700 rank and file. Let 200 remain at Alumbagh to reinforce the garrison, and 500 return with the unladen elephants and camels.

Inclosure 267 in No. 2.

Captain Smythe to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, October 19, 1857, 10 A.M.

YOUR message of the 18th, 11 P.M., received this morning. We have halted, in hopes of receiving information of the mutineers on which we could act. It does not appear that they are going to Gya. Mr. Money, of Gya, reported them yesterday to have been, on the night of the 17th, at a village two miles from where we were encamped. I am sure they were not here. I believe they want to cross the road and move for Khotaoghur. If the mutineers go towards Gya, we will go there with two guns, not otherwise. Since we have descended into the plains, the men have gone into hospital with fever and liver complaints. I have had fever also, but to-day all well. When we receive information upon which we can depend, we will act.

Inclosure 268 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 19, 1857, 2 P.M.

FOUR officers and eighty-eight men of the 93rd Highlanders arrived to-day under command of Captain Dawson. One man sick, and remains behind for treatment. The above party, with the one that came in yesterday, started for Allahabad, by bullock-train, this afternoon. The steamer "Mirzapore" arrived here from Allahabad about 11 A.M., and passed down immediately without resting.

Inclosure 269 in No. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 19, 1857.

YOUR Lordship's message about Colonel Longden's force, received. These orders will, I believe, make all secure on our Oude frontier, and they have been a great relief to

me. Nothing new has been heard of to-day. Brigadier Carthew marches to join Major Babington at Chuttra from Mirzapore to-morrow morning. Captain Osborne now writes, that he believes the Rajah implicated, and that he will act on my advice if he finds it of no use to remain; of course he had not got your Lordship's orders. They were dispatched to him by express from Mirzapore last night. I have to-day had a general account of Saugor and Nerbudda from Major Erskine. The withdrawal of the little Madras Brigade will, I fear, immediately throw Rewah and Saugor, and Nerbudda, into rebellion, and stop the communication. It will be well to have the post establishment on the old Sumbull Road made up to its old strength, and to warn Nagpore to send the Bombay mail that way. If what Major Erskine and Captain Osborne anticipate occurs, the want of Nagpore and Saugor, and Nerbudda, will seriously cripple us in regard to carriage and supplies here.

Inclosure 270 in No. 2.

Colonel Rowcroft to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Dinapore, October 19, 1857, 6 P.M.

STEAMER "Koladyne," with troop-boat "Nemesis," arrived yesterday at 4 P.M., 17 officers and 265 men Royal Artillery on board, Colonel Crawford commanding. The "Nemesis" drawing too much water to proceed rapidly, and with safety, detachment has been transhipped to flat "Dullah," and has proceeded upwards to-day at half-past 3 o'clock P.M.

Inclosure 271 in No. 2.

Major Stirling to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 19, 1857, 11.5 A.M.

STRENGTH of garrison same as yesterday. Owing to the want of means for unloading and weighing, consequently on the loading of carts with provisions, &c., for Alumbagh, no grain, &c., was received yesterday into the Commissariat godown, although purchased. Slaughter-cattle, 61.

Inclosure 272 in No. 2.

Colonel Barker to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneegunge, October 19, 1857.

THE head-quarters of the 32nd Native Infantry arrived at Sooree yesterday, and halt there to-day to await the arrival of a detachment from Vereatch. The regiment is expected here on the 22nd instant. Colonel Burney being senior to myself, I should like instructions how to act.

Inclosure 273 in No. 2.

Major English to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, five miles south of Gya, October 20, 1857, 1 P.M.

I FEAR a message I sent up at 2.30 A.M., has missed. Hearing last evening of the whereabouts of the mutineers, I marched towards Gya this morning, and halted here for the rest of the day, on hearing from Mr. Money the 32nd had moved away north-east. We have left at Sherghotty, ten sick men, nine effective, and two guns; we brought on all the good gun-bullocks.

Inclosure 274 in No. 2.

Colonel Barker to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Raneegunge, October 20, 1857.

THE detachment of two companies 32nd Native Infantry, on the march from Baraitch, mutinied at Rampore Haut, and have gone off in the direction of Deoghur, without injuring their officers; carrying away their elephants, but with little ammunition.

Inclosure 275 in No. 2.

Captain Bruce, for Major-General Sir J. Outram, to the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 20, 1857, 10 A.M.

A LETTER, dated 7th October from General Outram, desires me to inform you that the force at Lucknow is now besieged by the enemy, and has grain, gun-bullocks and horses, upon which they can subsist for another month, but they have no hospital comforts, and little medicine. Repeats, that maintaining troops at Alumbagh, and gradually reinforcing that post, must tell favourably ere long; adds, that a wing of Infantry and two guns at Busherutgunge and Bunnee would secure the whole road for safe convoy of provisions to Alumbagh. The loss in killed, wounded and missing, since the force crossed the Ganges, has been very heavy, 256 killed, and 700 wounded and missing; out of the former, 16 officers.

Inclosure 276 in No. 2.

Colonel Dames to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Ghazee-pore, October 20, 1857.

ON 19th October, steamer "Madras," with flat "Goorai," arrived on her way down the river, with three officers sick, sixty-nine non-commissioned, rank and file, from Her Majesty's 64th, 78th, 84th, and Madras Fusiliers, sick and wounded: also arrival of steamer "Lady Thackwell," with flat "Mutlah," going upwards, with four officers and fifty-four non-commissioned, rank and file, of the Royal Artillery. The latter leaves to-morrow morning.

Inclosure 277 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 20, 1857, 12-2 P.M.

THE party for Alumbagh will leave, if possible, to-morrow morning. Captain Bruce cannot just now be spared; his Excellency perhaps is not aware that the Intelligence Department, by General Outram's wish, is entirely in his hand, as also most of the magisterial and police work of the whole district. Intelligence is of the greatest importance, now that the country is covered with Delhi fugitives. Captain Moir, an experienced Bengal Artillery officer, is the party, and, if necessary, Mr. Ranson, of the Civil Service, can accompany, as both these gentlemen know the language well. Sir James Outram, in a subsequent letter to Captain Bruce, wishes him not to leave Cawnpore.

Inclosure 278 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 20, 1857, 11 A.M.

STRENGTH of Cawnpore garrison, 20th October:—49 officers; 908 Europeans, duty men all ranks; 45 Sikhs; 191 sick; and 8 convalescent. Reason of increase, party of 742 men, under Colonel Wilson's command, returned to Cawnpore this morning from the district. No communication whatever from Ballee Guard yesterday.

Inclosure 279 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 20, 1857, 3 P.M.

NUMBER of troops at Allahabad:—Naval Brigade, 292; European Infantry, 168; European Artillery (invalid), 16; and Native Infantry (Sikhs), 154; the above is the list of men fit for duty. The steamer "Jumna," with her European crew, proceeded to Benares this morning.

Inclosure 280 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 20, 1857, 12.20 P.M.

THE column has returned after driving the fugitives from Shearpore. They amounted to 2,500 with 8 guns; but their flight was so precipitate that I regret want of Cavalry prevented the capture of the guns; ordnance stores and a few horses fell into our hands. Our casualties only eight or ten.

Inclosure 281 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 20, 1857, 6 P.M.

COLONEL O'BRIEN has reported himself sick, and unable to take command of Futtehpore. I have ordered Captain Milman, 5th Fusiliers, to keep the command until the arrival there of Colonel Hope, or orders are received from the Commander-in-chief. Mr. Mayne, Deputy Collector, has applied for reinforcements of fifty Sikhs at Hookro-gunge, to enable him to attack the rebels, who prevent carriage being collected for the troops. I have refused the application. Nazim Chuckledar is reported to be at Sooran, with three regiments of Infantry, 600 Cavalry, and 10 guns.

Inclosure 282 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Benares to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, October 20, 1857, 10.56 P.M.

SIX officers and eighty-four men of the 93rd Highlanders arrived by bullock-train this morning, under command of Captain Williams. All well. The steamer "Megna," with flat "Kalleegunga" arrived from Allahabad this morning.

Inclosure 283 in No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 21, 1857.

ALL the carriage that can be spared from Allahabad, that is, all that is not actually in use for local purposes, is urgently wanted at Cawnpore, for the conveyance of supplies to Lucknow, and orders have been given by the Commander-in-chief to send it on.

But the carriage at Allahabad must be kept up, and therefore I beg you to send as soon as possible from Benares to Allahabad all that you can spare.

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Inclosure 284 in No. 2.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Chief Commissioner of Agra.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 21, 1857.

LET it be known immediately at Delhi that all Cavalry and Artillery horses which can be spared are required at Cawnpore or Allahabad, and that they are to be sent to Cawnpore as soon as ever this can be done safely, an escort accompanying them.

Probably it will not be necessary that any of the escort should be Europeans. They should proceed by forced marches.

With reference to the arrangement of districts about Delhi, there is no objection to the employment of military officers in the charge of districts, in the absence of a sufficient number of civilians.

I congratulate you on the success reported in your letter of the 11th, and thank Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed and yourself for it.

You have been already requested to hasten his column downwards; I trust this is done.

Inclosure 285 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Campbell, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 21, 1857.

COLONEL O'BRIEN having reported himself sick, Captain Milman, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, will remain with the present garrison of Futtehpore at that post.

Urge on the equipment and progress to Cawnpore of the 93rd Regiment by all the means in your power. Report by telegraph, when the first party of them leaves Allahabad.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance has ordered the equipment and immediate forwarding of heavy guns to Cawnpore; see to this yourself, and press forward the work. Beg Captain Peel to detach as many men of the Naval Brigade as will be necessary to work this train under some efficient naval officers. One heavy battery with its ammunition, 200 rounds per gun, is to be completed first and sent off.

Although there are no proper waggons for the transport of heavy ammunition at Allahabad, do what you can with the ordinary carts of the country, and press them forward. Beg Captain Peel to employ his men in the arsenal to help in packing the ammunition.

Inclosure 286 in No. 2.

The Chief of the Staff to Colonel Wilson, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, October 21, 1857.

PREPARE ammunition to be ready for Colonel Greathed's guns, 6 and 9-pounders, so that he may be able to fill up on arrival, eight 6-pounder guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, five 9-pounder guns, and one 24-pounder howitzer. Also communicate with him by cossid, and desire him to cause his Commissariat officer to collect as many spare camels as he can, and bring them along with him, but without delaying his march.

If you have any difficulty in this, let me know by telegraph.

Inclosure 287 in No. 2.

Brigadier Campbell to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 21, 1857, 4.30 p.m.

A DETACHMENT of the 53rd, 150 strong, with remount horses, are crossing the river. Their commanding officer has no instructions; I therefore request orders regarding party. I will detain them until I hear.

Inclosure 288 in No. 2.

The Officer commanding at Allahabad to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, October 21, 1857, 7 P.M.

One hundred of the 93rd Highlanders proceed by relay bullock-train to Cawnpore, at 4 P.M., October 22.

Inclosure 289 in No. 2.

Captain Bruce, for Major-General Sir J. Outram, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 21, 1857, 5 P.M.

RAJAH MAUN SING has written to me, with inclosure for General Outram: the purport of these is, as follows:—

Says he never intended to go to Lucknow at all, had not the Rance of the late Rajah of Bukthwar Sing been seized there by the rebels; he went with Mr. Gubbins' (of Benares) sanction to rescue her; he could not get away until all the rebels opposed the British at Alumbagh; he seized this opportunity of rescuing her, making every arrangement to move back twenty coss from Lucknow. He swears, on oath, up to this time he did not connect himself with the rebels. It was willed his name now should be connected with the rebels, and himself fall under displeasure of Government thus. He suddenly heard the rebels were defeated, and the British, attacking the place, were about to disgrace His Majesty's seraglio. He at once marched to protect it, for he had eaten the King's salt. If the General views with justice his actions, he will see that he did not join the rebels. He protected the British authorities in his district and could not keep himself aloof from protecting the King's honor. Now he was ready to obey all Government orders, and if his vakeel's life be spared, he will submit the whole facts; he hopes the General will let him know his design that he may carry it out.

To this letter I sent the following reply:—"I have received your letter, and inclosure for General Outram. The British do no injury to helpless women and children, however humble their rank, and you ought to have known that those of the King would not have been dishonored. I have written to-day to General Outram, who is now in the Lucknow Residency, and in the mean time, if you are really friendly to the British Government, you are desired at once to withdraw all your men from Lucknow, and communicate with the Chief Commissioner. I have sent to tell your vakeel that if he likes to come in and see me, he will meet with no injury."

The vakeel has since come, and, having expressed his master's willingness to comply with the terms of my letter, departed for Lucknow.

Inclosure 290 in No. 2.

Colonel Wilson to the Chief of the Staff.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, October 22, 1857, 6 A.M.

IN reply to your telegram of 18th, there are no officers here belonging to the Quartermaster-General's Department: my staff officer has to perform this duty, as well as the duties of Brigade-Major. As troops are constantly arriving and departing, such an officer's services as Quartermaster-General are urgently needed. I beg to solicit his Excellency that as the number of troops in this garrison are daily on the increase, my staff officer may be appointed as Brigade-Major, and an officer appointed for the Quartermaster-General's Department is absolutely required.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Military Department, November 21, 1857. (No. 296.)

WE have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a continuation of the narrative forwarded with our separate letter No. 256 of the 9th instant, taken from correspondence and messages by the electric telegraph, of what has occurred at different stations in this Presidency, in connection with the disturbed state of affairs.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Narrative of Events, dated November 25, 1857.

Agra.—Nothing new.

Allahabad.—All quiet.

Attock.—No news.

Arrah.—Nothing new.

Azimghur.—No news.

Banda.—No news.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—The following troops have arrived since the dispatch of the last narrative. — 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, in the "Cressy," Her Majesty's Recruits, 218, in the "Ellenborough;" 2nd Dragoon Guards, 325, in the "Monarch;" 97th Foot, 818, and the 42nd Foot, 178, in the "James Baines;" 20th Foot, 817, and the 42nd Foot, 180, in the "Champion of the Seas;" 19th Foot, 402, in the "Alnwick Castle;" Detachment, 230, in the "William Hammond;" 38th Foot, 386, 1st Royals, 1, 60th Rifles 3rd battalion, 3, in the steam-ship "John Bell," Detachment, 250, in the "Agamemnon;" 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, 334, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, 15, 19th Regiment, 265, 37th Regiment, 76, and 42nd Regiment, 76, in the "Adventure," Her Majesty's Recruits, 231, in the "Octavia," 23rd Fusiliers, 292, and 93rd Regiment, 47, in the "Melville."

Bareilly.—No news.

Benares.—All quiet. Colonel Longden, commanding the force sent towards the Azimghur frontier, found the fort of Atroulea occupied, but did not think it prudent to attack it the first day. The following morning it was found empty, and has been razed to the ground.

Colonel Longden returns to the Jaunpore frontier instantly, as it is still threatened by a large force from Oude.

Berhampore.—All quiet.

Bhugulpore.—All quiet.

Bhopaul.—Nothing new.

Bolundshuhur.—General Penny has ordered a force from Meerut for the support of Mr. Sapte, who is menaced in this district by Walleedad Khan.

Cawnpore.—The Commander-in-chief left Cawnpore on the 9th of November, to join the troops in Oude.

The Gwalior Contingent, with twenty guns, and above 3,000 men, were at Calpee on the 11th. Another division has since joined. Their artillery is said to consist, altogether, of eight heavy guns and thirty light guns.

Strong reinforcements had been, and were being, pushed on to the support of the Commander-in-chief.

General Windham intended to retain the Madras Brigade, in the event of the Gwalior troops crossing at Calpee, to aid in the defence of Cawnpore; if not, he would push them on towards Lucknow. By the last accounts, the Gwalior force was crossing the Jumna at Calpee. Latest intelligence received to-day by telegraph, but without date, from Cawnpore, says that the Gwalior troops have made considerable advance towards Cawnpore, as Koer Sing's men, whom they pushed on first, were close to Abkerpore.

Chittagong.—The three companies of the 34th Native Infantry at this place have mutinied, and are understood to have gone off towards Dacca, with their arms, having plundered the treasury, and released the prisoners from jail.

Chunar.—All quiet.

Dacca.—Apparently quiet; but, in consequence of the mutiny of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry at Chittagong, the authorities at Dacca have reported their intention to disarm the detachment of two companies of the 73rd Native Infantry at this

place. A report just received states that the attempt to carry out this measure was made on the 21st instant, when a fight ensued. The mutineers were beaten and dispersed. Civil Surgeon Green was severely wounded, but no other officer was hit; 13 sailors killed and wounded; 41 of the mutinous sepoys killed, 2 wounded, and 1 made prisoner.

Delhi.—The Jodhpore Legion, with other rebel troops, has joined Jhujjur, and threatened Kanood. They are supposed to contemplate a junction with the Mewattees of Georgeon. Colonel Gerard has marched on the line with a column via Georgeon and Rewaree, to intercept the rebels. This done, the column will be free to march with carriage and stores towards Cawnpore.

Dinapore.—All quiet.

Ferozepore.—No news.

Futteghur.—No news.

Futtehpore.—Nothing new.

Ghazeepore.—All quiet.

Goruckpore.—No news.

Gwalior.—The 5th Contingent Infantry and the two Mehidpore guns left Gwalior on the 4th November to join the rebels at Jaloun. Scindia could not prevent them. Before the mutiny at Gwalior, Scindia asked if he should endeavour to save from ruinous disorder the districts of Kuchmardha and Banda, assigned for the payment of the Contingent. The Ranee of Jhansi took possession of Banda. Scindia, who retained the sovereignty of the district, then sent his agent to take charge of it, and of Kuchmardhar, which was in great disorder. The agent has merely kept the place. Scindia has since asked if he may collect the revenue now overdue, and which the people are all willing to pay. Scindia's proposal has been accepted with thanks, every confidence being felt in his management, and it has been intimated that his Highness may also take charge of any other assigned districts where the authority of Government has ceased for the time.

Gya.—Nothing new.

Hansi and Hissar.—No news.

Hazareebaugh.—All quiet in the district.

Jhansi.—No news.

Jullundur.—No news.

Jubbulpore.—No news.

Lahore.—All quiet in the Punjaub by the last accounts.

Lucknow.—The Commander-in-chief marched to Alumbagh on the 12th. There was some harmless firing at that place on the 11th. His Excellency has been able to communicate with General Outram.

After several skirmishes on the 13th November, ending in the capture of two guns, the fort of Jullabad, on the road to Lucknow from Cawnpore, was taken and blown up. After a running fight of two hours on the 15th at noon, the Commander-in-chief occupied the Dilkoocha Park (Constantia) and the Martinere. At 3 p.m., the enemy came forward to attack, but after a struggle of an hour was beaten back and repulsed heavily. An advanced picquet having cleared some villages across the canal, our troops took post there for the night. The loss was trifling: Lieutenant Mayne, Horse Artillery and Officiating Quartermaster-General's department, and Lieutenant Wheatcroft, Carabiniers, killed.

On the 16th and 17th, after severe fighting, the enemy were driven out of several positions—Secunderabagh, the Barracks, and the Motec Mahul; and a junction effected with Sir J. Outram and Sir H. Havelock. By the last accounts, the Commander-in-chief was removing the garrison, and sick and wounded, to his rear. The list of killed and wounded in this last affair accompanies the narrative.

Meerut.—No news.

Mhow.—Two columns of Infantry took possession of the Pettah and the high bank between it and the Fort of Dhar on the 25th October, without opposition. Arrangements were made for capturing the fort, and batteries were opened upon it. The breach was practicable on the 31st. The assault was ordered for the following morning, but at 10 p.m. on the 31st, firing being heard at an outpost, the troops turned out, and rushing towards the fort, and up the breach, found it evacuated. It was held during the night by the 25th Native Infantry inside, and by a Cavalry detachment outside. It is said that a body of the enemy, with some women and children, and baggage, 41 camels and tattoos, have escaped. The Cavalry could not come up with the fugitive enemy (except women). Six of the enemy's elephants going to Mundisore for ammunition were captured, and some villages destroyed in which they were concealed.

Midnapore.—All quiet.

Mirzapore.—The mutineers who proceeded westward from Ghorawul returned to the neighbourhood of that place, declaring their intention of marching upon Delhi via Mirza.

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pore. It appears that their reason for doing so was a report that Government had a fortified post in their front on the Belyum. On ascertaining that there was no such post, they again advanced, crossed the Belyum, and entered the Rewah territory.

Mooltan.—No news.

Nagode.—No news.

Nagpore.—All quiet.

Neemuch.—No news.

Nusserrabad.—No news.

Oude.—The Nena Sahib's followers have crossed the Ganges into the Doab, but he himself is said to be still in Oude. The people of Oude are hostile to the British Government.

Patna.—All quiet.

Peshawur.—All quiet apparently. No news.

Rajpootana.—Nothing new.

Raneegunge.—Nothing new.

Rewah.—All quiet at Rewah. Lieutenant Osborne reports that Nepaul Sing and his brother at Myhere are in rebellion. The tehsildars, &c., escaped.

Saugor.—No news.

Sehore.—No news.

Trunk Road.—A body of rebels are said to be plundering about Ranka, twenty-eight miles south of Chynepore. Lieutenant Graham, with fifty men, is at Chynepore, which is about seventy or eighty miles south-west of Sherghotty. He waits for reinforcements.

The arrangements for the conveyance of troops, and for their comfort, continue most satisfactory.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, November 25, 1857.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Captain Mayne to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Dhar, October 25, 1857.

THE heavy guns arrived last night. Two columns of Infantry took possession of the Pettah and the high bank between it and the fort at dawn this morning, without opposition. On the occupation being reported, the 8-inch mortar and howitzer battery erected during the night on the hill covering the fort, at 900 yards to the south of it, opened fire, and continued till noon with apparent good effect.

About 10 A.M. some men in the Pettah fired a volley into the rear of our troops, so a party went and shot down about 100 in that quarter.

The town all quiet this evening. Strong Cavalry detachments are flocking the roads to Bhopwal, Mundisore, and Engin.

The breaching battery will be erected during the night on the bank about 300 yards from the curtain, but owing to the scarcity of ammunition, it may not open to-morrow; 25th Native Infantry, and 15 Enfields of the 86th, holding the very strong position of the bank during the night; Cavalry on the flanks. Enfield rifle ammunition much wanted.

Our loss to-day, one Bombay artilleryman shot through the chest.

Yesterday Captain Gaulls and Orr, with two squadrons, captured six of the enemy's elephants going to Mundisore for ammunition; destroyed four villages with them, and burnt the village concealing them. Duffadar Syed Ally killed, and one sowar wounded. The elephants are given to the Dragoons and 3rd Cavalry as prize, and sold by them to Government for 5,000 rupees, carriage being urgently required.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Captain Mayne to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Dhar, November 1, 1857, 9.3 A.M.

THE breach in the Dhar fort having been reported practicable last night, the assault was ordered for the morning, but about 10 P.M. last night, the 3rd Cavalry outpost to the north-west were heard to be engaged; the Horse hurried out, and the 3rd Cavalry, immediately in that direction. The Dragoons followed speedily, the Infantry moved down quickly to the end of the Pettah, and at 11 P.M. rushed up the breach, and found the

fort evacuated. The fort was held during the night inside by the 25th, and outside by one Cavalry Detachment. The unconfirmed report is, that 500 rebels, with about thirty women, and baggage, on camels and tattoos, have escaped; the Cavalry returned before 3 p.m., without finding the fugitive enemy, &c. (except women). Further particulars will be reported. Shells have greatly damaged fort buildings, except the Treasury and Ordnance: the place is completely empty.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

The Political Agent of Gwalior to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Agra, November 7, 1857.

WITH reference to my dispatch by cossid of the 2nd of November, I beg to say that the 5th Contingent Infantry, and the two Mehidpore guns, left Gwalior on the 4th, to join the rebels at Jaloun. Scindia could not prevent them. Scindia, just before the mutiny at Gwalior, asked if he should endeavour to save from ruinous disorder the district of Kuchmardhar and Banda, assigned for the payment of the Contingent, by sending his agent there till we could resume the administration. I promised to refer the question to the Government. The Ranee of Jhansi took possession of Banda. Scindia, who retained the sovereignty of the district, then sent his Agent to take charge of it and of Kuchmardhar, which was in great disorder. Scindia's Agent has since merely kept the place. Scindia asks if he may collect the revenue now overdue, which the people are all willing to pay. As a mark of confidence, his being allowed to do so would have a very good effect.

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 9, 1857.

I BEG to inform your Lordship that I am now starting to join the troops in Oude.

Inclosure 6 in No. 3.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 9, 1857, 11 P.M.

THE following messages have been received to-day from Mirzapore. From the Magistrate:—

"The jemadar at Rajwur, twenty-two miles south of Mirzapore, reports that the mutineers, who proceeded westward from Ghorawal, have returned to the neighbourhood of that place, and declared their intention of marching to Delhi, via Mirzapore."

From Colonel Pott, commanding at Mirzapore:—

"Rebels reported to have advanced their steps one march towards this, and reported to be inclined to come in here. I am ready to vacate and go down the river, with the few men of the 57th Regiment Native Infantry, in boats. Shall go down as far as Sookampore Benares, and land, of course. I shall only move on a necessity."

Inclosure 7 in No. 3.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 10, 1857, 5.40 P.M.

THE Magistrate at Mirzapore reports as follows:—

"The jemadar of Rajwan explains only the mutineers had returned to Ghorawal. They heard that Government had a fortified post in their front, on the Beylum. Their scouts having informed them that there was no such post, they advanced again, crossed the Beylum, and entered the Rewah territory."

Inclosure 8 in No. 3.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Major-General Windham, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 11, 1857, 7 A.M.

CAN you obtain any reliable information of the Gwalior men, as to the direction in which they are moving, and whether in one or more bodies, and with what force of Artillery?

The intelligence furnished from Cawnpore has been very meagre of late. I hope you will be able to improve that department; spare no expense to do so; Captain Bruce and Mr. Sherer will help.

Pray keep me informed of the Commander-in-chief's movements, and address your messages directly to myself.

Inclosure 9 in No. 3.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Mhow, November 2, 1857.

THE breach made in the Dhar fort was practicable at sunset yesterday. The garrison evacuated the fort between 9 and 11, and, though slightly engaged by a distant Cavalry picket, they effected their escape before supports from camp could reach or get upon their track. The fort was occupied by our troops about 11 last night.

Inclosure 10 in No. 3.

Brigadier Wilson to the Private Secretary to the Governor-General of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 11, 1857, noon.

THE following troops have marched into Oude since the 7th November:—Naval Brigade, 8 officers and 80 men; 53rd, 8 officers and 194 men; 93rd, 9 officers and 184 men; Royal Engineers, 4 officers and 84 men; Madras Sappers and Miners, 2 officers and 100 men; Military Train, 4 officers and 57 men; Royal Artillery, 6 officers and 115 men; 23rd, 15 officers and 277 men; 93rd, 5 officers and 86 men. The Commander-in-chief has joined Brigadier Grant's column beyond Bunnee Bridge. I have received no letters from Lucknow since my last telegram. Captain Bruce remains here.

Inclosure 11 in No. 3.

Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 12, 1857, 11:30 A.M.

SINCE the Commander-in-chief's departure on the 9th, I have forwarded troops of all arms to him, amounting to about 1,300 men. Three companies of the 82nd went on to Alumbagh this morning. To-morrow morning three companies of the 23rd, the Military Train, and Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford's Artillery, will start for the same. All troops now going there go in two days. As yet I have heard of nothing beyond a harmless cannonade having taken place at Alumbagh. Brigadier Carthew I expect, with his Madrasees, to-morrow. I shall forward them to Bunnee if no information reach me of the advance in force of the Gwalior Contingent. Captain Bruce has already sent you a message as to their whereabouts this morning. Should they cross in force at Calpee I shall retain the Madras brigade for the defence of this place. I have rather more than 500 Europeans here, and about 50 horses, and all daily strengthening the works. As soon as anything of the least importance reaches me from Lucknow, your Lordship shall receive it. The Gwalior Contingent Artillery is said to consist of eight heavy guns and thirty light ones. Twelve hundred of their men and three light guns are certainly at Calpee.

Inclosure 12 in No. 3.

Captain Bruce, for Major-General Sir J. Outram, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 12, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief marched with his force to Alumbagh this morning. There was some innocent firing at that post yesterday. His Excellency had been able to communicate with General Outram. Gwalior rebels are not yet reported to have reached the Jamna. The Nena's followers have crossed the Ganges into the Doab; he himself still in Oude.

Inclosure 13 in No. 3.

Lieutenant Stanton to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Sherghotty, November 12, 1857, 5.45 P.M.

LIEUTENANT GRAHAM writes from a place called Chynepore that a large body of rebels are plundering about Ranka, twenty-eight miles south of Chynepore. Lieutenant Graham has only fifty men with him, and urgently waits for reinforcements at Chynepore; the station is seventy or eighty miles south-west of Sherghotty.

Inclosure 14 in No. 3.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 12, 1857, 3 P.M.

COLONEL LONGDEN found the fort at Atroulea occupied, but did not think it prudent to attack it on the first day. The following morning it was found empty. It has been razed to the ground. Colonel Longden returns to the Jaunpore frontier instantly, which is still threatened by a large force from Oude. There is not the smallest hope of our obtaining a man who can be sent into Goruckpore or away from the frontier, and which we cannot hold with what we have.

Inclosure 15 in No. 3.

Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 13, 1857, 7 A.M.

THE Commander-in-chief was to have advanced to Alumbagh yesterday, and begins operations in earnest to-day: every man and all the stores here expected will have joined him by to-morrow. The Gwalior Contingent had certainly twenty guns, and above 3,000 men, at Calpee on the 11th; this we had from two different sowars yesterday. In fact, another division had entered Calpee.

Inclosure 16 in No. 3.

Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 14, 1857, 8 P.M.

NEWS from Commander-in-chief's camp at Alumbagh, 9 A.M., the 13th. After several skirmishes in the day, ending in capture of two guns, the fort of Jullabad was taken and blown up. The Commander-in-chief communicated with Sir J. Outram by means of a semaphore, and will probably occupy the Dilkosha to-day. The country people round Lucknow are hostile.

Inclosure 17 in No. 3.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Mr. Sherer, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 14, 1857, 5:45 P.M.

YOUR message of the 7th instant received. The Governor-General accepts of Scindia's proposal with thanks, and has full confidence in his management. His Highness may also take charge of any other assigned districts where the authority of Government has ceased for the time.

Inclosure 18 in No. 3.

Captain Bruce to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 16, 1857, 11 A.M.

THE Commander-in-chief occupied the Dilkhoosha and the Martiniere after a running fight of two hours yesterday, at noon. The enemy came forward to attack at 3 P.M.; after a struggle of an hour he was beaten back, repulsed heavily. An advanced picquet having cleared some villages across the canal, we took post there for the night. Our loss was very trifling: Lieutenant Mayne, Horse Artillery, Quartermaster General's Department, and Lieutenant Wheateroff, Carabiniers, killed.

Inclosure 19 in No. 3.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Brigadier Campbell, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 17, 1857.

PRAY endeavour to send the following message to the Commander-in-chief:—

"I have received your letter of the 10th. I earnestly hope it may be possible to avoid a total abandonment of Oude, and to retain a safe position at some point between Lucknow and the Ganges. A complete withdrawal will do us much mischief.

"I write to-day."

Inclosure 20 in No. 3.

Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 18, 1857, 4:30 P.M.

I HAVE forwarded your message, sent through Brigadier Campbell, which came to me this morning, to the Commander-in-chief, 4 o'clock P.M. No news from Lucknow.

Inclosure 21 in No. 3.

The Secretary of the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, November 18, 1857.

WITH reference to my letter of the 26th ultimo, I am directed to transmit copy of paragraph 3, which will form a number in the list of packet dated 10th October, 1857, and to request that you will furnish, as soon as possible, a list of any casualties which may have occurred since the date of return which accompanied your letter of the 2nd October, 1857, with an explanation of the cause of delay in furnishing subsequent returns, the last being for the month of April 1857. The list now called for must be forwarded to England by the next mail, and measures are to be taken for submitting returns of any casualties that may occur by every succeeding mail.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Town Major, Fort William.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort William, November 18, 1857.

IN transmitting to you the annexed copy of paragraph 3, which will form a number in the next list of packet dated 16th October, 1857, I am directed to request that you will supply, as speedily as possible, a detailed list of all casualties which have occurred during the mutinous outbreak, to be forwarded to England by the ensuing mail, and to observe that the last returns of casualties, up to September 1857, were received with your letter of the 3rd ultimo.

2. I am also to request that lists be furnished regularly, for dispatch by every mail, of all casualties reported to your Department.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 23 in No. 3.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Sir,

Fort William, November 18, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you the annexed copy of paragraphs 1 and 2, which will form a number in the next list of packet to the Government of India, dated 10th October, 1857, and to request that you will furnish, as soon as possible, in order that Government may address the Court of Directors in reply by the outgoing mail, a full report on the progress made in setting up machinery for compressing bullets, for making friction tubes, wooden plugs, and for Boxer's fuses; and also to submit a statement of gunpowder in store at the several magazines at this Presidency, the out-turn per week, and to what extent such amount of manufactured gunpowder could be increased by employing all the available means at command.

2. A printed paper of drawings of Boxer's fuses, with instructions, also accompanies.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 24 in No. 3.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Rewah, November 19, 1857.

NEPAUL SING and his brother, at Myhere, are in rebellion. Tehsildars, &c., escaped.

Inclosure 25 in No. 3.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 19, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of 18th current, regarding machinery for compressing bullets, and for making wooden plugs for rifle bullets, friction tubes, and Boxer's fuses, I have the honor to say that all the machines have been set up, and all, with exception of that for Boxer's fuses (for which new shafting was required to enable the steam-engine to serve it) have been for some time at work.

2. The bullet machinery is not in full operation, and cannot be so until a building for it may have been erected in Fort William; but one machine is at work at Cossipore. We shall soon be able to afford a full supply of all the articles enumerated in the Court's letter, and I may add that the paper manufacturer has succeeded in making the paper for

the Enfield rifle ammunition, which paper, though inferior indeed to paper of English manufacture, will answer our purpose, until the arrival of the "Marlborough," which is bringing a large supply from England.

3. In reply to the second paragraph of the Court's letter regarding gunpowder, I have the honor to annex extract from a letter dated 17th November, 1857, addressed by me to the Governor-General's Military Secretary, and which contains all the information that I possess.

4. We cannot at present increase the quantity of powder, because such increase requires additional mills to be established, and a greater number of bullocks and work people, neither of which establishments can be immediately increased.

5. This subject will be fully reported on in a separate letter, and I can only say now that there is no chance of our running short of powder.

I have, &c.

A. ABBOTT.

Inclosure 26 in No. 3.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

(Extract.)

Ordnance Office, Fort William, November 17, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to reply to the several questions conveyed by your letter of the 16th current.

2. First, as regards powder, there were 7,297 barrels at Fort William and Allahabad on the 1st of this month; and at Agra, on the 1st May, there were 10,930 barrels, of which, perhaps, 1,000 may have been expended.

3. The north-western magazines are not so well supplied: there were at Ferozepore and Phillour on 1st October, 2,777 barrels; at Mooltan, Dera, Ismail Khan, and Peshawur, on 1st September, 1,873 barrels; at Saugor on 30th September, 800 barrels.

4. A considerable quantity, of which I have no account, must be at Meerut or Delhi, with the park of the army that took Delhi.

5. The Bombay authorities are sending 800 barrels from Aden to Ferozepore, and when the road may be safe, Agra can send supplies; some of the powder manufactured this season at Ishapore will be sent by sea and the Indus to Ferozepore.

6. The whole stock is equal to two and a-half years' peace expenditure, or to one and a-half year (at least) of war.

7. The agency makes at present fifty barrels daily; it usually makes 10,000 barrels in a year; but both bullocks and work-people are deficient this season, the Commissariat having been unable to furnish bullocks to complete establishment, and workmen being scarce and unwilling to take service.

This will form the subject of a report which I have directed the agent to prepare for submission to Government. The remedy will be either an increase of permanent establishment, or in the rates of pay. I calculate this year's produce at about 9,000 barrels.

8. It will not be necessary to draw any more powder from Madras or Bombay, unless a very large amount be required to destroy forts in the Oude district, which will (I trust) not be the case, as each fort usually contains enough powder for its own destruction.

Inclosure 27 in No. 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cavenagh to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Fort William, November 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for transmission to the Court of Directors, the annual rolls of the Invalid Battalion, and monthly casualty rolls of the corps noted in the margin.*

I have, &c.

O. CAVENAGH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Town Major.

* October 1.—2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, 3rd European Regiment. Town Major's list, November 1—Invalid Battalion.

Inclosure 28 in No. 3.

List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the East India Company's Service who have been Killed in Action or Died of Wounds.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.

Killed in action.

June 9, 1857.—Private Thomas Kelly.

June 12.—Privates Henry Cox, Joseph Smith.

June 19.—Privates Patrick Daly, William Hefferman.

June 23.—Serjeant John Keane; Corporal William Thomas; Privates Patrick Cenners, Charles Cautle, Thomas Fryers, Samuel Mc Cartney, Beryanun Morgan, James Armsby, Michael O'Dwyer, William Parry, James Wilson.

June 27.—Serjeant James Dickson; Privates John A. Biggs, John Cook.

July 9.—Corporal Joseph Thompson; Private Patrick Rourkec.

Died of Wounds.

June 9, from wounds received in action.—Privates Robert Boyd, Henry Cowner.

June 13, from wounds received in action.—Private Edward Prost.

June 22.—Private William Bateman.

June 29.—Private John Welch.

June 30.—Private Thomas Wood.

July 2.—Privates Laurence Keen, John Mc Mahon.

Inclosure 29 in No. 3.

List of Officers Killed and Wounded on the 16th and 17th November, 1857, in Relief of the British Garrison at Lucknow.

Killed.—Midshipman M. A. Daniel, Naval Brigade; Captain Hardy, Royal Artillery; Captain Dalzell, 93rd Highlanders; Captain Lumsden, 30th Native Infantry, attached to 93rd; Lieutenant Frankland, 2nd Punjaub Infantry.

Wounded.—General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, slightly; Major Alison, Military Secretary to Commander-in-chief, severely; Captain Alison, Aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, slightly; Captain the Honorable A. H. Anson, Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Grant, slightly; Lieutenant Salmon, Naval Brigade, severely; Midshipman Lord A. Clinton, Naval Brigade, slightly; Captain Travers, Royal Artillery, slightly; Brevet Major Pennycuik, Artillery, slightly; Lieutenant Ford, Artillery, slightly; Lieutenant Milman, Artillery, slightly; Assistant-Surgeon Veale, Artillery, severely; Captain Hood, Bengal Artillery, severely; Captain Hammond, Bengal Artillery, severely; Captain Walton, Her Majesty's 53rd, severely; Lieutenant Munro, Her Majesty's 53rd, dangerously; Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th, severely; Lieutenant Wynne, Her Majesty's 90th, slightly; Lieutenant Powell, Her Majesty's 90th, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, slightly; Captain Burroughs, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, slightly; Lieutenant Cooper, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, severely; Lieutenant Welch, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, severely; Lieutenant Goldsmith, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, severely; Lieutenant Wood, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, severely; Ensign Macnamara, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, severely; Lieutenant Dobbs, 1st Madras Fusiliers, slightly; Lieutenant Watson, 2nd Punjaub Infantry, dangerously; Lieutenant Paul, 4th Punjaub Infantry, severely; Lieutenant Mc Queen, 4th Punjaub Infantry, severely; Lieutenant Oldfield, 4th Punjaub Infantry, severely; Lieutenant Hackett, Hodson's Horse, severely.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant.

Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Secunderabagh, November 18, 1857.

Inclosure 30 in No. 3.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, Lucknow, November 20, 1857, 6 P.M.

THE garrison of Lucknow has been removed, and I am now engaged in carrying the women and wounded to the rear. I propose to move the whole force to an open position outside the town, without further loss of life. Sir James Outram, on the contrary, desires that an attack on the Kissenbagh should be made, and then to continue to hold the position in the town. He thinks that two strong brigades of 600 men would suffice to hold the town, after the Kissenbagh had fallen. But I am of opinion that at least the same force would be necessary to preserve the communication now mentioned by me to the Alumbagh, and constantly under the fire of the enemy, that is to say, four strong brigades would be required, unless it is wished that the garrison should be again besieged.

I have always been of opinion that the position taken up by the lamented Sir Henry Lawrence was a false one; and after becoming acquainted with the ground, and worked my troops upon it to relieve the garrison, that opinion is confirmed. I therefore submit that to commit another garrison in this immense city is to repeat a military error, and I cannot consent to it.

I conceive that a strong moveable division outside the town, with field and heavy Artillery, in a good military position, is the real manner of holding the city of Lucknow in check, according to our practice with the other great city of India. Such a division would aid in subduing the country hereafter, and its position would be quite sufficient evidence of our intention not to abandon the Province of Oude.

Such are the general grounds for my opinion. The more special ones are, the want of means, particularly infantry, field and musket ammunition for prolonged operations, owing to circumstances beyond my control, and the state of our communications in the North-West Provinces. The first of these is, of course, unanswerable; the second appears to me an insuperable objection to the leaving of more troops in Oude than such a Division as I have mentioned, as evidence of the intentions of Government.

In the meantime I await the instructions of your Lordship in the position I have taken up.

Owing to the expression of opinion by the political authority in the country, I have delayed further movement till I shall receive your Lordship's reply.

Inclosure 31 in No. 3.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 21, 1857, 3 P.M.

I HAVE received your message of yesterday. The one step to be avoided is, a total withdrawal of the British forces from Oude.

Your proposal to leave a strong moveable division, with heavy artillery, outside the city, and so to hold the city in check, will answer every purpose of policy.

Inclosure 32 in No. 3.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 21, 1857.

I CONGRATULATE you, my dear Sir Colin, with all my heart, on this great and joyful success.

Pray let me know how your wound is, and do not put yourself in the way of another.

You have effectually inspired your 93rd. I fear their whole loss must be very great.

Inclosure 33 in No. 3.

Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 21, 1857, noon.

THE Gwalior force has certainly begun to cross the Junna at Calpee, and preparations for further crossing are going on; six guns are said to be on this bank. The Nena and his followers the same as before. No news this morning from Lucknow. Mr. Devere, of the Electric Telegraph Department, and two followers, found murdered on the road, between Alumbagh and Bunnee.

Inclosure 34 in No. 3.

Brigadier Wilson to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November , 1857.

MR. SHERER, Collector, communicates to me as follows:—

“News from Lucknow. The Gwalior Contingent have made a considerable advance, as Koer Sing’s men, whom they pushed on before them, were five miles on this side Akberpore to-day.”

No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Military Department, December 10, 1857. (No. 313.)

WE have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a continuation of the narrative forwarded with our separate letter No. 296 dated the 24th ultimo, taken from correspondence and messages by the electric telegraph, of what has occurred at different stations in this Presidency, in connection with the disturbed state of affairs.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Narrative of Events dated December , 1857.

Agra.—A detachment under the command of Colonel Cotton had gone towards Furrakh.

The action at Futtehpore Sicrec, reported in the narrative of 9th November ~~last~~, appears to have caused heavier loss to the insurgents than was first supposed. All is quiet at Allyghur, and there seems to be a great change of late in the manners of the zemindars and others, and letters are received by the Magistrate from the thakoors and others across the Ganges. The Mynpoorie Rajah is said to be prowling about in the Etawah district, with a few hundred followers.

The jâts were coming in “with a will,” for enlistment.

Allahabad.—All quiet. The families of the rescued garrison of Lucknow, and a portion of the sick and wounded, arrived on the 8th instant.

Attock.—No news.

Arrah.—Nothing new.

Azimghur.—The rebels having increased, it is said, to about 20,000 men with 16 guns, Lieutenant-Colonel Longden’s force has fallen back to Jaunpore, until reinforced from Benares, which he will be immediately. The enemy, however, have apparently considered this move a stratagem, and have not advanced more than ten miles towards Jaunpore. Azimghur was quiet, but the Magistrate reports that the police have been turned out of a frontier chowkee by a party of rebels having sepoys with them. Parties of sepoys are reported to be at two or three places in Oude near the Azimghur frontier. A party of sepoys, about 1,800 in number, has for some days been collected at the Bunnee Ghaut on the Gogra, with a nephew of Koer Sing. They are collecting boats, with the intention, it is understood, of crossing the Ghazeepore district into Shahabad. Many are said to be wounded. Orders have been given to watch the ghauts on the Ganges, and the Commis-

sioner of Patna has been warned. Ghazeepore has been strengthened; other parties are said to be moving down from Lucknow, which is represented as being nearly deserted.

Banda.—A large body of mutineers is still in this district, said to have come from the east; a portion of the men wounded, and some without arms.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—The following troops have arrived since the dispatch of the last narrative:—

88th Foot, 222, in the "Calabar;" 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 402, in the "Aliquis;" 2nd Dragoon Guards, 333, in the "Blenheim;" 88th Foot, 207, in the "Cambodia;" 79th Foot, 202, in the "Walmer Castle;" the 7th Hussars in the "Lightning;" and 285 Company's recruits in the "Sir Robert Sale."

Bareilly.—Nothing from this place; but the reports from Rohilcund are less threatening as regards the chance of an irruption into the Doab. Large forces had come in the direction of the Ganges; but were fully occupied in making the refractory Hindoo zemindars pay revenue. These generally resisted, and large gatherings were again spoken of against Khan Bahadoor, but they can do nothing until we can take the lead. The Hindoos are sending over letters full of anxiety for our approach, on account of the oppressions of the Afghans. The Bareilly troops had a fight with the Budaon allies on the 5th November, and discomfited them; the Hindoos fled almost as soon as the fight began. The Mussulmans, inflated by their victory, may venture across the Ganges, but it is not considered likely.

Benares.—In consequence of the pressure upon the Azimghur and Jaunpore frontier, the European force has been increased at Benares, and Her Majesty's 20th and 97th Regiments, now on their way up, are to be detained there to form the nucleus of a force for service in the field, under the command of Colonel Franks, 10th Foot, who has been sent up to take the command (and who is now at Benares), for the purpose of securing Benares, and proceeding against the enemy.

Berhampore.—All quiet.

Bhaugulpore.—All quiet.

Bhopaul.—No news.

Bolundshuhur.—Nothing new.

Cawnpore.—Major-General Windham attacked the 1st Division of the Gwalior Contingent, above eight miles from Cawnpore, on the 26th November. It consisted of upwards of 3,000 men, with two 18-inch howitzers and two field-guns. After a sharp fight of an hour and a-half they were completely routed, and all but one light gun captured.

The Gwalior Contingent attacked Nawabgunge on the 27th. The British troops were obliged to retire into the entrenchment, and on the same night the rebels burnt down the camps of the 34th, 82nd, and 88th Regiments, and on the 28th they attacked the entrenchment. A sortie made against the assailants from the canal was most successful; the 60th Rifles beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their heavy guns. On the right the 64th Regiment suffered severely. Brigadier Wilson was killed, and Major Stirling and Captain Murphy badly wounded.

Sir Colin Campbell hearing of this, pushed into Cawnpore on the night of the 28th, and on the following morning the women and children, and sick and wounded, were brought over the river. The families, and about 500 of the sick and wounded (leaving about 860 of the latter to be protected at Cawnpore for the present), were sent off towards Allahabad on the 3rd.

The Commander-in-chief attacked the rebels on the 6th, and completely routed them, taking sixteen guns, a quantity of spare waggons, ammunition, and baggage, and followed them up fourteen miles towards Calpee.

Our loss was insignificant.

Chittagong.—Nothing new. The detailed report of the mutiny of the three companies of the 34th Native Infantry, by the officer commanding, accompanies this narrative.

Chunar.—Nothing new.

Dacca.—Nothing new. All has remained quiet since last accounts. A detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment has been sent up to secure the place, and to intercept the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, if possible.

The mutineers of the 73rd Native Infantry who were captured, have been punished; several, including one native officer, have been hanged, and the remainder sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, and transportation for life.

Delhi.—No news.

Dinapore.—All quiet.

Ferozepore.—No news.

Futtehpoore.—Nothing new.

Futteghur.—The Nawab is said by travellers from Furruckabad to be in a state of great terror at his impending fate, and he has, it is said, advised his followers to fly, which many of them are doing. By the latest accounts, however, the Furruckabad troops have occupied Allygunge, near Etah, with some Horse and Foot, and two guns. This force is throwing out its thannah here and there in re-occupation of the country. This is probably preliminary to an attempt to collect revenue, but its effect is bad on Allyghur. It furs the embers of fanaticism still slumbering in the district, and strikes terror into the loyal subjects. Until the nest of insurgents at Furruckabad can be put down, there will be no permanent security for the middle of the Doab. The administration is being kept up, however, in Etawah, through influential men, in a wonderful manner, considering the difficulties to contend with; and the comparative quiet and subordination which have prevailed indicates that the country, at least, is not against us.

Jusswunt Rao defeated Ram Pershaud and a party of our ill-wishers near Ghare Ghaut, killing seventeen and wounding a considerable number.

Ghazeeepore.—All quiet.

Goruckpore.—No news from this place, but Jung Bahadoor is on his way down from Nepal with about 9,000 men, and is proceeding via Segowlee towards Goruckpore. Arrangements have been made for the provisioning and the comforts of his men, and Commissariat officers have started, to take up their duties with his camp.

Gwalior.—The Contingent, it appears, took the fort of Rampoor, and carried off the petty chieftain, on their way to Calpee.

It is said that Lieutenant Tomkinson of the 53rd Native Infantry, who had taken treasure from Orai to Gwalior, remained concealed at Amaon till the Contingent marched that way, when he was betrayed by a Poorbea for 50 rupees, and killed.

Gya.—Nothing new.

Hansi and Hissar.—No news.

Hazareebaugh.—Nothing new.

Jelpigorie.—Colonel Sherer, commanding 73rd Native Infantry, reports, on the 4th instant, that the 73rd Native Infantry was behaving admirably, and that he was expecting a reinforcement of Goorkhas: when the sailors reached Rungpore he would consider the district safe. Captain the Honorable E. C. Curzon, however, reports from Telegore, on the same date, that, on the requisition of the civil authorities, he was about to march into Jelpigorie with his party of Europeans from Darjeeling, as it was reported that the Dacca mutineers were marching on Jelpigorie.

Jhansi.—News from Jhansi says that the Tehree troops have abandoned the siege and returned to Tehree, on hearing of the advance of Colonel Durand, with the Malwa force, from Mhow. All well at Puuna and Kallinger.

Jullundur.—No news.

Jubbulpore.—No news.

Lahore.—No news; but from reports received via Agra it would appear that the rising in the Googaira district is not yet extinguished.

Lucknow.—On the 22nd the garrison of Lucknow executed its retreat from the Residency, covered by the relieving force under the Commander-in-chief, which then fell back on Dilkoosha, in the presence of the whole force of Oude. The women and children, wounded, and State prisoners, the King's treasure, and twenty-three lacs of rupees, with all the guns worth carrying away, were taken to the Commander-in-chief's camp; many guns were destroyed before giving up the Residency. The Commander-in-chief left Alumbagh for Cawnpore on the 26th, with all the long convoy attendant upon the rescued garrison, leaving Sir J. Outram with a strong division, complete in all details except carriage. His Excellency reached Cawnpore (into which place he hurried, hearing that it was besieged) on the night of the 28th, and on the following morning the families and wounded were crossed over from the left bank. Sir H. Havelock is said to have died on the 25th November, but no particulars received. The dispatches of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, detailing the operations for the relief of Lucknow, have appeared in the Gazette of this date, and will be sent home by the mail.

Meerut.—No news.

Mhow.—Mehidpore was attacked by the rebel force from Bownuggur on the 8th November. The Infantry of the Contingent behaved shamefully, refusing to attack when led on by their officers. The Subadar-Major opened his jacket as the rebels approached, and hoisted the green flag. Only a portion of the Artillery stood to their guns, which at last fell into the hands of the rebels. The Contingent then fled; the officers escaping, escorted by a faithful band of thirty of the 2nd Gwalior Cavalry. Lieutenant Mills killed, and Dr. Carey said to be so. On the 11th, Major Orr occupied Mehidpore, which had been evacuated by the rebels the previous day. On the following day the Hyderabad

Cavalry went in pursuit; came up with a body of the rebels, who made a stand, dispersed them, and eventually recovered all the artillery and stores taken by the rebels from Mehidpore, as well as two guns they had brought there. The rebels fought obstinately, as the list of our casualties will show; and the affair was most honorable to our men and officers, and as useful as creditable. The force under Major Orr was waiting to press on, and attack the rebels, and relieve Neemuch, which place they were besieging, having nearly all left Mundisore. Neemuch has since been relieved.

Midnapore.—All quiet.

Mirzapore.—All quiet.

Mooltan.—No news.

Nagode.—Bhowance Sing, the subadar of the Dinapore mutineers, and who headed those who burnt down Nagode, is said to have been made prisoner in the action at Kudjwa, and to have been afterwards hung at Futtchpore. Subadar Sewlall Tewarree, 50th Native Infantry, who headed the mutiny in that corps, is said to have been killed in the same action.

Nagpore.—All perfectly quiet in this province.

Neemuch.—More complete accounts of the attack on, and defeat of, the Mundisore mutineers near Neemuch, on the 23rd October, accompany this narrative. They were still uneasy at Neemuch regarding these insurgents, who mustered strong and had guns; and by the latest accounts, received via Mhow, it appears they were besieged by them, but the rebels having no heavy guns had done no mischief, and had suffered some loss from the fort guns. They had sent to Mundisore for heavy guns, but Captain Orr's force was pressing on to the relief of Neemuch. Intelligence has just been received that this has been effected. The rebels were driven away with heavy loss, and the remnants of this formidable insurrection are now occupying the fort and town of Mundisore, numbering about 2,000 men, and much dispirited; our troops behaved admirably, and the loss not heavy considering the work done.

Nusseerabad.—No news.

Oude.—No news beyond that recorded under the head of Lucknow.

Patna.—All quiet.

Peshawar.—No news.

Rajpootana.—The feeling is against the Rajah in regard to the Kotah tragedy, and the apathy and indifference he displayed on the occasion are a common topic of conversation amongst the higher classes of the people. There seems to be an uneasy feeling abroad as regards our ability to get reinforcements, but now that Lucknow is relieved and the Gwalior force dispersed, troops will move up from this side, and, with the forces from Madras and Bombay, will show the people that our reinforcements are a reality.

Raneegunge.—Nothing new.

Rewah.—The Rewah troops were defeated on 23rd of November by the Myhere rebels, who captured the Kunchgapore fort and two guns.

Saugor.—No news.

Sehore.—No news.

Trunk Road.—The arrangements for the troops on the way up continue most satisfactory, and the men are supplied with every want and with everything that can add to their comfort.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, December , 1857.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Supplementary Narrative of Events, dated December 11, 1857.

Azimghur.—There are reports of a threatened attack from Goruckpore, by the Burbul Ghaut on the Gogra, but little faith is placed in them.

Cawnpore.—Message from the Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General: "A despatch has just been received from General Hope Grant, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; narrates that he came up with the fugitives at Serajghaut, when they were beginning to cross the guns over the Ganges. He attacked them instantly with his cavalry and artillery with great spirit, and, after half an hour's sharp firing, took fifteen guns, including one 18-pounder, eight 9-pounders, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 4-pounder howitzers, and 6-pounder native, with all their stores, carts, waggons, large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, hackeries, &c. General Grant estimates the loss of the enemy at about 100.

He did not lose a man in the operations; he himself being slightly wounded. I congratulate your Lordship on the happy finish of this particular campaign."

Jalpagorie.—On hearing that Europeans were coming, the 4th troop 11th Irregular Cavalry went off with their horses, arms, and accoutrements. This occurred at 2 A.M. on the 5th December. The Cavalry lines being at some distance from the Infantry, their departure was neither heard of nor noticed till two hours had elapsed, when pursuit was out of the question. The 73rd Native Infantry was behaving admirably.

Jaunpore.—It is reported that the rebel force on the frontier, which threatened Colonel Longden, has broken up. Five or six thousand are said to occupy the old position, and as many have gone off south, in order, it is supposed, to coerce some Talookdar who has not joined them. The remainder have gone off northward, whence they came originally.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, December 11, 1857.

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

Copy of Paragraphs of a separate Letter which will be dispatched to the Court by the next mail.

WE have the honor to inform you that although various rumors have reached Calcutta regarding the conflicts with the insurgents at Cawnpore on the 27th and 28th of November last, no report whatever has been received by us of the occurrences there, with two exceptions—of a telegram from the Commissioner at Allahabad dated the 1st instant, and one from Brigadier Campbell commanding at Allahabad of the same date, copies of which are transmitted* by this mail to you.

In these telegrams mention is made of Brigadier Wilson, 64th Foot, commanding at Cawnpore, having been killed, and of Major Stirling and Captain Morphy of the same regiment having been badly wounded. We have no information on which reliance can be placed of any other officers having fallen.

Fort William, December 11, 1857.

Inclosure 4 in No. 4.

Brigadier Ramsay to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Sir,

Gwalior, May 30, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information the following circumstances which have occurred here during the last four days.

1. On the evening of the 26th instant, Major Macpherson, Political Agent, mentioned to me that he had been informed by His Highness that the men of the Contingent were not to be trusted, that they had insulted the Dewan on his entry into cantonments, and that the latter was so much afraid of personal violence from them that he returned to the Luskur by a bye-road, and on horseback instead of in a carriage, in which he had come, to avoid observation.

2. On the following morning, Major Macpherson called on me and said that His Highness had stated that the whole of the Contingent troops were all wrong and disaffected, that they had all sworn on the Ganges water and Koran to stand by each other, and that an outbreak was so imminent that His Highness urged the ladies being sent at once to the Residency for protection, and that the officers could, on the outbreak showing itself, at once mount their horses and ride off. Major Macpherson also expressed a wish that the guard of the Contingent on duty at the Residency should be at once withdrawn, as he had no longer any confidence in them, and that he would apply to His Highness for a party of his troops to take their place. He added that he himself was considered by the troops to be the cause of the movement of the Grenadiers from the station to Etawah, which had interfered with their schemes, and that he had thus become the object of their vengeance.

3. I must here mention that a few days previous to this, a report was spread both in the Luskur and in the cantonments, that a large quantity of otta and shukur had arrived for sale at extraordinary low prices, that both were impregnated with bone-dust, and were being sold for the express purpose of destroying the men's caste and making them

* With Separate Letter No. 313, dated December 10, 1857.

Christians. The Dewan made full inquiries into this, and found that the whole was a malicious rumor, doubtless spread to excite mutiny and rebellion; and Major Macpherson stated that the circumstance of the Dewan's having exposed this trick had brought down on him also the animosity of the traitors.

4. Although Major Macpherson was most anxious that the ladies should be at once sent away from the station, I considered their removal, unless imperatively necessary, so fraught with evil, that in the absence of some proof of disaffection I determined to say nothing on the subject.

5. Major Macpherson that evening quitted cantonments and returned to the Residency, and the Contingent detail on duty there came back in obedience to the order of which an extract is appended.

6. I think it here important to mention that the wish of the Political Agent to withdraw the guard and remove the ladies for the reasons assigned by him as above, was the same day known in cantonments, and was repeated to me. This information must have emanated from the Laskur.

7. The following morning a private servant (a Mussulman) of my own informed me, while out riding with me, that the sowars of the 1st Cavalry in the lines and of His Highness's rissallah were talking of nothing but going to Delhi, and that I should be on the look-out.

8. About 3 P.M. that day, a lance duffadar of the 1st Cavalry came to Captain Meade, the Brigade-Major, and asked him if he had heard of anything that was going on. Captain Meade replied in the negative, and seeing that the man had something important to communicate, examined him privately and at once brought him to me. The duffadar's statement was to the following effect: that the troops in cantonments were all to break out into open mutiny on a bugle sounding at 11 o'clock that night; that the lines and bungalows were to be fired, and the officers massacred; that the treasure in the cantonments was to be seized, and the whole force to proceed towards Delhi. This man had hardly completed his statement, when a sowar of the same regiment (Captain Alexander's darogah) arrived at my house, and expressed a wish to see me on urgent business. Before admitting him, I carefully concealed the first informer. His statement was to the same purport as the other's, and he most strongly insisted on the determination of the mutineers to murder the officers.

9. These two reports, apparently confirming the information I had received from Major Macpherson the previous day, and coupled with the result of inquiries which Captain Meade and myself privately instituted as to what was going on in the lines, determined me on sending away the ladies to the Residency in the evening, which, though done as quietly as possible, of course became immediately generally known.

11. Having ascertained that a rumor had been circulated in the lines that all confidence in the men of the Contingent had been lost by the Political Agent and the officers of the station, and that the treasure (amounting to 60,000 rupees), then in the custody of the 4th Infantry, was in consequence to be taken from them that evening and made over to a party of Laskur troops for removal to the Gunga Inli at the Palace, and that this distrust, coupled with the withdrawal of the guard from the Residency, and the departure of the Political Agent from cantonments, had greatly incensed the men, I determined, in order to restore confidence, and avert if possible a fatal outbreak, to increase the guard of the 4th Regiment, over the Treasury (with a view to lead the men to think that I feared danger from without and not from the troops themselves); and having been assured by Major Blake, commanding 2nd Infantry, and Captain Hawkins, commanding No. 1 Light Field Battery, that it was impossible the whole of their men could be implicated without the slightest symptom having come to their knowledge, and having great confidence in these officers, we resolved to pass the night in the lines, telling the native officers and men on arrival that reports of a proposed outbreak had been made to me, that I considered it had been set on foot by malicious persons, that I did not credit it, and to show them that I had full confidence in their loyalty and good conduct, that I and all the officers would sleep in the lines and commit ourselves to their care for the night. We also gave them all to understand that, in consequence of this determination, we considered it unsafe to leave the ladies to sleep alone at some distance in thatched bungalows, exposed to risk by fire from any of the miscreants always ready to take advantage of a night disturbance, and that they had therefore been sent out for safety to the Residency.

11. Not the slightest disturbance took place during the night.

12. Next morning (yesterday) in consequence of a telegraphic message from Major Macpherson to Mr. Colvin, sent by the former for my perusal, in which his Honor was informed that Scindia declared that the whole of the Contingent was wrong, that he distrusted his own troops, and required the immediate return of his body-guard from

Agra; that the ladies of the cantonment had been forced to seek refuge in the palace, whence he was preparing to forward them, under escort of a body of Horse, to Agra, and that the body-guard would meet them for this purpose at Dholepore; I took on myself to report to Mr. Colvin, that we had slept in the lines the previous night, that all was quiet, and confidence increasing, and that I considered Scindia was disposed to enhance his own services at the expense of the Contingent.

13. I learnt in the morning, with great surprise, that the ladies had, without any communication either with myself or their husbands, been removed from the Residency to the palace. This step appeared to me and the officers so fraught with mischief, not only here, but over the whole country, that, at my suggestion, several officers wrote to their wives immediately to return to cantonments. Captain Meade was also informed by his pay-office treasurer, a respectable banker, whose kotha is in the Luskur, that it was generally reported there that the ladies had been seized by his Highness and imprisoned in the palace.

14. I also wrote to Major Macpherson that I apprehended no outbreak, and that I thought the ladies should return. Two ladies, Mrs. Meade and Mrs. Murray, in opposition to the most urgent solicitations of Major Macpherson, returned to cantonments late in the afternoon, and the news of their having done so immediately spread through the station, and had the most beneficial effect on the men generally, who, it was reported to me, had been greatly hurt at the distrust implied by their leaving the cantonments. Many inquiries were made of the other officers whose wives and children had not returned, and voluntary offers of protection, and even of rescue, were made to these officers by many of their men.

15. We again passed last night in the lines, and received every possible kindness and attention from the men, and the night passed perfectly quiet, with the exception of some little anxiety at hearing a few shots in the direction of the Luskur, and a rumour which arrived about 11 o'clock that a portion of the Maharajah's troops were under arms, with the intention of proceeding to Delhi. There subsequently appeared to be no grounds for this assertion.

16. I am happy to say that the rest of the ladies returned to cantonments this morning, and I consider that the excitement caused by the above occurrences has, so far as this cantonment is concerned, subsided.

17. I have refrained from reporting by telegraph these occurrences as they happened, as I considered it preferable to give you a detail of all the events by letter, and trust you will approve of my desire to avoid unnecessary alarm, and also of the steps I have taken throughout this anxious business.

18. I take this opportunity of recording the very valuable assistance I have received from Majors Blake and Shirreff, and Captains Hawkins and Stewart, on this occasion, and I am convinced that their influence with, and knowledge of, their men, have been of very great importance in enabling them to withstand any temptations to which they have been exposed.

19. That an attempt was made by some evil-disposed persons to wean the men from their officers, and destroy the confidence of the latter in the former, I have no doubt, from the industrious circulation of reports that the 1st Cavalry and Grenadier Regiment had risen on and destroyed their officers (excepting Major Hennessy, whom they had let go), and from the extreme anxiety evinced by one of my informers, under pretence of interest in my preservation, that I should not trust the brigade, but be prepared for flight.

20. The conduct of the officers during the last three days merits the highest approbation. The coolness and zeal displayed by all deserve my warmest thanks, and I feel confident that but for the very able aid afforded by them throughout the business, the pernicious influence exercised by evil-disposed persons might have been crowned with success.

21. I take this opportunity of acquainting you that I have received most satisfactory reports of the Grenadier regiment from Major Hennessy, and of the other corps of the Contingent at out-stations, from their respective commandants. Major Hennessy's report, though in a private form, was considered at this crisis so important, that Major Macpherson requested to be permitted to forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.

W. M. RAMSAY, *Brigadier,*
Commanding Scindia's Contingent.

Inclosure 5 in No. 4.

*Extract of Contingent Force Orders, by Brigadier Ramsay, commanding.**Gwalior, May 27, 1857.*

CONSEQUENT on the present heavy duties and the paucity of men with the Infantry corps at the station, the Residency guard will, with the concurrence of the Political Agent, be temporarily withdrawn.

Inclosure 6 in No. 4.

Brigadier Ramsay to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Gwalior, June 2, 1857.

WITH reference to your telegraphic message of 2 P.M. yesterday, I have the honor herewith to forward for submission to Government a copy of my report, to the Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, of the occurrences at this station on the 28th ultimo.

2. I have therein given a narrative of all the events that took place, and will only here add that everything has since gone on in this cantonment most satisfactorily.

3. Daily reports shall be forwarded to you by telegraph as directed.

I have, &c.

W. M. RAMSAY, *Brigadier,*
Commanding Scindia's Contingent.

Inclosure 7 in No. 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort, Agra, October 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that, on the 24th of August, at the requisition of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, I detached a party of men, as per margin,* under the command of Major Montgomery, Brigade Major of Agra and Muttra district, for the purpose which is explained in the accompanying Memorandum. I have the honor to inclose Major Montgomery's dispatch of a gallant affair executed by his detachment against a large party of mutineers and rebels near Allyghur, which I hope will meet with favorable notice from his Excellency.

After occupying Allyghur for nine days, Major Montgomery's force fell back on Hattrass, leaving at the former place a strong detachment of Jât Horse and Foot, under the command of Rajah Thakoor Gobind Sing. The district hence to Allyghur has, by the means of this detachment, been kept in tranquillity, and much revenue collected. Till within a few days, the Rajah at Allyghur was able to hold his own, but, unfortunately, allowed himself to be surprised, and fell back on Hattrass. At this juncture the mutinous army from Delhi reached Muttra. It became necessary to watch their movements on the left bank of the river; and a strong position was taken up at Saidabad, waiting for the approach of the flying column said to be marching from Delhi in pursuit.

I proposed to the Chief Commissioner to strengthen my detachment, in order to co-operate with this column, but this the Chief Commissioner deemed hazardous, as we were not strong enough to meet the reported numbers of the enemy, viz., 6,000 men and eighteen guns.

I beg to report that, in addition to watching the mutineers at Muttra, it was necessary to turn our attention to Dholepore, where the mutineers, in great force, threatened an attack on Agra; so that more could not have been done with the handful of troops at my disposal.

* 2nd Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery:—1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 5 bombardiers, 1 bugler, 16 gunners, 1 saddler-serjeant, 12 European drivers, 2 havildars, 15 native drivers, 1 havildar of gun lascars, 3 privates. Total, 61. ●

3rd European Regiment:—2 captains, 4 subaltern officers, 11 sergeants, 13 corporals, 3 drummers, 121 privates. Total, 154.

Militia:—2 sergeants, 20 troopers. Total 22.

Two 9-pounder guns, one 24-pounder howitzer

Yesterday evening the detachment under Major Montgomery was recalled, by desire of the Chief Commissioner, he having reasons to believe that the mutineers from Dholepore were making demonstrations in this direction.

I have, &c.

W. COTTON, *Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding at Agra.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 4.

Major Montgomery to Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton.

Sir,

Camp, Hattrass, September 1, 1857.

FOR your information, I have the honor to state that the detachment under my command, as per margin,* arrived at Hattrass on the evening of the 21st ultimo; and on the day following, intelligence was received that the Allyghur insurgents, numbering from 5,000 to 6,000, under Ghose Mahomed Khan, Naib Soobah of the King of Delhi, had assumed the offensive, and were marching to attack our position, further, that their advanced guard had been pushed forward to Mudrok, about twelve miles from Hattrass. But as the information, though most important, could not be depended upon, Mr. J. O'B. Tandy volunteered, accompanied by Mr. C. Daniell, Civil Service, and Lieutenant de Kantzow, to ride on in the direction the enemy were said to have taken up their position, for the purpose of obtaining reliable and certain information of the movements and position of the insurgents, as far as possible.

In the meantime I made the necessary arrangements for repelling an attack, and to prevent a surprise during the night.

At midnight Mr. Tandy and party returned, bringing intelligence that the advanced guard of the insurgents had fallen back, leaving a party of Horse (supposed to be the mutineers of the 15th Irregulars) at Mudrok, and had taken up their position, determined to fight, in a garden with high embankments, belonging to Maun Sing, close to and connecting with similar inclosures, near to, and on the outskirts of, the city of Allyghur.

From the information I received, I determined at once, in concurrence with the Commissioner, A. Cocks, Esq., on special duty, to attack their position at all hazards, and on Sunday, the 23rd ultimo, commenced our march towards Allyghur, lightly equipped and prepared against any contingency, and arrived at Sasnee about the close of the evening, having been detained by heavy rain upon the line of march, and halted for the night: an old indigo factory, close to the road, with adjoining buildings, and the Government carts placed at my disposal, afforded tolerable shelter for both men and officers, and by the assistance of the Civil authorities large fires were lighted throughout the camp, by which the men dried their clothes. Every precaution was taken for the protection of the camp, and the night passed off without anything occurring worthy of notice beyond the capture of a youth near one of the guns, who was confined, and subsequently flogged, it having been ascertained that he had come from Allyghur.

At daybreak we resumed our march towards Allyghur in good heart, and elated with the prospect of meeting and chastising, with retributive vengeance, rebels and mutineers unequalled for their cruel, fiendish malignity, and cowardly atrocities to our helpless (in most instances) countrymen and their families, though so vastly superior in number; but still, fighting in a good cause, and with the fullest reliance on the Almighty's aid, of the result, on closing with the enemy there was but one feeling which animated and pervaded the minds of most composing the detachment.

I must here mention that, on starting from Sasnee, Mr. Cocks placed at my disposal seventy jât horse and matchlock-men, belonging to Thakoor Gobind Sing, the former being under the command of Captain J. J. Murray, of the late Gwalior Contingent, and the latter of Mr. Daniell, Civil Service, and who, as will afterwards appear, were of great service.

On nearing Mudrok, about seven miles from Allyghur, we observed a party of Cavalry quietly retiring fully a mile a-head of our advance guard, which consisted of a company of the 3rd Europeans, on elephants, preceded by the Militia Cavalry, and jât

* 2nd Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery:—1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 1 corporal, 5 bombardiers, 1 bugler, 16 gunners, 1 saddler-serjeant, 12 European drivers, 2 havildars, 15 native drivers, 1 havildar of gun lascars, 3 privates. Total, 61.

3rd European Regiment:—2 captains, 4 subaltern officers, 11 serjeants, 13 corporals, 3 drummers, 121 privates. Total, 154.

Militia:—2 serjeants, 20 troopers. Total, 22.

Two 9-pounder guns, and one 24-pounder howitzer.

horse; the enemy's Cavalry had evidently no wish to interfere with our advance, and continued to retire, till nearing their position they sidled off to the left and were joined by others.

The detachment continued to advance to within a quarter of a mile of Maun Sing's garden, and on ascertaining the exact position of the enemy, measures were promptly taken for the protection of the carriage, &c., consisting of a numerous train of waggons, 130 head of cattle, 16 elephants, and many camels, with ammunition and stores, which, surrounded as we were on nearly all sides by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, caused me no little anxiety.

The carriage, &c., having been collected on the smallest possible space by Captain Fanshawe, I placed at his disposal, for their protection, the Jât matchlock-men and a few sowars, under Mr. Daniell, who performed that important duty most efficiently and satisfactorily.

Having secured the baggage, &c., my greatest care and anxiety, I commenced the action by attacking, with the Militia Cavalry, under Lieutenant De Kantzow, and the Jât Horse, a large body of Cavalry, chiefly Irregulars, who threatened our left and rear.

This duty was most gallantly and promptly performed, and our left and rear having thus been cleared of the enemy's Cavalry, who were driven back to the rear of their main body, I brought the guns into position, under cover of skirmishers, and opened fire, which was sharply replied to by the enemy from behind the garden walls, against which I found the Artillery of little avail. Information was now brought to me by Mr. P. Saunders, who considerately and kindly placed his services at my disposal, that the enemy were in great force on the right of the garden: I immediately directed Captain Murray to move round to the right with the Jât Horse, and cut off the enemy, on the general assault, and carrying of their position with the Infantry; at the same time ordering Lieutenant Griffin to move up two of his guns in the same direction.

This movement took some little time, evidently occupying the attention of the enemy, and enabled me to make arrangements for the assault.

Leaving a sufficient number of men under Captain Strover to protect the gun on the left, and all being ready, I gave the word "forward" and went to the front, accompanied by Lieutenant Clarke, and followed by No. 8 Company of the 3rd European Regiment under Lieutenant Blake. On reaching the garden-wall a large party of fanatical Mussulmans, headed by Moulvies, rushed forward, sword in hand, from the right corner, and there ensued a most desperate hand-to-hand encounter, which terminated in their total destruction, and where we met our chief loss, which might, in a great measure, have been avoided, had Captain Bacon's company attached to the two guns on the right fired upon them as they debouched from the garden immediately on their front. Fortunately at this moment Lieutenant Griffin, at Captain Murray's request, moved up his two guns, and getting well to the right, opened fire with terrible effect on their reserve, killing great numbers, and completing dispersing the remainder; Captain Murray at the same time, taking advantage of an opening in the wall, dashed forward with part of the Jât Horse, entered the garden, and cut up the Ghazees who remained in it, among whom was the chief Moulvie, Abdool Zuleel, who was cut down in a hand-to-hand encounter with that officer.

The field was now our own, after two hours' fighting, the enemy having been completely routed and dispersed in all directions, leaving at least 300 dead, thus terminating in a decided victory against great odds, and with comparatively small loss on our side, considering the strength of their positions, and the number of Ghazees who fought with the desperation and contempt of life of Mussulman fanatics.

On the termination of the action, Mr. Cocks, who, throughout the day, was by my side, strongly urged following up our success, on political grounds, by an immediate advance on Allyghur; but having to thread a defile of walled enclosures (most of which were occupied) a greater part of which running under and close to the city with an enormous population, with our grape and canister nearly expended, without scarcely the possibility of getting at the enemy with our detachment, in the first instance scarcely equal to the undertaking, much reduced by the killed and wounded, with reports of aid for the insurgents being daily expected from Delhi, with no possibility of obtaining assistance from any quarter nearer than Agra (from there a man could scarcely be spared), with our wounded to attend to, and all being well considered and explained to Mr. Cocks, I, with his fullest concurrence, decided on returning to our head-quarters at Hattrass, taking with us our killed and wounded, with the determination of occupying Allyghur on completing our ammunition, and which we did on the 27th without the slightest opposition.

The force opposed to us, commanded by Ghose Mahomed Khan, Naib Soobah, on the part of Waleedad Khan, appointed Soobah by the King of Delhi, was chiefly composed of

Mussulmans, among whom were many Ghazees, numbering from 5,000 to 6,000, with 150 Irregular Cavalry, and 200 Mahomedan Horse, aided by levies of Zemindaree Horse, and Foot, chiefly Mewatees, amounting to 600 or 700 men, the whole headed by Moulvie Abdool Zuleel, a very influential religious instructor, and leader of the Ghazees, being assisted by several other Moulvies, three of whom, including Abdool Zuleel, were killed, and a fourth wounded.

I attribute the success of the action to the cordial co-operation and assistance I received from the civil authorities, and officers and men under my command; and my best thanks are due to Captain Strover, second in command (who, in quarters and in the field, has rendered me every assistance), officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Europeans, which, though a young regiment, and under great trying circumstances, behaved with the valour and spirit of British soldiers.

To Lieutenant Griffin, non-commissioned officers and men of the Artillery, for the promptitude with which my orders were carried out, and to whose energetic exertions I attribute in a great measure the success of the day.

Lientenant de Kantzow and the Militia Cavalry, who (with the Jât Horse under Captain Murray*) rendered most important service by successfully attacking and dispersing a large body of Irregular Cavalry at the commencement of the action. Of the conduct of the Militia, both in the field and in quarters, I cannot speak too highly.

To Assistant Surgeon Mackillar for his judicious medical arrangements, and his assiduous and humane attention to the wounded.

To Lieutenant Blake, 3rd European Regiment, and Licutenant Clarke, of the late Gwalior Contingent, who behaved with conspicuous bravery, the latter being severely wounded.

Ensign O'Donnell, 67th Native Infantry, who, during the march, and in the field, assisted me very greatly.

Mr. Volunteer Hennessey, who greatly distinguished himself, shooting five men with his rifle and one with a revolver, and as he was also present in the action of the 5th July, and is the son of an old and deserving officer, I respectfully solicit that the services of the youth may specially be brought to the notice of Government, with a view to his obtaining military employment.

I beg to bring prominently forward the praiseworthy conduct of the Rev. Mr. Kellner, who gratuitously accompanied the detachment, and for whose humane and unremitting attention to the wounded during the action, and under fire, too much praise cannot possibly be bestowed.

I am also greatly indebted to Mr. Cocks for his cordial co-operation and assistance on all occasions, particularly on the day of the action, and for the very accurate information he obtained, when the most conflicting and contradictory accounts were spread abroad, evidently with the view of discouraging and throwing difficulties in the way of our advance. Also to Mr. Paterson Saunders, and Messrs. Lane and Colvin of the Civil service, whose services I cannot speak too highly of, in conveying orders throughout the heat of the action.

To Captain Fanshawe, in charge of the carriage, &c., for his admirable management in providing ample carriage for the detachment and energetic exertions in the Postal department, as also for the very accurate information he has at all times procured.

To Mr. Daniell, Civil Service, to whom was assigned the responsible duty of protecting the baggage with the Jât matchlock-men.

I deeply lament the loss of J. O' B. Tandy, Esq., and Ensign Marsh, 16th Grenadiers, both of whom were volunteers; the former fell whilst attempting, quite alone, to enter the walled enclosures. This gentleman's daring and gallantry could not be surpassed; and, possessing, as he did, every qualification that could adorn a soldier and a gentleman, his loss has been a matter of the deepest regret to the whole of the party. Ensign Marsh, the son of an old Cavalry officer, behaved most gallantly, and at last, overpowered by odds, fell cut to pieces by the fanatic Ghazees.

A list of the killed and wounded I have the honor herewith to inclose.

I have, &c.

G. J. MONTGOMERY, *Brevet Major,*

Major of Brigade, commanding Detachment.

* This officer signally distinguished himself in a single-handed encounter with a Ghazee who, I am happy to say, was shot down, though not till Captain Murray received a severe contusion in the arm.

Inclosure 9 in No. 4.

Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment under the command of Major Montgomery in an Engagement with the Insurgents at Maun Sing's Garden, August 24, 1857.

Killed.—J. O'B. Tandy, Esq., indigo planter; Ensign Marsh, 16th Grenadiers; Lance Corporal William Armstrong, No. 3 Company, 3rd European Regiment; Private Nicholas Fitzgerald, No. 3 Company, 3rd European Regiment; Private Patrick Laving, No. 8 Company, 3rd European Regiment.

Wounded.—Lieutenant Clarke, late Gwalior Contingent, severely, three sword cuts; Artillery Saddler Serjeant Robert McGill, severely, gunshot; Artillery Gunner Robert Lockhart, mortally, since dead, gunshot; 3rd European Regiment:—Private James Fitzgerald, No. 2 Company, very slightly, gunshot; Color-Serjeant John Ryan, No. 3 Company, severely, gunshot; Serjeant Patrick M'Carthy, No. 3 Company, severely, gunshot; Serjeant Nicholas Hand, No. 3 Company, very slightly, sword cut. Privates:—James Leahy, No. 3 Company, dangerously, gunshot; Alexander Nixon, No. 3 Company, very slightly, sword cut; Isaac M'Culrooney, No. 3 Company, very slightly, sword cut; Robert Adair, No. 8 Company, severely, sword cut; John Brown, No. 8 Company, slightly, sword cut; James Cochrane, No. 8 Company, severely, sword cut; John Fitzsimmons, No. 8 Company, severely, sword cut; Francis Macdonnell, No. 8 Company, severely, sword cut; John Nesbitt, No. 8 Company, slightly, sword cut; Patrick Quinn, No. 8 Company, very slightly, sword cut; Charles Parker, No. 8 Company, very slightly, sword cut. Militia Cavalry:—Mr. Byne, wounded accidentally, sword cut.

Contused.—Captain Murray, late Gwalior Contingent, received severe contusion from sword cut; Mr. Volunteer Hennessey also received contusion from sword cut.

The Jât Horse, under command of Captain Murray, had:—Kurruck Sing, nephew of Thakoor Gobind Sing, very severely wounded; and 3 sowars wounded. Total:—Killed, 5; wounded, 23; contused, 2. Total, 30.

E Mc KELLAR, *Assistant Surgeon,*
In Medical charge of Detachment.

Hattrass, August 25, 1857.

G. J. MONTGOMERY, *Brevet Major,*
Commanding Detachment.

Inclosure 10 in No. 4.

Memorandum.

Fort, Agra, August 19, 1857.

WITH the concurrence of Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton commanding at Agra, a detachment of European soldiers, Artillery and Mounted Militia, will proceed to Hattrass in the Allyghur district, leaving Agra at 4 P.M., 20th instant.

2. Captain Nixon is directed to place the elephants, lent by the Bhurtpore State, with their establishment, at the disposal of the officer commanding the detachment. It is the particular wish of the Government that every possible care may be taken of these animals, which belong to a foreign State, and that the servants in charge of them may be uniformly treated with kindness and consideration. It will no doubt be practicable to assign to some of the militia, the special duty of carrying out the wishes of Government in this respect.

3. Dr. Clarke is directed to arrange for as many waggons and carts of the Government bullock-train and private companies as practicable, being collected and crossed over the river, to be in readiness for the party on their arrival.

The requisite cattle will be hired for this purpose at the public charge, and maintained for service whenever required, with a sufficient number for relays on the road.

4. Dr. Clarke will further take immediate measures for establishing a postal communication between Agra and Hattrass, for dispatch twice a day, and for transmission of the expresses when necessary.

5. He should also put himself in communication with Lalla Jotee Persaud, for the purpose of his arranging for the re-establishment of horse-vans on the line of road for the convenience of travellers and supplies.

6. The object of this movement is to give protection to the important town of Hattrass, which has hitherto escaped being plundered, to establish authority in this portion of the Allyghur district, to give confidence to the loyal Talookdars, whose

possessions are in the neighbourhood of Hattrass, and to frustrate the attempts of certain rebels to usurp the authority of the British Government in other portions of the Allyghur district.

7. Mr. Cocks is appointed Commissioner, with full powers, of the Revenue Board, Superintendent of Police, and Sessions Judge, in the district of Allyghur; he will also exercise the powers of Special Commissioner under Acts XIV and XVI of 1857; and under Act XVIII of 1857, he is further authorised to issue a Commission for the trial of mutineers and deserters, whenever this procedure may be preferred to the trial of such offenders before him, as Sessions Judge.

8. Pending arrangements for the deputation of a Magistrate and Collector, Messrs. C. J. Daniell and E. Colvin are vested with the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector within the same limits, and in subordination to Mr. A. Cocks, by whose advice and orders they will be guided.

9. Mr. Cocks is empowered to invest Mr. P. Saunders and Mr. J. O'B. Tandy with the powers of Joint Magistrate, in such localities, during such periods, and under such restrictions, as he may deem fit. The Government is desirous that the loyal Talookdars, especially those through whose influence this portion of the country has been maintained in comparative quietness and security, should receive the full support and approbation of the Government; they should be encouraged to give the assistance of their tenants and armed retainers to lawful authority, and to enlist for the service of Government amongst them, a number of light horsemen, who, after inspection and approval by the Commissioner, will be formally enrolled and employed on such duties as he may direct: he will submit his recommendation of the pay to officers and men of such levies for the approval of Government.

The Tehsildar of Hattrass will be maintained in his position and authority, and will proceed, under the directions of the Commissioner, to realise the balance of revenue due to Government, and to arrange for the remittance of the same to Agra, reserving a sufficient sum to meet requisite expenses at Hattrass.

12. Copies of these orders will be communicated to the Commissioner of Meerut for his information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

C. B. THORNHILL,

Officialing Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

Inclosure 11 in No. 4.

Memorandum.

Fort, Agra, October 30, 1857.

Neemuch, October 25.—ON the 22nd October, intelligence having been received that the village of Jeerun, ten miles from Neemuch, had been occupied by a portion of the Mundisore insurgents, a reconnaissance was ordered, under Captain Tucker, 2nd Bombay Cavalry; and on the following day a small force, consisting of 50 of Her Majesty's 83rd, 100 Bombay 12th Native Infantry, and 200 Bombay 2nd Cavalry, with two guns and a mortar, proceeded in the same direction.

The reconnoitering party encountered the enemy close to Jeerun, where Captain Tucker was killed. It retired upon our advancing troops.

When the detachment reached Jeerun, it found the enemy drawn up in force, with six or seven standards outside the town. They are now known to have comprised all the really fighting troops possessed by the rebels of Mundisore. Our guns and mortars were brought into play, and the Infantry attacked the town. They were, however, obliged to fall back by the overpowering numbers of the enemy, and the mortar was for a short time in their hands. The Cavalry soon returned to the attack, and the Infantry followed, retaking the mortar. The enemy were driven into the fort, and their fire entirely silenced. We remained in possession of the heights close to the town, but our Artillery not being strong enough for the capture of the fort, the detachment returned in the evening to Neemuch.

The effect of the attack was most favorable, for the enemy the following day evacuated the place, which is now held by us.

In these operations we lost, besides Captain Tucker (whose body was recovered), Captain Read, Her Majesty's 83rd, killed. Five officers—Captain Simpson, 2nd Bombay

Cavalry; Captain Laurie, 21st Native Infantry; Captain Soppit, 12th Native Infantry; and Lieutenants Blair and Le Geyt, 2nd Bombay Cavalry—were wounded. Ten men were wounded. The loss on the part of the enemy must have been considerable.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton's detachment is now at Achneyra, on its way to Furrāh. The loss to the enemy at Futtehpore, Sioree was larger than at first reported. Forty persons, chiefly Ghazees, with two sepoys, were killed.

Cawnpore, October 25.—Brigadier Grant's column arrived at Chowleapore, a short march from Cawnpore, on that morning. Letters had been received from Lucknow up to the 21st. There had apparently been no more serious fighting since the 27th; but on that and the two preceding days the losses were very heavy.

The following additional names are given of the killed:—Colonel Bazely, Artillery; Lieutenant Crump, Madras Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Bartrum; Major Simmons, 5th Fusiliers; Lieutenant Haig, 5th Fusiliers; Lieutenant Poole, Her Majesty's 84th; Lieutenant Webster, Her Majesty's 78th; Lieutenant Joly, Her Majesty's 32nd; Lieutenant Moultrie, Her Majesty's 90th; Major Haliburton, Her Majesty's 78th; Lieutenant Gibaut, Her Majesty's 84th; Lieutenant Groom, Madras Fusiliers.

Among the wounded are:—Colonel Campbell, 90th Foot; Major Stephenson, Madras Fusiliers; Major Perrin, Her Majesty's 90th; Colonel Tytler, Quartermaster-General; Captain Havelock, Adjutant-General.

Calcutta.—A letter from an official source, dated the 19th October, stated that "the troops from England are now arriving daily: 100 men a-day go up by the bullock-train; and from the 1st November the daily dispatch will be 200, so that by Christmas we shall certainly have, at and above Benares, 8,000 more Europeans than we now have; and with such a force, success is everywhere certain."

W. MUIR.

Inclosure 12 in No. 4.

Mr. Sherer to Mr. Muir.

My dear Sir,

Cawnpore, November 3, 1857.

NOTHING to tell you from here. The Gwalior Contingent, to the best of my information, have not advanced beyond Jaloun.

Of the Futtehpore affair you will have received full accounts from that district, and the only ones which have reached us have been indistinct; but I may add so much—that the main body of the defeated passed through the Ghatumpore pergunnah to-day, but through the firmness of Beharee Sing and others, to whom I have made over the pergunnah, they were not permitted to commit outrages; and, indeed, whenever they straggled in small bodies were themselves attacked. They have moved towards Calpee.

Sir Colin arrived this morning about 12 o'clock. His plans are not yet decided.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. SHERER.

Inclosure 13 in No. 4.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, November 12, 1857.

IN forwarding the inclosed dispatch and the annexed returns to Government, I am instructed by the Commander-in-chief to remark that the action of which it gives an account was peculiarly severe, the loss of the force engaged being at the rate of about one to five.

2. Success crowned the desperate efforts of the assailants, but it is evident, from the very lucid report of Captain Peel, C.B., R.N., that the attack was most hazardous, and that at one time the force was in the greatest danger:

3. The troops had been harassed by very long marches, and they were not in a state to attack, much less to follow up an attack.

4. It is most providential that the 5th Irregular Cavalry, owing to some accidental

cause, had not advanced with the rebel Infantry from Banda. Had they done so not a man of the detachment would have escaped to tell the tale.

5. Although the late gallant Colonel Powell, C.B., fell gloriously at the head of his troops, the Commander-in-chief conceives that he, in some measure, imperilled his most important charge, viz., that of the siege-train, and therefore exceeded his duty.

6. A company of the Royal Engineers was taken out in this affair, and incurred loss; and this, in the face of the repeated instructions of the Commander-in-chief, that they should not, on any account, be employed on such duties; and, what is more, instead of being used as a last reserve, they were pushed forward in the front to support the skirmishers.

7. The result, however, of all was success; and, although obliged to criticise the disposition of the force, his Excellency gladly bears testimony to the brilliant courage, and the untiring energy displayed by all ranks in conflict with the enemy, and in the great efforts made to come up with him.

8. This fight affords one more instance of what the British soldier will perform in spite of every disadvantage and extraordinary fatigue.

9. This was a soldier's fight, if ever there was one.

10. The Commander-in-chief would especially direct the attention of the Government to the manner in which the command was conducted by Captain Peel, C.B., R.N., after the death of Colonel Powell, C.B., at a moment of extreme danger and difficulty.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW.

Inclosure 14 in No. 4.

Captain Peel, R.N., to the Chief of the Staff, Cawnpore.

Sir,

Camp, Futtehpore, November 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to lay before his Excellency the Commander-in-chief the details of the battle of Kudjwa, with the circumstances which preceded it.

Detachments amounting to 700 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, in charge of siege-train, guns, and a large convoy,* were proceeding from Allahabad to Cawnpore, and had arrived on the 31st of October, after a march of twelve miles, at the camping-ground of Thurra. The same afternoon, intelligence was received from Futtehpore that the sepoy mutineers of the Dinapore regiments, with three guns, had passed the Jumna, with the intention of either attacking Futtehpore, or crossing over into Oude. The camp was immediately struck, and we arrived at the camping-ground of Futtehpore at midnight.

Colonel Powell then made arrangements for marching at daylight upon the enemy, who were reported to be about twenty-four miles distant, at Kudjwa, beyond the village of Binke. The column of attack consisted of 162 men of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, under Major Clarke, 68 of the Royal Engineers, under Captain Clarke, 70 of a Depot Detachment, under Lieutenant Fanning, of Her Majesty's 6th Regiment, and 103 of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel.

It marched at daylight, and was joined from the garrison of Futtehpore by a company of the 93rd Highlanders, 100 in number, under Captain Cornwall, and two 9-pounder guns, under Lieutenant Anderson, Bengal Artillery. After proceeding for sixteen miles the column halted for refreshment, and then resumed the march at a rapid pace, passing through the village of Binke at about 1.30 p.m., where the intelligence was confirmed that the enemy were at hand.

The troops pressed on without interruption; the Highlanders advancing in skirmishing order, supported by the Royal Engineers, and followed by the 53rd Regiment, in column, and then by the Naval Brigade. The depot detachment was with the baggage. We advanced along the road which led straight for the village of Kudjwa, and saw that the enemy's right occupied a long line of high embankments on our left of the road, which embankment, screened by a grove, continued towards the village, and that their left was higher up on the other side, with their guns posted in the centre on the road—two of them in advance, and one on a bridge near the village. A round shot coming down the road, opened the battle at about 2.20 p.m., and the column was ordered to edge to the right, and advance on the guns through the corn-fields; the skirmishers of the 93rd and Royal Engineers pushing on, on both sides of the road. The enemy's Artillery was well served, and did great execution, and the flank fire of musketry from the embankment was very

severe. The gallant Colonel Powell himself, on the left of the road, pressed on the attack, and had just secured the guns of the enemy when he fell dead with a bullet through his forehead. In the meanwhile the Naval Brigade had advanced on the right of the 53rd, and carried the enemy's position in their front; it was then that the death of Colonel Powell was reported to me, and I was requested to assume the command. The great force of the enemy, the long line of their defences, and the exhaustion of both officers and men after such long marches, rendered our position truly critical. The front of the battle had become changed to the line of the road, and the enemy, with all their force behind their embankment, threatened to intercept our rear. I left Lieutenant Hay, R.N., supported by the two 9-pounder guns, to hold the position which his party had gallantly carried, and which secured our flank, and collecting as many fresh troops as were available, assisted principally by Lieutenant Lennox, Royal Engineers (Captain Clerke being unfortunately severely wounded), and by Ensign Traill, 53rd Regiment, we rushed across the road, and passing round the upper end of the embankment, divided the enemy's force, and drove them successively from all their positions. The enemy then retired in confusion, leaving us masters of their camp, and with two of their guns, and a tumbril, in our possession.

The late hour of the evening (it was half-past 4 when the enemy fired their last shot), and the excessive fatigue of the troops, prevented any pursuit; we, therefore, spoiled their camp, and leaving it with cheers, formed on the road by the bridge near the village, and sent parties to collect our dead and wounded.

With the body of the Colonel on the limber of the gun he had so gallantly captured, we then returned and encamped near the village of Binkee.

Our loss in the action was very severe, amounting to ninety-five killed and wounded. Inclosed are the returns of the detachments forming the column of attack.

The behaviour of the troops, and of the Naval Brigade, was admirable, and all vied with each other, and showed equal courage in the field. The marching of the 53rd, and the accurate firing of the Highlanders, deserve especial commendation.

I received the greatest assistance from Captain Cox, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, whom I would wish to bring to the favorable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief; and the arrangements of the field hospital under Dr. Grant, Her Majesty's 53rd, and those of the Quartermaster's Department, under Captain Marshall, were everything that I could wish.

The total number of the enemy was reported to be about 4,000; 2,000 of whom were sepoys, who fought in their uniform. Their loss was estimated at about 300 killed.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM PEEL.

P.S.—I have the pleasure to inform his Excellency that the remaining gun of the enemy, with three tumbrils, was brought in this evening by the police, having been abandoned by the rebels in their flight, about eight miles beyond Kudjwa; and that the sepoys have dispersed in all directions, pursued by the villagers.

Inclosure 15 in No. 4.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Detachment of the Naval Brigade, Captain Peel, R.N., commanding, in the Action at Kudjwa, on 1st November, 1857.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of Wound.			Remarks.
1	Lieutenant, R.N.	Edward Hay ..	Slight wound of hand	..	..	Doing well.
2	Lieutenant, R.M.	Wm. Sterling ..	Gun-shot wound through calf of leg	..	..	Ditto.
3	Ordinary Seaman	Wm. Ballard ..	ditto	through left calf	..	Severely.
4	Ditto ..	John Connor ..	ditto	of right arm	..	Ditto.
5	A. B. ..	Morris Cwnau ..	ditto	of left thigh	..	Ditto.
6	A. B. ..	James Finden ..	Contusion from musket-ball	..	..	Slightly.
7	A. B. ..	James French ..	Gun-shot wound, ankle joint	..	..	Severely.
8	Captain after-guard	Edward Baker ..	ditto	back part of thorax	..	Dangerously.
9	Ordinary Seaman	John Jordau ..	ditto	through base of left lung	..	Ditto.
10	A. B. ..	William Orvil ..	ditto	of left thigh	..	Severely.
11	Ordinary Seaman	John Metcalf ..	Canister-shot through left hip	..	..	Ditto.
12	Royal Marines ..	Thos. Langston ..	Gun-shot wound of left foot	..	..	Ditto.
13	A. B. ..	William Ashton ..	ditto	of head	..	Mortally.
14	R. M. A. ..	Richard Kelly ..	ditto	through abdomen	..	Died on the field.
15	Ordinary Seaman	Alexr. Hewston ..	ditto	of hip and abdomen	..	Ditto.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Petty Officers.	Seamen.	Mannes.	Total.
Killed ..	..	..	1	1	2
Wounded—					
Mortally ..	..	..	1	..	1
Dangerously ..	..	1	1	..	2
Severely ..	1	..	6	1	8
Slightly ..	1	..	1	..	2

Futhepore, November 3. 1857.

Assistant Surgeon,
In medical charge, Naval Brigade.

Inclosure 16 in No. 4.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Royal Engineers, in the Action of Kudjwa, on the 1st November, 1857.

No.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
		<i>Killed.</i>		
1	Sapper	John Malcolm		
		<i>Wounded.</i>		
1	Captain	A. J. Clerke	Severe	
1	Sapper	John Ancell	Ditto	
2	Ditto	George Singleton	Ditto	
3	Ditto	Thomas Wilson	Ditto	
4	Ditto	George Smith	Ditto	
5	Ditto	John Yelland	Slight	

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	..	..	..	..	1
Wounded	..	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	7

Futtehpoore, November 3. 1857.

Inclosure 17 in No. 4.

RETURN of Casualties of a detachment 3rd Company 5th Battalion Artillery, on the 1st November, 1857.

No.	Names and Rank.	Nature of Wound.	Remark.
1	Bombardier O'Sullivan	Contusion on the back from round shot	2 bullocks killed and 3 wounded.
2	G. T. Wilham	Severely, in left eye.	
1	Lutchmun, Bullock-driver	Slight wound in right arm.	
2	Nanoo, ditto	Slight wound on right knee.	
3	Ungancoo, ditto	Severely, in right hand and right foot.	

Camp, Futtehpoore, November 3, 1857.

P. C. ANDERSON, Lieutenant,
Commanding detachment 3rd Company 5th Battalion Artillery.

Inclosure 18 in No. 4.

LIST of Officers and Men Killed and Wounded of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, in the Action at Kudjwa, on the 1st November, 1857.

No.	Rank and Names	Corps.	Nature of Wounds.	Remarks.
1	Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Powell, C.B.	..	..	Killed in action.
1	Color-Serjeant Alexander Macfiec	2	Mortally	Since dead.
1	Corporal Edmond Crowly	2	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Private John Burnett	2	Ditto	Ditto.
2	John Cashman	1	..	Killed in action.

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Nature of Wounds.	Remarks.
3	Private Michael Downey	2	.. .. .	Killed in action.
4	" Michael Farnam	1	.. .. .	Ditto.
5	" John Gerrard	3	.. .. .	Ditto.
6	" Richard Mc Curry	2	.. .. .	Ditto.
7	" Michael Mc Danaher	2	.. .. .	Ditto.
8	" James Matthews	3	.. .. .	Ditto.
9	" Michael Sullivan	3	.. .. .	Ditto.
1	Captain Thomas Moubray	3	Slightly	In the face, grape-shot.
1	Lieutenant James W. Corfield	2	Severely	
2	" Thomas Acton	3	Ditto	
1	Serjeant-Major Charles Pye	1	Ditto	
2	Serjeant Edward Devery	2	Dangerously	
3	" Joseph Heathcote	2	Slightly	
1	Corporal James Nolan	3	Dangerously	
2	" Edward Ware	2	Ditto	
1	Private Thomas Davies	2	Mortally	
2	" Richard Cumper	3	Slightly	Bayonet wound.
3	" Henry Porter	1	Dangerously	
4	" Dennis Creed	2	Ditto	
5	" James Collins	1	Ditto	
6	" Richard Tobin	3	Severely	
7	" John Ashworth	2	Dangerously	
8	" George Evans	3	Severely	
9	" Henry Miles	3	Dangerously	
10	" William Eyles	3	Ditto	
11	" Francis Reilly	3	Ditto	
12	" Patrick Mullins	2	Ditto	
13	" Samuel Johnson	2	Mortally	
14	" Benjamin Young	2	Severely	
15	" Patrick Bedding	3	Dangerously	
16	" Hugh Scanlon	3	Ditto	
17	" Edward Rogers	1	Severely	
18	" John Dirma	3	Dangerously	
19	" Peter Mc Nally	3	Slightly	
20	" George Huxley	3	Severely	
21	" George Frary	3	Ditto	
23	" John Mc Carthy	2	Slightly	
23	" Edward Barrett	2	Severely	

Camp, Futtehpore, November 1, 1857.

RECAPITULATION.

Distribution.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Killed	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	12
Wounded :—											
Mortally .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dangerously .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	11	14
Severely .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	7	10
Slightly .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	5
Total	1	..	1	2	..	..	4	3	..	32	48

JAMES GRANT, M.D., *Assistant Surgeon,*
In medical charge Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment.

Inclosure 19 in No. 4.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the detachment under Lieutenant Fanning, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, in the Action at Kudjwa, on the 1st November, 1857.

No.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Nature of Wounds.	Remarks.
1	Private Christopher Gear .	64	Gun-shot wound through head .	Killed on the field.
2	„ James Murray ..	64	Ditto	Ditto.
3	„ Thomas Riley ..	64	Ditto through right lung ..	Ditto.
4	„ Thomas Gerrard .	1st B. F.	Ditto through both lungs ..	Ditto.
5	„ John Hayer ..	64	Ditto through intestines ..	Died after removal from the field.
6	„ John Feigh ..	84	Shot through thigh ..	Doing well.
7	„ Michael Curtin ..	64	Ditto through leg ..	Wound very slight.
8	„ Charles Moore ..	64	Scalp wound ..	Slightly.
9	„ Daniel Magher ..	64	Wound of thigh .	Ditto.
10	„ John Kelly ..	1 M. F.	Shot through fore-arm .	Severely. }

RECAPITULATION.

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Killed	4	4
Wounded :—				
Mortally	1	1
Dangerously
Severely	1	1
Slightly	4	4

J. FLANAGAN, *Assistant Surgeon,*
In medical charge of the above Detachments.

Inclosure 20 in No. 4.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded of the Detachment 93rd Highlanders and Bengal Artillery, at Kudjwa.

No.	Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Company	Remarks.
1	2,157	Sergeant Andrew Fiddes ..	3	Slightly—Contusion above the right knee.
2	3,351	Corporal John Beattie ..	3	Severely—Gun-shot wound through right thigh.
3	3,020	„ Archibald McKinnon ..	3	Dangerously—Gun-shot wound through the lower part of left side of chest.
4	11	Lance-Corporal John Henderson	3	Severely—Gun-shot wound through the fleshy part of left side of chest, not penetrating the cavity of chest.
5	3 070	Private Charles Ellugsworth ..	3	Slightly—Contusion from musket-ball over the right temporal bone.
6	2,883	„ William Hay ..	3	Slightly—Flesh wound at upper part of right thigh.
7	1,419	„ David Melville ..	3	Severely—Gun-shot wound of left hand; the ball lodged.
8	3,790	„ Donald Folin ..	3	Slightly—Gun-shot wound above the right ankle-joint.
9	102	„ Samuel Johnston ..	3	Severely—Gun-shot wound through both thighs.
10	3,248	„ Robert Murdock ..	3	Slightly—Gun-shot wound through the fleshy part of leg.
11	3,689	„ William Cowie ..	3	Dangerously—Gun-shot wound through left thigh, also through left leg, with fracture of the bones of the leg.
12	3,243	„ Richard Lindesay ..	3	Severely—Gun-shot wound of the scalp.
13	3,283	„ Samuel Hunter ..	3	Severely—Gun-shot wound of left thigh, with fracture.
14	3,440	„ John Brooks ..	3	Slightly—Contusion at right shoulder.
15	3,664	„ Michael Shilver ..	3	Slightly—Contusion of the right arm.
16	3,102	„ George Feckney ..	3	Killed.
17	3,586	„ Ad. McBain ..	3	Ditto.
18	128	„ Lewis Swidley ..	3	Ditto.
		<i>Bengal Artillery.</i>		
	7,474	Bombardier Patrick O'Sullivan ..		Slightly—Contusion on the back.
	8,026	Gunner Thomas Williams ..		Severely—Gun-shot wound through left eye, with loss of sight.

ROBERT MARYERS, *Assistant Surgeon.*

Futtehpoore, November 3, 1857.

Inclosure 21 in No. 4.

RETURN of Ordnance and Ammunition captured from the Mutineers at Kudjwa, on the
1st November, 1857.

ORDNANCE.

Nature.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1 6-pounder light field-gun ammunition waggon.	1	Captured and brought in by the Force.
1 6-pounder light field-gun, with limber ..	1	Ditto.
1½-pounder light field-gun, with limber ..	1	Ditto.
6-pounder light field-gun and limber ..	1	Brought in by the Police on the night of 3rd November, 1857.
6-pounder light field-gun ammunition waggon ..	1	Ditto.
Ordnance carts	1	Ditto.
Tumbrils	2	Ditto.
Total		

AMMUNITION.

Nature.	Quantity.	Remarks.
6-pounder shot, round	64	Captured by Force.
„ case, spherical	1	Ditto.
„ canister	2	Ditto.
„ grape, quilted	13	Ditto.
„ round	116	Brought in by Police on the 3rd.
„ canister	1	Ditto.
Total 6-pounder ammunition ..	197	
3-pounder shot, round	107	Captured by Force.
1-pounder shot, round	52	Brought in by Police.
Total	356	

WILLIAM PEEL, *Captain, R.N., commanding.*
Camp, Futtehpore, November 4, 1857

Inclosure 22 in No. 4.

Captain Mayne to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, Jehampore, November 13, 1857.

MEHIDPORE was attacked by the rebel force from Bunnuggur at 8 A.M. on the 8th instant, they having first fired the station. The Infantry and Artillery of the Contingent assembled near the Artillery lines, and the guns opened on the rebels, who were under cover of the bungalows and their inclosures. The Mehidpore Contingent Infantry mostly behaved shamefully, refusing to attack when led on by their officers. The Subadar Major opened his jacket as the rebels approached, took out a green flag and hoisted it. Only a portion of the Artillery stood to their guns; and at noon, the rebels advanced and took them. The Contingent troops then fled, and their officers were forced to escape, escorted by a faithful band of the 2nd Gwalior Cavalry. Lieutenant Mills is killed, and Dr. Carey reported to be so. Major Timins left his wife in the city of Mehidpore, and fled towards

Oojein with Lieutenant Dysart, joining our camp at Bunnuggur on the 10th instant; that night, the Hyderabad contingent force started for Mehidpore, parties of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Cavalry going in advance; and on reaching that station yesterday morning, they found it evacuated; the rebels having taken off two 12-pounders, four 9-pounders, and sixty cart-loads of ammunition and plunder. The Cavalry then pushed on, and recovered the two 12-pounders, deserted in a nullah, and they hope to overtake the others. They also put up a small party of Rohillas. The Hyderabad contingent force moved on to, and halted at, Thussorie till we came up, as their guns could not keep up, owing to the bad cross roads, and are now with us. We expect to reach Thussorie, north-west of Mehidpore, in three days; this route being difficult for heavy guns, they proceed under a strong escort by the high road, via Theeshoord to Mundisore; a party of the 1st Cavalry, under Lieutenant Dowker, commanding their front. Captain Thealing is proceeding to Bundwad, with the Rullam and Nawab of Jowra's forces, and we shall all unite at Mundisore. Nearly all the rebels have left Mundisore, and are besieging Neemuch; they have hitherto done no harm, having no battery guns, but have sent to Mundisore for some. They have suffered some loss from the fire of our fort guns, and our main object is now to attack them, and relieve Neemuch. Mrs. Timins came into our camp this day, with Simons' battery; she is unharmed, but had to fly from home in native attire, being hunted after by the rebels.

Inclosure 23 in No. 4.

Captain Mayne to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, Onail, November 14, 1857.

DETACHMENT of the 1st Cavalry, under Captain Abbott; 3rd Cavalry, under Lieutenant Clerk; and 4th Cavalry, under Captain Murray,—all under Major Orr, came up with and attacked a strong rear-guard of the rebels at Burra Rawul, on the evening of the 12th instant, killing and dispersing the whole, and re-capturing all the guns and stores taken from Mehidpore, together with two of the enemy's guns. Two lines of Cavalry charged both rebel flanks simultaneously, which the enemy could not withstand, though they fought obstinately, as the list of casualties will show. It is not yet received. About 100 of the enemy were killed, and 74 taken prisoners, and had it not been for darkness and high cultivation, not a rebel would have escaped. Lieutenant Samuel, Staff officer, dangerously wounded.

Inclosure 24 in No. 4.

Memorandum.

ARRIVALS of troops since 7th instant, at Calcutta:—One regiment of Dragoon Guards; two companies Her Majesty's 54th Foot; one and a-half companies 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 117 of Royal Engineers.

Departure from Calcutta for the Mofussil:—245 Rifle Brigade; 96 Horse Artillery; 413 Her Majesty's 42nd Regiment.

Departure from England, by steam, from 11th to 26th September last:—300 Her Majesty's 78th Regiment; 301 Her Majesty's 98th Regiment; 200 of 18th Royal Irish; 1,200 men and horses of 8th Hussars and Lancers; 60 and 70 men, two batteries of Royal Artillery, I Battery and II Troop; 50 volunteers from several Dragoon Corps; 250 Her Majesty's 57th per overland steamer.

Lucknow.—The army under the Commander-in-chief marched to the banks of the canal at Lucknow yesterday, dispersing the rebels and taking all their guns this side of the city; communications had been established with Sir James Outram's forces, and further particulars are hourly expected.

Local.—The Gwalior Contingent is still at Calpee, without any immediate intention of quitting that place.

The Nawab of Furruckabad had established a picquet at Kunouj, upon the Grand Trunk Road.

Mhow.—On the 22nd ultimo the Malwah Field Force defeated a body of 3,000 rebels at Dhar, 40 of the enemy were killed; our loss was 2 killed and 6 wounded.

Chirkari, in Bundelcund.—The sentence of death passed upon the rebel Dabol Sing was carried into execution at Chirkari, on the 14th ultimo.

Nepal.—Jung Bahadoor, the Commander-in-chief at Nepal, has placed three more regiments at the disposal of the British.

Benares.—Rao Deo Narain Sing, a native gentleman at Benares, was endowed by Government with the rank and title of a Rajah, and invested with a khillut of 10,000 rupees; and at the same time, Soorut Sing a Sikh Sirdar, received a hereditary pension of 400 rupees per mensem, with a khillut of 5,000 rupees, for affording assistance to the British, during the late revolt at Benares.

Cawnpore, November 14, 1857.

Inclosure 25 in No. 4.

Extract from Government Notification No. 1,383, dated Fort William, November 5, 1857, regarding the Capture of Delhi.

THE loyal and constant co-operation of the Maharajah of Puttiala and his troops, the steady support of the Rajah of Jheend, whose forces shared in the assault, and the assistance given to the British arms by Jan Fishan Khan, and Sirdar Meer Khan Sahib, well call for the marked thanks of the Governor-General in Council. These true-hearted chiefs, faithful to their engagements, have shown trust in the power, honor, and friendship of the British Government, and they will not repent it.

The Governor-General in Council will also have the gratification of thanking Maharajah Runbbeer Sing, of Cashmere, for the timely support by the Junnoo Contingent, placed by His Highness under the command of Captain R. Lawrence. The conduct of the ruler of Cashmere has been that of a sincere ally.

Inclosure 26 in No. 4.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, Onail, November 17, 1857, 12 noon.

ON the 11th, Major Orr occupied Mehidpore, which place the rebels evacuated the previous day. On the 12th, with 375 sabres of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, the enemy was pursued. They were overtaken at Rawul, where, to the number of from 400 to 500, and two guns, they made a stand. Our Cavalry immediately attacked, manœuvred, and dispersed the whole band, and took the two 9-pounder guns, with a large train of carts loaded with ordnance stores. Pressed by the pursuit, the enemy had abandoned three of the guns they had taken from Mehidpore, and two native guns of large calibre they had taken from Burnuggun. Major Orr has, therefore, recovered all the artillery taken by the rebels at Mehidpore, and two guns which they brought there. The enemy had upwards of 100 killed, and left 74 prisoners in our hands. Lieutenant Samuel was dangerously wounded, and Captains Murray and Clerk had their horses shot under them. Our casualties are considerable; the enemy fought with obstinacy after they were broken. The affair is most honorable both to men and officers, and as useful as it is creditable.

Inclosure 27 in No. 4.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Punna, November 19, 1857, 5 P.M.

DURING the last ten days the Rajah of Chirkaree Shah applied three times, through Mr. Carne, for troops, once for the aid of British troops from Cawnpore Rhal, second time for those in the service of the Maharajah of Gwalior, and a third time for those in the employ of Nirlaur Seerboyn; I quite agree with Mr. Carne as to the urgent necessity for our troops re-occupying Bauda and Sajenpore as soon as possible, but it appears to me that it would be unadvisable, and only complicate matters, sanctioning the employment of the troops of any third party in our district, for the proper management of which the Rajah can at present be held responsible. The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Carne at Chirkaree, dated 15th instant:—

"The Gwalior forces from Jaloun have marched into Calpee, and form, it is said, with the Banda quota of rebels, a nice little army of 12,000. They have taken possession of the Calpee fort, where they have placed their guns, ammunition, and treasure; and have seized and imprisoned the Jaloun authorities, the Santier Pundit. They are bound, however, it is said, for Cawnpore, that is to say, they will seek out some means of sneaking into Oude.

Inclosure 28 in No. 4.

Captain Hall to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp, Chuchardinpoore, November 19, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, that the detachment under my command of Sikh volunteers, strength as per margin,* leaving a small guard for the protection of the magazine and quarter-guard, and the sick of the detachment in cantonments, marched from Chyebassa on the morning of the 18th instant, upon a sudden and urgent requisition from Captain Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singbhoon. As Captain Birch's object was the surprise capture, and dispersion of armed followers, reported to be collected by the Rajah of Poorahaut, expedition was of importance; consequently the same evening I made another march of sixteen miles, arriving at Koonkua, distant twenty-four miles from Chyebassa, at half-past 8 o'clock P.M.

My original intention was to have pushed on to Poorahaut at 2 o'clock the following (this) morning, joined as I had been by 200 men furnished by the Rajah of Seraikela, under command of the Rajah's brother; but during the course of the night, information reached Captain Birch that the head man of this place, one Juggoo, the Dewan of the Rajah, intended marching to the Rajah's assistance with 200 men, and intercepting, if possible, my line of march through the jungles. At the suggestion of Captain Birch, and perfectly concurring with his reasons, I determined to alter my line of march upon this place, and left my camp at half-past 4 o'clock A.M. this morning. The change of plan was completely successful. We met several straggling parties of his followers, armed in various ways, who betook themselves to the jungles upon our approach, and shortly after sunrise the Dewan himself, with about a dozen armed followers, fell in with my advanced party of three sowars, and was disarmed, and taken prisoner by Hanwar Peer Bux, commanding my advanced guard. The Dewan was hurried on immediately upon our arrival, which was at 9 o'clock A.M., after a march of fourteen miles. My route to-morrow is yet uncertain, but it will be eventually on Poorahaut.

I trust I may be permitted to express my satisfaction at the manner in which the Sikhs have performed the march of thirty-eight miles in twenty-nine hours, through a very rough jungly country.

I have, &c.

E. HALL, *Captain,*
Commanding Detachment Sikh Volunteers.

Inclosure 29 in No. 4.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Punna, November 20, 1857, 5 P.M.

NEWS from Jhansi, that the Tehree troops abandoned the siege and returned to Tehree, on hearing of the advance of Colonel Durand with the Malwa force from Mhow; according to one account, Nathy Khan, the Prime Minister and leader of the Tehree troops, has been killed by some Prowara thakoors of Jhansi, whom he had induced to join him, by promises of jagheers; but that report requires confirmation. A son and a nephew of Nathy Khan, it is said, were killed in the attack on the Loyar gateway, and a cousin in the attack on the fort at Guata. All well at Punna and Kallinger.

* 1 captain, 1 assistant-surgeon, 6 havildars, 2 naicks, 1 bugler, 66 sepoy's, 1 classie.

Inclosure 30 in No. 4.

The Commissioner of Nagpore to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Nagpore, November 21, 1857, 6 p.m.

I HAVE just heard from Hosungabad that Major Orr's force crossed the Nerbudda from Hindia on the left bank of Nionwa on the night of 23rd instant, *en route*, via Lullion, to Mhow. I have had nothing to say to the movement, and conclude it has been made on the requisition of Colonel Durand. The detachment of Cavalry from Secunderabad arrived on 27th, in thirty days from that station. Men very healthy, and horses in excellent condition. All the country through which they passed was perfectly quiet. The rebels in the Hosungabad and Nursingpoor districts threatened to cross the Nerbudda from the right bank, and the officers commanding at those stations respectively are calling out for Cavalry to aid in keeping them in check. I am quite prepared to send either Hyderabad or Madras Cavalry at a moment's notice, and have informed Major Erskine to that effect. All perfectly quiet in this province.

Inclosure 31 in No. 4.

Lieutenant Dowell, R.A., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Dacca, November 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, in consequence of intelligence received by express at 5 p.m. last evening, from Mr. Metcalf, Judge of Tipperah, that the three companies of the 34th Native Infantry, stationed at Chittagong, had mutinied, plundered the treasury, let loose the prisoners, and were supposed to be making towards this station, a meeting composed of C. T. Davidson, Esq., Commissioner of the district; C. F. Carnac, Esq., Magistrate; Lieutenant Lewis, Indian Navy, commanding detachment European seamen, and myself, was immediately convened; at which it was unanimously agreed that the detachments 2nd Company 9th Battalion Artillery, and 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, strength as per margin,* should be disarmed at daybreak this morning. Consequently, at 5 A.M., Lieutenant Lewis, Indian Navy, commanding detachment European seamen, proceeded to the treasury and disarmed that guard, detaching at the same time a section, under the command of Mr. Connor, Indian Navy, to my quarters, for the purpose of disarming the Executive Engineers guard; this being accomplished, we joined the main body and proceeded to the lines, disarming the Commissariat guard *en route*.

On our arrival at the Lallbagh, Lieutenant C. N. McMullin, commanding detachment 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, and myself, entered, followed by Lieutenant Lewis's detachment: immediately a shot was fired at Lieutenant C. N. McMullin, followed by a heavy fire of musketry from the magazine, barracks, and other buildings.

Lieutenant Lewis, Indian Navy, commanding detachment European seamen, formed line, fired a volley, and charged; after which, the sepoys fell back upon my 6-pounder guns: the guns were taken and spiked, the sepoys entirely routed and dispersed. The only assistance I was able to give, was to assist Mr. Connor with his mountain howitzers, one of which he kindly made over to me, and I worked it until the end.

Dr. W. A. Green, Civil Surgeon, who accompanied us as medical officer, in the absence of Dr. A. V. Best, who is very ill, is, I regret to say, severely wounded by a musket-ball through the thigh. As far as I am at present able to discover, forty of the sepoys were killed during the engagement, which lasted a little more than half-an-hour.

The treasure, and nearly all the ammunition, and a great number of muskets, are in our possession; those who escaped, only carrying off what they had in pouch.

A statement of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., missing, will be forwarded to the Military Auditor-General without delay.

Of the whole detachment, we have only fifteen remaining, six of whom are in hospital.

I have, &c.

WALLIS DOWELL, *Lieutenant, Artillery,*
Commanding at Dacca.

* Artillery:—1 havildar, 3 naicks, 22 privates. Detachment 73rd Regiment Native Infantry:—1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 12 havildars, 8 naicks, 4 drummers, 201 sepoys.

Inclosure 32 in No. 4.

Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 23, 1857, 4 P.M.

NOT a word from Lucknow for three days. One-half the Gwalior Contingent has crossed, and eighteen guns. The force at Shewallee has moved towards Akberpore. Captain Bruce's Police were attacked at Bunnee the day before yesterday; 74 killed. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, and 400 of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, and two 9-pounders, this morning at 3 A.M., to hold the place for the future; the police having absconded after the convoy of 300 Europeans I had sent, under command of Fischer, of Her Majesty's 53rd, had passed to Alumbagh with ammunition.

Inclosure 33 in No. 4.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Lucknow, November 23, 1857.

LAST night I caused the garrison of Lucknow to execute its retreat from the Residency, covered by the relieving force, which then fell back on Dilkoocha, in the presence of the whole force of Oude. The women, wounded, and state-prisoners, and King's treasure, and twenty-three lacs of rupees, with all the guns worth taking away, are in my camp; a great many guns were destroyed before the Residency was given up, those that were worth bringing having been transported with much labour and made available for our own purpose. The state-prisoners were brought with us.

Inclosure 34 in No. 4.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Rewah, November 24, 1857.

REWAH troops yesterday defeated Myhere rebels; captured the Kunchynpore fort and two guns.

Inclosure 35 in No. 4.

Captain Hall to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Camp, Poorahaut, November 24, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of the 19th instant, I have the honor now further to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that on the morning of the 20th, I moved my camp on about six miles to the village of Seraikela; this was out of the course of my direct route to Poorahaut, but was in compliance with the wishes of Lieutenant Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, the village in question being disaffected. Here the Irregular portion of my force was materially increased, its numbers being raised to between 400 and 500 men.

On the morning of the 21st, at a quarter to 3 o'clock A.M., I started for Poorahaut, and after nearly seven hours' incessant marching through a jungle, so thick that the greater part of the way I could only proceed by single files, having my flanks, however, protected by the Irregulars; at half-past 9 o'clock A.M. I reached the open space in front of the village of Poorahaut, without a single straggler from the Sikh detachment. I compute the distance to be nineteen miles.

The village of Poorahaut, as proved by after-inspection, contains an area of about a quarter of a mile square, surrounded by a very thick line of bamboo hedge. On the east face, pointing the open space upon which I had arrived, the hedge presents the form and appearance of a curtain, with its flanking bastions with openings in it at regular intervals; on the north side is a jheel, and on the remaining sides the forest jungle approaches close up to the inclosure, with the River Sangje flowing north-west and south-east, and then taking an easterly course under the south face.

The natural defences of the place left me but very little option as to the manner of my approach; consequently, on arriving at the open space, and merely waiting to form my

men, I immediately advanced across it with the Sikhs towards an opening on the left bastion, ordering the Irregulars to keep in the jungles, and attack on the north-east and south-east faces.

On a nearer approach the hedge appeared to be lined with men, and one or two shots were fired at the Sikhs, and the numbers of the enemy evidently increasing upon the point of my approach, I threw in a volley from my right section, and without waiting to load, broke into open column of sections and passed quickly through the opening. In the meantime shots were exchanged on my right flank, that is, on the north-east of the inclosure, where the enemy had a small field-piece, which, though apparently for some reason unable to fire, they appeared for a moment inclined to defend, but on my appearance in the inside they dispersed in all directions.

My principal object being the capture of the Rajah, I advanced as quickly as possible into the body of the place, but unfortunately took the wrong road; on gaining the right one and arriving at his house, I found, to my great disappointment, that he had made his escape only a very few minutes before, for there were evident traces of a very hurried departure—curry in course of preparation, &c. The entrance to his house was defended by two small guns, carrying a ball of about two pounds weight; these were not attempted to be discharged, though at this moment a few shots were fired from the opposite side of the river, by which two of the Seraikela boys were wounded.

Pursuit I considered would be fruitless, both from the density and extent of the surrounding jungle, and from the exhausted state of my men.

Seven thousand rupees in cash, with property to a considerable amount, together with about four maunds (20 lbs.) of powder, and a number of iron balls and slugs, were taken possession of by me; the money and property was divided among those engaged, the ammunition I made over to Lieutenant Birch, also the three iron guns.

I now withdrew my Sikh detachment to a large open space on the east side of the village where I had entered and prepared to encamp; but very shortly I was annoyed by small parties of the enemy appearing to the north-west.

These I proceeded to disperse with the Seraikela men, and following them up, set fire to a village or collection of huts about 100 yards from the inclosure to the north-west. Soon afterwards, or about 1 o'clock P.M., the enemy appeared on the south-east corner, where the jungle and river both approach close to the inclosure; against these I detached twenty Sikhs under Lieutenant Birch—a little sharp firing ensued, when the enemy dispersed, with what loss it is impossible to say; two killed were found in the jungle; on our side there was no loss. After this I received no further molestation, and having destroyed all huts outside which could afford any cover to the enemy, and established my picquets, I encamped for the night. In the evening, by order of the Senior Assistant Commissioner, the whole village was burnt.

I have delayed forwarding my report in hopes that at the same time I might report the principal object of the expedition to have been gained—the capture of the Rajah; but I regret to say that his hiding-place yet remains undiscovered. Lieutenant Birch's spies and scouts, dispatched two days ago, not having yet returned, and the country on his line of retreat being a jungle without a village for miles, it is impossible for me to advance without some positive information regarding his whereabouts; this I hope to receive this evening or to-morrow morning.

I again feel myself called upon to express my satisfaction at the soldierlike qualities displayed by the Sikhs: it is a pleasure to command such willing men.

Lieutenant Birch's report to Government will, I trust, be of service to the leaders of the Irregular levies, for they, as well as their men, have evinced the greatest alacrity and zeal ever since they joined me. I beg to append a list of casualties; also a rough sketch of the place made by Assistant-Surgeon Hayes, Sikh Volunteers.

I have, &c.

ED. HALL, Captain,

Commanding Detachment Sikh Volunteers.

Inclosure 36 in No. 4.

Return of Casualties.

Sikh Detachment: none. Irregulars: two slightly wounded; one horse slightly wounded, tulwar cut.

ED. HALL, Captain, commanding.

Inclosure 37 in No. 4.

Brigadier Wilson to the Private Secretary to the Governor-General.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 25, 1857, 8 P.M.

NO news from Lucknow. Contingent have resolved their various plans as to a regular advance either to the Ganges or on Cawnpore. Their first division, with six guns, at Suckonder this morning; their third not yet out of the Bhogneser pergunnah. The heavy guns have been brought over the Jumna, and are with the third division. Our force on the canal.

Inclosure 38 in No. 4.

Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 25, 1857, 6 P.M.

THREE thousand men and twelve guns, of Gwalior Contingent, are at Seehunder, about six miles from my camp on the canal, which is six miles from Cawnpore. I should think it quite possible that I may have a fight to-morrow or next day. Not a word from Lucknow since the 19th.

Inclosure 39 in No. 4.

Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 26, 1857, 1.50 P.M.

I THIS morning attacked the 1st division of the Gwalior Contingent, amounting to upwards of 3,000, with two 18-inch iron howitzers and two light field-guns, upon the Pundoo river, eight miles from Cawnpore; after a sharp fight of one hour and a-half, we completely routed them, and captured all but one light gun. I will write particulars on my return to Cawnpore this afternoon.

Inclosure 40 in No. 4.

Major-General Sir J. Hearsey to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Telegraphic.)

Barrackpore, November 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, and of Government, letters from the officers commanding at Chittagong and at Dacca, reporting the mutiny of the Native detachments at these two stations.

2 I would beg to recommend for the orders of Government, that a force of Europeans with a detail of Artillery, be immediately detached towards Jelpigorie, or, at all events, into the Purneah district, to overawe the 73rd Native Infantry and cover Darjeeling.

3. Will you also do me the favor to ascertain from Colonel Birch, C.B., the Military Secretary, whether the Government has yet arrived at any definite determination in regard to the eventual disposal of the disarmed Native Regiments at this station and at Berham-pore, as I do not consider it politic to have so many discontented men in the vicinity of Calcutta?

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, Major-General,
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 41 in No. 4.

Lieutenant Hunter to Captain Baugh, Adjutant, 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Sir,

Chittagong, November 19, 1857.

IN the absence of Captain Dewool, I have the honor to report, for the information of the military authorities, that on last Tuesday night, the 17th of November, 1857, at about 10 P.M., the detachment of regiment at this station broke out into open mutiny, plundered the Government treasury, released the jail prisoners, burnt their lines, and blew up the powder magazine; and at about 3 A.M., left the station, and proceeded towards Seetakoond.

I have, &c.

T. A. HUNTER, Lieutenant,
34th Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 42 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Fort William, December 2, 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th of November, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Major-General Sir J. Hearsey, K.C.B., commanding the Presidency Division, that 300 European troops have been sent to Dacca and upwards.

2. A small detachment of Europeans, fifty, is gone from Monghyr to Purneah, where it will be joined by 100 seamen.

3. Two bodies of 100 seamen each are on their way to Rungpore and Dinagepore.

4. The Yeomanry Cavalry will be sent across the Ganges towards Mozufferpore.

5. There is no force from which more Europeans or a detail of Artillery can be spared for Purneah. Darjeeling has, however, a small, but very effective, body of armed European invalids, and the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that there is very little likelihood that the 73rd Regiment, if it should mutiny, will take the way of Darjeeling; the rich country of Purneah and Tuhoot is much more likely to attract the sepoys, who, moreover, will, as in every other instance, desire to push their way westward as fast as possible.

6. In respect to the disabled regiments at Barrackpore, I am directed to observe that the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that it is better that such corps should be in close proximity to a strong European force, than that they should be stationed at out-stations or be dismissed to their homes in the present state of affairs.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Inclosure 43 in No. 4.

The Commissioner of Dacca to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Dacca, November 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to transmit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of a letter of this date from the Officiating Magistrate of Dacca, reporting the commitment to the Sessions Court, and the result of the trial, of certain soldiers of the 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, who have been convicted of mutiny, and sentenced capitally, which sentence was carried out this morning.

I have, &c.

C. T. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure 44 in No. 4.

The Officiating Magistrate to the Commissioner of Dacca.

Sir,

Dacca, November 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for your information, that since the mutiny, the following sepoys have been either apprehended by the police or others, or have voluntarily given themselves up:—

1. Shauk Mungdoon Bux, subadar, Light Company.
2. Ramlall Paree, naick, 8th Company.
3. Doorga Tewarry, sepoy, Light Company.
4. Kallikasing, sepoy, 5th Company.
5. Mattadeen Tewarry, sepoy, Light Company.
6. Buldeeram, sepoy, 6th Company.
7. Probhoo Ojlah, sepoy, 8th Company.
8. Deen Ali.
9. Elahu Bux Khan, sepoy.
10. Hossein Bux, naick, Artillery.
11. Hossein Bux, drummer.
12. Shunker, sepoy.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, were yesterday committed by me to the Sessions for mutiny, under Section 4, Regulation X of 1857, and were duly tried; Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 were found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death by hanging, which sentence was duly carried into execution this morning, without accident, at 7 A.M.

The Sessions Judge delayed passing sentence on Nos. 1 and 2 till to-day.

The remainder, from Nos. 7 to 12, are under trial before me, and will be committed without delay.

I have, &c.

C. F. CARNAC.

Inclosure 45 in No. 4.

Major-General Windham to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 27, 1857, 10 A.M.

ALL going on well at Alumbagh. General Havelock died two days ago.

Inclosure 46 in No. 4.

Captain Bruce to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 27, 1857, 10 A.M.

I AM desired by the Commander-in-chief to transmit the following to your Lordship, dated Alumbagh, November 24:—

“I have arrived here with all the long convoy attendant upon the rescued garrison. I propose to march the day after to-morrow for Bunnce, leaving Sir James Outram with a division, which will be complete in all details except carriage.”

Inclosure 47 in No. 4.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Punna, November 27, 1857, 5 P.M.

THE tehsildar of Kallinger reports, in urzee dated 23rd instant, that the Nawab of Banda left on the 22nd instant, for the purpose of paying a visit to Marware at Urhant; further, that six fresh mutinous regiments had arrived in the Banda district, four of which were at Mhow, and two at Surdwa, near Rajpore, on the 21st. The regiments are said to have come from the east. A portion of the men are wounded, and the greater part without arms.

Intelligence of the same was passed on immediately to the officer commanding at Cawnpore, and Commissioner at Allahabad.

Mahomed Hussein, formerly Morid tehsildar of Banda, with others, have been killed in an affray at Marickpore with some of the Rao's followers, employed in trying to collect the revenue.

Blowance Sing, the subadar of the Dinapore mutineers, who headed the mutineers who burnt down Nagode, was said to have been made prisoner in the battle of Kudjwa, and to have been afterwards hung at Futtchpore. Sheoall, subadar, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, who joined him at Nagode, is confidently reported to have been killed in the same action. These are the two miscreants who signed a letter to the Maharajah of Chirkari, calling upon him to cut off the heads of Mr. Carne, and Mr. Stewart, and it is satisfactory to think that justice has been so speedy in arresting their blood-thirsty project.

Inclosure 48 in No. 4.

The Officiating Magistrate to the Commissioner of Dacca.

Sir,

Dacca, November 27, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that the prisoners Shaikh Mugdloom Bux, subadar, and Ramlall Paree, naick, who were remaining to be sentenced by the Sessions Judge, have this day, at 6.45 A.M., suffered death by hanging, without accident.

I have, &c.

C. F. CARNAC.

Inclosure 49 in No. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 28, 1857, 7.5 P.M.

AT Colonel Longden's urgent requisition for reinforcements, as he thinks it probable that unless reinforced he will be obliged to fall back before from 12,000 to 15,000 men and 16 guns, I have to-day telegraphed to the Commander-in-chief at Cawnpore, supporting Colonel Longden's application, and suggested that some of the next bullock-train parties be detained here for this purpose.

Inclosure 50 in No. 4.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Punna, November 28, 1857, 5 P.M.

BUGAY SING, the Maharajah of Jhital, is reported to have died about ten days ago, at Sungay Mohunt pore, on the Jumna, where he was sent when all hopes of his recovery were given up. The intelligence of his death was communicated by Shuttar Sowar, from Datai, who brought me a Khureeta, dated 7th Raial-amoh (on the 25th November), purporting to be from the Rajah, stating that he had adopted Bhowance Sing, son of Mhir Ban Sing, of Goro, as his successor, and which, if the above information is correct, is evidently a forgery. Colonel Sleeman made a report to Government in favour of the guddee of the Deroni family, in 1845-46, but have no copy of the report.

Inclosure 51 in No. 4.

Captain Mayne to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp near Mundisore, November 28, 1857, 12 noon.

ON the 21st instant we had a sharp skirmish with the enemy's picquet, who attacked ours, and were driven into Mundisore with considerable loss. On the 22nd we moved, by our left flank from the south-east to the west of Mundisore under a slight fire, and established our position. On the 23rd, the force moved on to the Neemuch side to intercept the rebel army returning from Neemuch to Mundisore, leaving a small force to protect our rear from an attack by the enemy on Mundisore. The enemy attacked in front and rear, numbering about 8,000 men, with six guns, and were soundly thrashed at both points, and all their guns taken.

On the 24th the remnant of the rebel army in the village of Goorasia were shelled, and the place carried by storm early this morning. The rebels vacated Mundisore and fled towards Nagurah; our Cavalry having been continually on hard duty for four days, too fatigued and hungry to follow. Neemuch relieved; Captain Mayne, Intelligence Department, goes there to-morrow.

Casualties in four days:—Killed, Lieutenant Redmayne, 14th Dragoons, and eight rank and file: Wounded, Lieutenant James, severely in the arm, Lieutenant Martin, severely in the leg, Lieutenant Prendergast, slightly, and four other officers very slightly, and sixty-eight rank and file. Full particulars by letter.

Inclosure 52 in No. 4.

Brigadier Campbell to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, November 29, 1857, 8.5 A.M.

THE communication between Futtchpore and Cawnpore is cut off by road and telegraph. The Gwahor contingent is near Cawnpore in three divisions, it is said; and it was reported at 1.30 yesterday, that heavy firing in the direction of Cawnpore was heard at Futtchpore.

I closure 53 in No. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 29, 1857, 11:20 A.M.

THE number of the enemy against the Jaunpore frontier has increased to 20,000, and Colonel Longden has fallen back on Jaunpore. The numbers of the enemy are rapidly increasing. He is desired, if pressed at Jaunpore, not to shut himself up in the old fort there, but to fall back on Benares for the protection of this place. The Azimghur Goorkhas have orders to fall back simultaneously with Colonel Longden towards Benares; also they will be advised to form a junction with Colonel Longden from some post on the road; if not, they will unite here. I have told Colonel Bush he can have a regiment of Goorkhas for the entrenchment of Ghazeepore if necessary. My telegram of yesterday to the Commander-in-chief has not got further than Allahabad, as the line is closed. I submit that authority for the stoppage here of bullock-trains and dāk-carriage parties should be issued immediately by the Government of India. I will ask Colonel Gordon to stop to-day's party. His Lordship will remember that communication with the Commander-in-chief being now cut off, there is no general officer above Calcutta to assume command or responsibility. I earnestly recommend that all the surplus troops near Calcutta, beyond what will make bullock-train parties for ten days, be immediately marched up the road as fast as possible.

Inclosure 54 in No. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 29, 1857, 5:37 P.M.

I HAVE ascertained from Colonel Gordon that his orders from the Commander-in-chief were so positive, that, if requested to detain a bullock-train party for a day, he would not feel justified in so doing. Therefore I have made no official application to him.

Inclosure 55 in No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 29, 1857, 8:30 P.M.

I HAVE received your messages of last night and this morning.

The bullock-train and horse dāk detachments will be stopped at Benares until further orders from here, or from the Commander-in-chief.

Pray keep the Commander-in-chief informed of the amount of each detachment that is stopped, and of the course of affairs at Benares.

Colonel Franks proceeds to Benares to-morrow morning to take command of the troops that will be in the field for the defence of Benares and its neighbourhood.

Inclosure 56 in No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Benares.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 29, 1857, 9:30 P.M.

YOU are requested to stop all detachments of troops arriving at Benares from Calcutta, after your receipt of this message, until further orders from Calcutta or from the Commander-in-chief. The troops are stopped for the purpose of strengthening Lieutenant-Colonel Longden's force, and protecting Benares. Colonel Franks will leave Calcutta to-morrow morning to take the command of the troops in the field for the above purpose. He will not interfere with your command in Benares. You will inform the Commander-in-chief of your receipt of these orders as soon as communication is re-established with head-quarters, and you will ask for his Excellency's instructions.

Inclosure 57 in No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Brigadier Campbell, Allahabad.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, November 29, 1857, 9.30 P.M.

I BEG you to do your best to convey the following message to the Commander-in-chief—

“The Oude rebels and sepoys, who are pressing upon Jaunpore and Azimghur, have increased to 20,000 men, with sixteen guns.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Longden is in danger of being overwhelmed, and has fallen back upon Jaunpore. He will, probably, have to retire upon Benares.

“It is of vital importance that Benares should be protected, and that the rebels should not cross the Ganges and pour into Behar.

“There are barely 200 European soldiers at Benares.

“This being so, and communication between Benares and your camp being cut off, I have directed that all bullock-train and horse-dāk detachments now on their way to Benares shall be halted there for the present.

“This will continue until further orders are sent from Calcutta or from yourself.

“Colonel Franks will start for Benares at once to take command of the troops in the field there. He will not interfere with Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's command. He is directed to ask for your orders as soon as communication is open between Benares and Cawnpore.”

Inclosure 58 in No. 4.

Memorandum to Colonel Franks.

COLONEL FRANKS will proceed to-morrow morning, with all possible expedition, to Benares, to take command of such troops as may be available to repel the rebel force which is threatening Benares from the side of Azimghur and Jaunpore.

Colonel Franks will assume command of the force which is now under Lieutenant-Colonel Longden.

He will not supersede Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon as Commandant of Benares.

Directions have been given to stop, for the present, detachments of troops which are daily arriving at Benares from Calcutta.

These detachments, added to that now under Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, will form Colonel Franks' force.

Colonel Franks' chief objects will be : to protect Benares against attack or insult ; to prevent the rebels from crossing the Ganges near Benares into Behar ; to drive them to a distance from Benares ; and to recover any district which they may have occupied.

The force which it may be possible to collect under Colonel Franks will, probably, not be strong enough to effect more than the first two objects ; but it will be for Colonel Franks to judge to what extent he may proceed to seek the rebels in the field, or whether he shall defend Benares only.

I can give Colonel Franks no estimate of the strength of the force which may be eventually at his disposal ; as the course of events above Allahabad, beyond which communication is now interrupted, will materially affect the extent to which the detention of detachments at Benares can be carried.

The stoppage will continue until orders to the contrary shall be received from the Governor-General in Council or from the Commander-in-chief.

Colonel Franks will report to the Commander-in-chief, as soon as the telegraph or the road is open, his arrival at Benares, and will thenceforward act under his Excellency's instructions.

Upon reaching Benares, Colonel Franks will report his arrival to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, who will give him all information respecting the state of things round Benares, and all other assistance, until communication with army headquarters is opened. Colonel Franks will report his proceedings to the Adjutant-General's Department in Calcutta.

Colonel Franks may take with him on this service Captain Wall, of Her Majesty's 87th Regiment.

CANNING.

November 29, 1857.

Inclosure 59 in No. 4.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, November 29, 1857.

HAVING heard that Cawnpore was besieged, I marched in thirty six miles, arriving at dark yesterday. Cawnpore is now relieved, and the rebels apparently commencing a retreat. I am engaged in bringing my long convoy of families, and women, and wounded men, from the left bank of the Ganges. I cannot act decidedly against the enemy until I have seen them on their way to Allahabad.

Inclosure 60 in No. 4.

Major-General Sir J. Hearsey to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

Barrackpore, November 29, 1857.

IN continuation of my letter to your address dated the 26th instant, I have now the honor to inclose, for the information of Government and the Commander-in-chief, a dispatch, in original, from Captain Dewool, commanding at Chittagong, reporting the mutiny of the three companies 34th Native Infantry at that station, on the 18th instant; and satisfactorily accounting for his own temporary absence therefrom after the occurrence of this mutiny.

I have, &c.

J. B. HEARSEY, *Major-General,*
Commanding Presidency Division.

Inclosure 61 in No. 4.

Captain Dewool to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Chittagong, November 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of Major-General Sir J. Hearsey, K.C.B., commanding the Presidency division, that on the evening of Wednesday the 18th instant, about 9 o'clock, the detachment of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry mutined, and instantly occupied the magazine with a strong body of men. Immediately upon hearing the noise from my house, which is quite close to the lines, I went to the parade in company with Lieutenant Hunter, but upon approaching the scene of disturbance, hearing the men very violent and loading their muskets, I directed that officer to retire, and went forward to the mutineers alone. I found a very strong guard in front of the magazine, who challenged me, and shouted out in a most violent tone, "Don't care for him. Go away; you have no business here." I advanced up to it, and did my best, with every argument I could use, to persuade the men to their duty; but a Mahomedan, who was in a native dress, and not in uniform like the rest, standing out in front, called out in a loud voice, "The whole detachment is in a state of mutiny, and we have all determined to die if it is necessary. Go away." This he said shaking his hand in my face, and using the most violent gestures. A shout was then raised, "Shoot him! shoot him!" but a number of voices replied, "No! no! don't hurt the captain." Taking encouragement from this, and thinking I might have some men who would stand by me, I again endeavoured, by every persuasion, to bring the men to a sense of their duty, and appealed to several sepoys by name, who had previously borne a good character, to think what they were about, and to remain faithful to their salt; but they all replied that they had joined the mutineers, and that it was not their intention to withdraw. A shout was again raised, "Shoot him! shoot him!" which was again negatived, and at the same moment two or three sepoys, with their muskets at the charge, came at me. Not liking this demonstration, I stepped back a few paces, and got out of the crowd, which was gradually getting round me; a Sikh of No. 4 Company then came up, and giving me a rough push, said, "Go away from this (Hum suh log bigger gya)." Not a single native commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or Sikh, remained by me; and seeing nothing could be done, I went to the quarters of Lieutenant Hunter, close by, and found that officer with Lieutenant Thomson, walking in the verandah; I told them hastily what had occurred, upon which they armed themselves and immediately went away. I then went to every house in the cantonment, to give warning to the residents, but most of them had already taken alarm and fled. Ultimately

joining the Civil Surgeon's family, who live at the extreme end of the cantonment, in their company I sought to make my own escape; but by this time the parade and all the road around were covered with mutineers, so that we were only able to reach the next house, where we were detained for about two hours; we afterwards disguised ourselves as natives, and, under the guidance of the Collector's bearers, proceeded by a jungle path to the banks of the river, when with difficulty we got a boat, and dropped down to the Kortabeea, light-house, from whence we returned yesterday.

I have to state that the mutineers plundered the treasury most completely, and in doing so killed a burkundauze. They also broke open the jail, and forced the prisoners to go with them to carry the treasure; and afterwards returned to the cantonments, and blew up the magazine and burned down the lines. I am happy to say that none of the European residents have been personally injured, and that, with the exception of a horse or two which were taken away to carry their baggage, the mutineers have left all private property untouched.

I have been informed by a native named Thakoor Bux, formerly a jemadar of the Chittagong Provincial Battalion, whom the mutineers forced to go some distance with them, that the pay-havildar of No. 4 Company, named Rujub Ali Khan, has assumed command of the detachment, which, we hear, has crossed the Fenny river, and entered the territories of the Rajah of Tipperah.

I took the opportunity while at Kootuhdeen, to write to the Commissioner of Arracan, reporting the mutiny, and requested him to send a copy of my letter for the information of the General commanding, which I hope has been done.

I have, &c.

P. H. K. DEWOOL, *Captain*
Commanding 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

P.S.—Lieutenants Hunter and Thomson are in safety.

Inclosure 62 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief of the Staff.

Sir,

Fort William, November 30, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in-chief, the accompanying copies of telegrams, and transcript of instruction given by the Governor-General to Colonel Franks,* who has been directed to proceed to Benares, to take command of the force forming to take the field.

I am, &c.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Colonel.*

Inclosure 63 in No. 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, November 30, 1857, 10.20 A.M.

THE instructions contained in your Lordship's message dated 9.20 P.M. the 29th November, shall be duly carried out.

At present we are very defective in Artillery; but I have ordered four 9-pounder guns, and the three 6-pounder guns taken from the Rainghur mutineers, now in position in the Rajghat entrenchment, to be immediately equipped for field service, in the expectation that gunners will be available to man them from the Royal Artillery on board the "Madras" steamer, daily expected.

Camp equipage there is none at the station, except a few condemned sepoy's tents, but active measures have already commenced to overcome all difficulties, in preparation for Colonel Franks' arrival.

* See Inclosures 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58 in No. 4.

Inclosure 64 in No. 4.

Brigadier Campbell to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, November 30, 1857, 10:50 A.M.

I HAVE received the Governor-General's message, and forwarded it by telegraph to Colonel Maxwell at Futtehpoore, to be sent from there. I will also send a cossid from here with a copy.

The firing at Cawnpore ceased at 2 P.M. yesterday. A force is being collected by Rambush, opposite Sheorajpore, and threatening Futtehpoore.

Inclosure 65 in No. 4.

Brigadier Campbell to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, November 30, 1857, 2:40 P.M.

RECEIVED the following from Colonel Maxwell:—

"The Europeans did not go from this. Magistrate here has heard that 1,000 Europeans arrived at Cawnpore the evening before last, and more were expected shortly. The story is likely to be true, but has come through several mouths; a spy has just come in from Cawnpore, which he left at 10 A.M. yesterday; he only went as far as the nearest battery in Nawabgunge, close to the canal, and about 800 yards from entrenchment. He says he counted the enemy's guns, twenty-seven; each had two waggons, with country carts near them. The guns of different sizes, some of them mortars. He says, when he left, immense deal of firing was going on, ours much the heaviest and doing frightful execution. He knows nothing about reinforcements from Lucknow; no enemy on this side of Cawnpore, except a few sowars in its environs.

Inclosure 66 in No. 4.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Mundisore, November 30, 1857, 7:35 A.M.

ON 21st encamped four miles south of Mundisore. The enemy came, attacked our left front and threatened our right; they were repulsed and driven into Mundisore with some loss. On 23rd, column advanced on Belchepoora. The enemy gave the right bank of river, and confined himself to round-shot fire from fort and suburbs, which proved harmless. Column crossed the river by Babreel ford, camped at 2,000 yards from Mundisore. Cavalry pursued Heera Sing and his horsemen, and drove them with loss into a village on Neemuch road, about ten miles from Mundisore, where the enemy's force showed its standards. On 23rd, column marched to a position north of Mundisore, on the Neemuch road, and met the enemy advancing. They took up a position with strong village of Gooraseela in their centre, and overlapped very considerably both flanks of our position. Our artillery silenced the five guns on the enemy's left centre, and a party of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons took the guns. The enemy was driven from his position with heavy loss, but a body of them threw themselves into the village, and continued to hold it tenaciously. Whilst engaged in front, the garrison of Mundisore sallied out and attacked our rear, but were repulsed with loss by rearguard, which was timely strengthened. Neemuch is relieved, and the remnant of this formidable insurrection are now occupying the fort and town of Mundisore, and are said to amount to 2,000 men, much dispirited by their repeated defeats. In this battle of Mundisore the troops of all arms, Native and Europeans, behaved admirably. Our loss is not heavy, considering the work done.

Inclosure 67 in No. 4.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, December 1, 1857, 8:2 P.M.

THE Gwalior Contingent attacked Nawabgunge, near Cawnpore, on the 27th ultimo. The British troops retired into the entrenchment, and on the night of the 27th the rebels burnt down the camp of the 34th, 82nd, and 88th Regiments. On the 28th they attacked

the entrenchments from the Canal and the Subadar's Tank. A sortie made against the assailants from the Canal was most successful. The Rifles beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their 18-pounder guns. The fire of the rebels from the Subadar's Tank was also quite silenced, but our extreme right and the 64th Regiment suffered very severely. Brigadier Wilson is killed, and Major Stirling badly wounded.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore at 5 P.M. of the 28th.

The ladies and children of the Lucknow garrison encamped four miles from Cawnpore.

Inclosure 68 in No. 4.

Brigadier Campbell to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, December 1, 1857, 10.15 A.M.

COMMISSIONER CHESTER has received a letter from Commissioner, dated November 29th. The Rifles have taken two 18-pounders. Brigadier Wilson is killed. Major Stirling and Captain Morphy badly wounded. Cavalry, &c., hourly expected from Lucknow. Treasure and store safe in entrenchment. The Commander-in-chief arrived at 6 P.M. on 28th. The women were encamped within four miles of Cawnpore. The camps of 34th, 80th, and 82nd, were burnt by the enemy.

Inclosure 69 in No. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 1, 1857, 9 P.M.

THE following message from Futtehpore at 7.15 P.M., is forwarded for your information:—

"I have just received one line from Captain Bruce: he says the Chief has reached, and we are all right now, 30th November, 4 P.M. The bearer, who seems to be speaking the truth, says that we have driven away the enemy out of Cawnpore, and we have taken sixteen guns, and we are still following them up to the west. The ladies and children arrived on the morning of 29th November. Baboo Rambush and Bhugonauth Sing, Oude zemindars, are, I expect, up to mischief; they have closed the ghauts."

Inclosure 70 in No. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 1, 1857, 5 P.M.

THE following message received from Futtehpore, at 3.6 P.M., is forwarded for your information:—

"From Magistrate of Futtehpore to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, 1st December (Tuesday).

"No direct news from Cawnpore to-day, but a native report agrees in saying, that on 28th and 29th November, we were successful in our sortie, and captured several guns. Ladies and children, I believe, came in on morning of the 29th. Grand Trunk Road in Cawnpore district infested with sowars, and communication is very difficult. No enemy in this district, but the Kellianpore Tehsil and Thannah have been plundered by villagers: 100 Oude men covered the Grand Trunk Road from north to south, the day before yesterday. Heavy firing in Oude this morning, and about fifteen miles off. Hardly any firing in Cawnpore direction."

Inclosure 71 in No. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 1, 1857, 12 noon.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LONGDEN has arrived at Jaunpore. The rebels have not yet advanced. The retirement of our force is looked upon as a stratagem by the

natives. Arrangements were made yesterday for relays of bullocks on the Jaunpore road, and a party of 200 men are on their way out, leaving at about 9 o'clock this morning. Azimghur continues quiet. The border pergunnahs of Jaunpore have become disturbed since our force withdrew.

Inclosure 72 in No. 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 1, 1857, 2.10 P.M.

THE force at Benares consists of Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment—1 field officer, 1 captain, 9 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 108 rank and file; Her Majesty's 37th Regiment—5 officers, 92 rank and file; 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade—1 field officer, 4 staff, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file; Madras Artillery—1 subaltern, 2 non-commissioned officers, 1 bugler, 17 rank and file, 2 gunners, arrived. Reinforcements for Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, consisting of Her Majesty's 38th Regiment—5 officers and 165 men, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade—2 officers and 39 men; the whole under the command of Brevet-Major Snodgrass, proceeded by bullock-train this morning towards Jaunpore, where they will arrive to-night.

Inclosure 73 in No. 4.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 2, 1857.

IN consequence of the force under Major-General Wyndham having been so much pressed at Cawnpore, prior to my arrival, I regret to say that a very large portion of his camp equipage, abandoned on the occasion of his retreat from outside the city, and the store-rooms containing all the clothing of some of the eight or ten of his regiments here and at Lucknow, have been burnt by the enemy. I must entreat your Lordship to give the most urgent orders for the transmission of clothing, great-coats, &c., from below, to make up the deficiency, which has occurred in consequence of this lamentable circumstance. I am endeavouring to dispatch all the women and some 500 wounded men towards Allahabad this evening; but this will leave about 1,500 of the latter to provide for, and to be protected here for the present. As a consequence it is not yet in my power to make the movements necessary to push the enemy out of the city of Cawnpore.

Inclosure 74 in No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-chief.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, December 2, 1857, 10 P.M.

I HAVE just received your message of to-day.

Everything shall be done to replace the loss of clothing with the greatest expedition; you shall know particulars to-morrow. Is bedding wanted?

Let me know as soon as possible how far the retention of troops at Benares will cripple your intended operations.

The interests at stake there are so important that other objects must be postponed for the present, excepting always the security of Allahabad and of your force.

Inclosure 75 in No. 4.

Lieutenant Stewart to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 2, 1857.

THE line of the electric telegraph to old offices in Cawnpore passes through part of the stations still in the enemy's hands, and was destroyed by them. A branch line has been carried into camp, and an office opened there. Line to Alumbagh almost entirely destroyed. The Commander-in-chief's force arrived at the Ganges on the evening of the 28th, with an enormous quantity of baggage, sick, and wounded. No attack has yet been made on the enemy, who occupy the city, and part of station near church.

Inclosure 76 in No. 4.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India

(Telegraphic.)

Punna, December 2, 1857, 6.5 p.m.

THE following list of Chiefs, killed and wounded in the late engagement at Lucknow, has been furnished by a man who left Lucknow on the 24th ultimo, and arrived at Kallinger on the 30th instant:—

Killed—Rajah of Dhaneri, and his brother Lall Huanchunant, Rajah of Calakondar, and his son Rughoonanth Sing, Rajah of Kairgaum; Nouromognaray Sing, his kamdar; Seharu Lall, kamdar of Bang Madho, Rajah of Sankarpore; Basant Sing, Rajah of Sumarga; and Saleton, his kamdar; the Rajah of Futtehpore; Rajah of Singra, now made prisoner, and hung. Maun Sing, Rajah of Palya, severely wounded.

The account adds that the victories are complete in every way, and that two regiments of Bhugies Nadnees have surrendered themselves, and have been allowed to do duty on behalf of Government. Narain Rao said to have lent the Nawab five lacs of rupees.

Inclosure 77 in No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-chief, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, December 3, 1857, 5.30 p.m.

ALL the warm clothing in store shall be dispatched to Allahabad immediately by land. This shall be done without delaying the dispatch of a single soldier.

About 3,000 great-coats will be sent off within three days.

Inclosure 78 in No. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 3, 1857, 1 p.m.

AS soon as communication was restored with Cawnpore, I telegraphed to the Commander-in-chief what had been done here, as already reported to your Lordship. I have received the following reply:—

“Your message this day just received. It is urgently necessary that all the Infantry possible should come on to join me, as I am crippled for want of means in consequence of the state of affairs here. The first company of Artillery which arrives at Benares may be stopped to work whatever guns Colonel Gordon can make available for service with Colonel Franks’ column. There are four guns taken from the Ramghur battalion, which should be disposable.

“Request Colonel Gordon to send to General Mansfield without delay, by telegraph, return of the troops now at Benares, and those immediately expected. The city of Cawnpore is still held by the enemy, and my picquets are constantly engaged.”

I have consequently informed Colonel Gordon that I consider the immediate wants of the Jaunpore frontier will be sufficiently provided for, if the detachments that come into Benares the 2nd December are detained; that the troops arriving on the 3rd may go on as usual in the evening, if the waggons are back in time from Jaunpore, which probably will be the case. Colonel Franks will be here on the 4th December, and on his arrival further arrangements may be settled in communication with the Commander-in-chief. The Madras steamer bringing the Royal Artillery is aground, eighteen miles below Ghazeepore. Colonel Gordon has recommended that the men shall march up to Benares, and has prepared four 9-pounder bullock guns, and three 6-pounder horse guns, which may be made available if the Commander-in-chief approves. On the 1st of December the news at Jaunpore was, that the enemy had advanced about ten miles, but had not yet crossed the border. Azimghur quiet.

Inclosure 79 in No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Brigadier Inglis, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, December 3, 1857.

I HAVE heard of your arrival at Cawnpore with the greatest pleasure, and I beg you and your gallant band to accept my hearty congratulations. I thank you for your admirable report of the 27th of September, and for your letter. The report will be gazetted in time for the English mail. I shall be glad if a return of casualties can arrive before that, but the publication of the report shall not be delayed.

Be sure that justice shall be done by me to your truly heroic companions and to yourself.

Inclosure 80 in No. 4.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 4, 1857. 4.50 P.M.

I TRUST a report I have heard of your Lordship's movements may prove true; it will give me infinite pleasure. I thank you very much for the clothing of the soldiers. A convoy, four miles long, of women and wounded left my camp last night, but I have still several hundreds of the latter here. Hope to operate immediately, as I expect further detachments to-morrow. The enemy is tolerably quiet; the reports of his movements and intentions are very conflicting.

Inclosure 81 in No. 4.

Lieutenant Stewart to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Translation.)

Cawnpore, December 4, 1857.

YOUR message of 3rd received. Arrangements for reconstruction of line cannot well be completed till Cawnpore has been cleared of the enemy. I shall leave the moment this has been done.

Inclosure 82 in No. 4.

Captain Bruce to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 5, 1857, 8.30 P.M.

I AM desired by Sir James Outram to ask your Lordship whether he shall endeavour to effect an exchange between the State-prisoners now in our hands and our unfortunate countrymen and women who are at present in the hands of the rebels.

Inclosure 83 in No. 4.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, December 5, 1857.

THE following news has been received at Cawnpore, dated 4th of December, 5 P.M.:—
 "Enemy inactive; all the firing chance shells, but without doing damage. Enemy generally supposed to be increasing in numbers. Nena Sahib has not yet crossed the river. Gwalior Contingent above supposed to have lost heart in the struggle."

Inclosure 84 in No. 4.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 5, 1857, 6.20 P.M.

I HAVE received your Lordship's letter of the 30th ultimo. I have this day ordered Colonel Wood to proceed from Allahabad to Benares with a troop of Horse Artillery, and

I have given the means of forming another troop at that place, making in all twelve guns. Colonel Franks, also, has been directed to stop Infantry, but to preserve the corps entire as much as possible. The horses coming from Ghazeepore have been ordered to stop at Benares, where they will be available for the troop to be formed there. The reports from the neighbourhood of Futtehpore are again threatening. Colonel Barker, with a field battery and some Infantry, has been ordered to halt there till further orders. The enemy showed themselves in force to-day; there was an unimportant skirmish along the whole line. There are reports of many people joining them.

Inclosure 85 in No. 4.

Captain Bruce to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 5, 1857, 7 P.M.

THE following has only just reached me, and, although his Excellency is now in camp, the information has not been previously communicated, therefore I forward it to your Lordship.

From the Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General, Camp, near Alumbagh. November 26, 1857.—

"I march to-morrow for Bunnee, with all the wounded, &c. I leave Sir James Outram in possession, with a force, including the post of Alumbagh and Bunnee, of 4,000 men, with twenty-two guns, of which four are heavy, besides ten mortars, namely six 8-inch and four 5½-inch. If it is completed with a month's supplies and ammunition of every description (and I have denuded my moveable columns of tents to supply his troops, which will be in a standing camp), I think his position a good one; but I learn from him that he would rather have it farther back, near the Ganges. Sir James will probably address your Lordship on the subject. I beg only to report that your Lordship's instructions have been carried out to the letter."

Inclosure 86 in No. 4.

Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Sasseram, December 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that by last night's report I heard that Ummer Sing, having heard of British forces approaching for defeating, repulsing, and destroying the Palamoo mutineers, and afterwards the Rhotas rebels, became frightened, and, to avoid being captured, descended the hills, where, by assistance of several of the Sada Khur vicinity, sent his wife into a certain village, and himself, with two elephants, four horses, and eight or ten followers, retired into the village Raoburgarn, a mile from Robkhume, in jungles. In accordance to information received from the Thannahs of Sasseram, that Rajah of Doomraon's servants require our assistance for the capture of Ummer Sing, which, doubtless, ought to be offered, I will never fail to try my utmost endeavours in this case.

Inclosure 87 in No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Major-General Sir J. Outram.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, December 6, 1857, 8 P.M.

I DO not know who the State-prisoners are, no report of them having been received; but, however they may be, you cannot do wrong in giving them up to save English lives.

Do your utmost to accomplish this, and do not be particular as to the rank or number given in exchange, provided you can rescue our fellow-countrymen.

Inclosure 88 in No. 4.

Lieutenant Stewart to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 6, 1857, 9 A.M.

FIRE has been opened on city and station from all our mortars and heavy guns in and near entrenchments. Camp has been struck, and everything prepared for an immediate attack.

Inclosure 89 in No. 4.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 6, 1857, 7.15 P.M.

THE Lieutenant-Governor desires me to say that he fears the "Jumna" steamer has gone to Calcutta; he sent her down to Patna, thinking she was wanted for the Gogra. If she can still be made available, her services would be most valuable in the approaching operations against Goruckpore and Oude, and he begs that she may be sent up again with all possible dispatch, if practicable.

Inclosure 90 in No. 4.

Lieutenant Osborne to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Rewah, December 4, 1857, 11.25 A.M.

REWAH troops have defeated Myhere rebels again, capturing the fort of Zorab.

Inclosure 91 in No. 4.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 7, 1857, 12 noon.

HAVING yesterday morning finally completed the arrangements for putting the remainder of the sick and wounded, 860 in number, in safety, the Gwalior Contingent, with its allies, were attacked at 11 A.M.: the affair ended in the complete rout of the enemy, whose camp captured, was pursued for 14 miles along the Calpee road, and we captured 16 guns of different calibre, 26 battery carts, waggons, &c., besides an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, pork, stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. Our loss was insignificant, and I have not heard of the death of any officer except Lieutenant Salmon, Aide-de-camp to General Grant. I halt here to-day to reorganize the force.

Lists of Ordnance, &c.—One 18-pounder gun, with limber; eight 9-pounder guns, with limber; nine 9-pounder waggons; one 9-pounder carriage; two 24-pounder howitzers, with limber; one 24-pounder waggon; one 24-pounder spare carriage; one transport cart with gun; three 18-pounder limbers; 11 store carts; three 8-inch mortars; two 5½-inch mortars. Total, 16 pieces of ordnance, 26 carriages of different sorts.

Inclosure 92 in No. 4.

Lieutenant Stewart to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 7, 1857.

I SHALL leave for Calcutta either to-night or to-morrow morning.

Inclosure 93 in No. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 8, 1857, 3 P.M.

COLONEL STRACHEY is not well, so I telegraph for him. All quiet on the frontier; as yet no attack on Jaunpore. Colonel Longden writes that they are beginning to threaten Azimghur again now, but a letter from the Magistrate shows that nothing definite has been yet shown on that frontier. Colonel Longden's retreat was thought a stratagem, and his being immediately reinforced by Europeans has had a great effect. Colonel Franks visited Jaunpore yesterday, returning in the evening. He was much pleased with the Goorkhas. He has ordered Colonel Longden not to fall back further, now that he has been reinforced, but to fight in front of Jaunpore if attacked, with the assurance of support from hence. Lieutenant Gully, with the 500 Goorkha recruits, was at Sulwan on the 5th instant.

Inclosure 94 in No. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 8, 1857, 1.4 P.M.

THE Commander-in-chief has authorized Colonel Franks to organize his column here by stopping the 20th and 97th Regiments. Colonel Franks is sending on all detachments of regiments as fast as possible. The 20th is now arriving, but Colonel Franks understands that the 97th is not next in list to be dispatched from Raneegunge. He is very anxious to organize his column as quickly as possible, and it seems to me that it is very desirable that he should be in a position to do so. He begs that, if possible, the 97th may be sent up next, or as quickly as possible. I hope this may be done, if not inconsistent with your Lordship's arrangements.

Inclosure 95 in No. 4.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 9, 1857, 4.35 P.M.

NO news from Jaunpore. From Azimghur the Magistrate reports, that the police have been turned out of a frontier chowkee by a party of rebels, having sepoys amongst them, who have taken possession of the village kotec. He expects the Atroulea thannah to be driven out in the course of the day. Parties of sepoys reported to be at one or two places in Oude, near the Azimghur frontier. A party of sepoys has, for some days, been collected at Burni Ghaut, on the Gogra, with a nephew of Koer Sing. They are collecting boats, with the intention, it is understood, of crossing the end of the Ghazeepore district into Shahabad. They number about 1,800 men from the last accounts; many are said to be wounded. On the first receipt of this news, the Lieutenant-Governor ordered the Magistrates to watch the ghauts on the Ganges, and warned the Commissioner of Patna. The formation of a post to watch the Burni Ghaut was considered; Colonel Franks thought this objectionable: Ghazeepore, however, was strengthened with 130 of Her Majesty's 37th Regiment. An inquiry was made by Colonel Franks whether the detachment at Sasseram could, consistently with its orders, take post near Buxar. The answer is, no. It is confidently reported that several parties of sepoys have crossed into Fyzabad, in Oude, and it is said, with less certainty, that other bodies are moving down from Lucknow, which is represented as being nearly deserted.

Inclosure 96 in No. 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pott to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Mirzapore, December 10, 1857, 11 A.M.

THE strength of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry same as yesterday.

Inclosure 97 in No. 4.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 10, 1857, 4.30 P.M.

FROM Jaunpore it is reported, that the force on that frontier that had threatened Colonel Longden has broken up. Five or six thousand occupy the old position; as many have gone off south, supposed to be to coerce some talookdar who had not joined them; the remainder have gone off northward, whence they came originally. The gathering was, perhaps, defensive. From Azimghur we hear reports of a threatened attack from Goruckpore by the Burlul Ghaut, on the Gogra; some write above Bureni, but these rumours do not go for much.

Inclosure 98 in No. 4.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 10, 1857; 2 A.M.

A DISPATCH has just been received from General Hope Grant, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers: narrates that he came up with the fugitives at Seraighaut, when they were beginning to cross the guns over the Ganges. He attacked them instantly with his Cavalry and Artillery with great spirit, and, after half-an-hour's sharp firing, took fifteen guns, including one 18-pounder, eight 9-pounders, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 4-pounder howitzers, and 6-pounder, native, with all their stores, carts, waggons, large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, hackeries, &c. General Grant estimates the loss of the enemy at about 100. He did not lose a man in the operations, he himself being slightly wounded. I congratulate your Lordship on the happy finish of this particular campaign.

No. 5.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, December 24, 1857. (No. 335.)

WE have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a continuation of the narrative, forwarded with our separate letter No. 313, dated the 10th instant, taken from correspondence and messages by the electric telegraph, of what has occurred at different stations in this Presidency, in connection with the disturbed state of affairs.

Inclosure I in No. 5.

*Narrative of Events, dated December , 1857**Agra.*—No news from any of the stations beyond Cawnpore.

Allahabad.—The first portion of the sick and wounded, about 150 in number, has left for Calcutta: as, also, a portion of the families belonging to the late garrison of Lucknow. The remainder will follow as conveyance is procurable.

Her Majesty's 7th Hussars are to be mounted and prepared for the field at Allahabad, to which place horses and stores are being sent for them from Benares.

Arrah.—Nothing to notice.*Azimghur.*—A force is assembling at Jaunpore for the protection of this frontier.

Banda.—Major Ellis expected the Nawab of Banda to wait on him at Kallinger, but he failed to do so. It is said that both the Nawab and Narain Ram are collecting revenue in different pergunnahs of the Banda district.

The district of Humeerpore continues somewhat disturbed. The Political Agent at Bundelcund has called upon the Rajah of Chirkaree, urging him to employ his troops for the maintenance of British authority.

Barrackpore (Fort William).—The 70th Native Infantry is about to be sent to China, the regiment having again expressed its willingness and desire to proceed on foreign service. It comes down to Calcutta on the 25th, and embarks for China on the 28th.

Seventy elephants have arrived in the "Belgravia" and "Tubal Cain."

Bareilly.—No intelligence whatever from Rohilkund.

Benares.—Reinforcements have been sent to Jaunpore, whither Brigadier-General Franks, who has been appointed to command the force on that frontier, has also proceeded. Brigadier-General Franks has been instructed not to cross into Oude, or to proceed further than may be necessary to defend the Jaunpore and Azimghur frontiers, until further orders.

Berhampore.—All quiet.*Bhaugulpore.*—All quiet at this place.*Bhopaul.*—No news.

Cawnpore.—The Commander-in-chief is preparing a force to proceed towards Futtehghur and settle affairs at that place. It is also proposed to send another column towards

Etawah and Mynpoorie, whence it will communicate with the main column which moves along the Grand Trunk Road.

Chittagong.—A party of 100 sailors, sent down for the protection of this place, had arrived.

Chuprah.—A large body of rebels and mutinous sepoys are said to be collected at Selimpore, near the border of the Sarun district. Brigadier-General Franks is informed of this. A party of rebels, supposed to be the Buraz sepoys, have made an attack on a Sikh outpost in the Chuprah district. A few Sikhs are said to have been killed, and two made prisoners. The enemy retired again immediately after having set fire to a small part of the village where the Sikhs were posted.

Dacca.—Four more of the mutineers of the detachment 73rd Native Infantry have been punished, one with death, the remaining three with transportation for life.

The detachment of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment is pushing on towards Sylhet, to which direction it is reported that the rebels from Chittagong are advancing. The Sylhet Light Infantry is also moving down to the southward to meet the rebels.

Since this was written, accounts have been received that a portion of the detachment of Her Majesty's 54th has reached Sylhet.

Delhi.—It is reported, via Nagpore, that a force which went out into the Rewaree country from Delhi, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, defeated the Jodhpore Legion on the 16th December near Kurnaul. The rebels fought with great spirit, and our loss was about 70 killed and wounded, amongst the latter Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, mortally. At Delhi, twenty-four of the inferior members of the Royal family were executed on the 20th of November, by order of a Military Committee, before which they were tried. Hakeem Abdool Hug, one of the most influential of the rebels and foremost in hostility to the British Government, was also executed on the 21st of November.

Dinapore.—Nothing of importance.

Futtehpore.—Nothing from this post.

Futteghur.—No news. A force will proceed immediately from Cawnpore to rout out the insurgents at this place.

Ghazeepore.—All quiet.

Goruckpore.—No news. Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. MacGregor, Governor-General's Agent at Moorshedabad, appointed Brigadier-General and Military Commissioner, and Governor-General's Agent with His Highness Jung Bahadoor, expected to reach Segowlie on the 23rd of December, to meet the Goorkha troops who were to arrive there on the 22nd of December.

Gwalior.—No news.

Hazareebaugh and Chota Nagpore.—These districts are all settling down, with the exception of Palamow, from which it has been considered necessary to withdraw the detachment.

A detachment of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and some guns, under Major Cotter, were sent on from Sasseram towards Chynepore, where Lieutenant Graham with some men of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry was closely pressed. On their arrival they found that the insurgents had left Chynepore, and as Lieutenant Graham was under no restraint, and safe with the Deo Rajah, Major Cotter has returned to Sasseram, to which place he was originally sent to keep the Grand Trunk Road open.

A party of Sikhs reached Ourazeed for the capture of Ameer Sing, who escaped, leaving an elephant and some horses. It is thought that he will be caught, as the Sikhs are still in search of him.

Jaunpore.—The rebel force, under Nahada Hossein, the so-called Nazim of Sultanpore, has been completely defeated in two engagements at Kodhooa and Chanda by the Goorkha troops, under Colonel Puhlwan Sing.

An account has been published in the "Gazette," and accompanies the narrative by this mail.

Jelpigorie.—A sowar of the 11th Irregular Cavalry was brought in on the evening of the 9th, and, after trial, was on the 11th blown away from a gun in presence of the troops. A report having been received that the rebels were intending to cross the Teesta and march on Jelpigorie, and as it appeared that an attack might be made on them with a fair chance of success, a party of Europeans and Sebundee Sappers was sent out on the 10th. They reached the river's bank opposite the rebels' camp, but the enemy were so posted in the high bank, with a broad river with separate streams in their front, and a dense jungle in their rear, with only one flank open, that had our party attempted to cross they would have been placed in a position of great danger. The expedition returned to Jelpigorie, where, however, all remains quiet as yet; not a single desertion having taken place in the 73rd Native Infantry.

Colonel Sherer has requested the Commissioner at Purneah to send him a reinforcement of 50 European soldiers armed with the Enfield rifle.

By the latest accounts the rebels have moved northward.

Mansi.—No news.

Jubbulpore.—No news.

Lahore.—No news from any of the stations in the Punjab.

Lucknow.—Private accounts mention that Sir J. Outram's camp at Alumbagh is healthy. Our force is not attacked; a few shells are thrown in occasionally by the enemy at long range, but inflict hardly any loss.

The people in the city are said to be fighting amongst themselves, and the report is strengthened by occasional firing in the city, and their leaving our force comparatively unmolested.

Mhow.—From Indore it is reported that, on the 15th December, Holkar's regular Cavalry, and also two regiments of Holkar's Infantry were quietly disarmed. These latter corps, like the Cavalry, were conspicuous in the attack on the Residency on the 1st July last.

This was done in the presence of the Mhow column, which enabled the Durbar to execute the Resident's requisition. The punishment of the guilty still remains to be carried out, but the Durbar has promised that, the disarming once effected, justice shall have its course.

Sir R. Hamilton received charge of the agency on the 16th December from Colonel Durand.

Midnapore.—All quiet. 100 seamen are being sent to occupy the station on the departure of the Shekawattec battalion towards Sumbulpore, where their services are required.

Mirzapore.—All quiet.

Nagode.—No news.

Nagpore.—Nothing new.

Neemuch.—The remainder of the Mundisore force, with the Shahzadah himself, are said to have been hemmed in the Mokundrah Pass, and all taken prisoners. The Kotah Chief's own troops and rebels are said to have effected this capture. The whole country has now turned on the Wilayuttees, but the news of the Shahzadah's capture requires confirmation.

Nusseerabad.—No news.

Oude.—No news, but that under the head of Lucknow. Bodies of rebels and mutinous sepoys are reported to be collected in different directions on the Azimghur and Jaunpore frontier.

Patna.—All quiet.

Purneah.—A detachment of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers and seamen marched into Purneah, attacked and defeated a party of the mutineers of the 11th Irregular Cavalry at that place, 11th December. On the 10th their advanced guard was surprised near the Purneah Bazar, and shortly afterwards their main body, who retired upon the advance of our men. The same evening, having received intelligence that they were encamped a short distance from Purneah, our party marched, and came upon them at daybreak on the 11th. They attacked our party with spirit, but after losing some men, they made off in a north-westerly direction. Our force was about to start in pursuit on elephants. The Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry is also proceeding to Ombanga in Tirhoot, to intercept these mutineers.

Rajpootana.—Nothing new.

Ranegunge.—Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards marched for the Upper Provinces on the 21st December.

Rewah.—No news.

Saugor.—Captain Roberts and a detachment of troops from Saugor employed in keeping open the dak road from that place to Nursingpore has had several slight encounters with the insurgents in the Nursingpore district, in every case inflicting some loss, and ending in the capture of a noted rebel, named Jungah Sing, who was the terror of the district besides a number of other prisoners. Two guns and three zumboorucks were also taken. The sepoys and sowars of the 31st Native Infantry and 3rd Light Cavalry have behaved well. Our loss was only one horse killed, and one sepoy slightly wounded.

Sabore.—No news.

Trunk Road.—Nothing of importance.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, December , 1857.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Colonel Sherer to the Adjutant-General, Presidency Division.

Sir,

Jelpigorie, December 5, 1857, 11:30 P.M.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the division, that intelligence received after the dispatch of my letter of yesterday, induced me to call in the Europeans and Goorkha Sappers from Punbolaree. I expect them by 3 P.M. to-day.

The rebels are now reported to be making their way here via Kooch Behar, on the opposite side of the Teesta.

The Europeans will join the force at Madargunge; the Goorkhas remain here.

After hearing that Europeans were coming, the 4th troop 11th Irregular Cavalry went off with their horses, arms, and accoutrements. This occurred at 2 A.M. this morning.

The Cavalry lines being some distance from the Infantry, the departure of the Cavalry was neither heard nor noticed, and I did not become aware of the fact till two hours had elapsed, so that pursuit was out of the question.

The 73rd Regiment are behaving admirably.

I have, &c.

G. M. SHERER, Colonel,
Commanding 73rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 9, 1857.

WE are informed that Gouckpore is to be re-occupied shortly. There are no civilians here to spare; some had better be sent at once.

Inclosure 4 in No. 5.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-chief, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, December 11, 1857, 10 P.M.

CERTAINLY Colonel Franks should not enter Oude. There cannot be much gain, and there may be much loss, from attempting small victories such as alone the force at Benares could accomplish.

The Lieutenant-Governor is informed of this.

Inclosure 5 in No. 5.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, December 11, 1857, 10 P.M.

ALTHOUGH the rebels near Jaunpore appear to have separated, and to have ceased to threaten Jaunpore, Colonel Franks is not to enter Oude without further orders. He will not advance further than may be necessary to defend the Jaunpore or Azimghur districts.

Colonel Franks will receive instructions upon this point from the Commander-in-chief.

Inclosure 6 in No. 5.

Captain Campbell, R.N., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Kedgerie, December 10, 1857, 6 P.M.

REPORT the arrival at 6 P.M. of the steam-frigate "Semiramis," with "Tubal Cain" in tow, from Moulemin, on the 5th instant, with twenty elephants and cart-bullocks on board; all well.

Inclosure 7 in No. 5.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 12, 1857, 4 P.M.

THE breaking up of the rebels at once on the Jaunpore frontier into four bodies, is confirmed. One of these parties has driven out a police post of ours from a place about twenty miles north west of Jaunpore. Reports of threatened invasion of Azimghur from Goruckpore, continue. The Magistrate is on that frontier at present; 500 Goorkha recruits have arrived within two marches of Azimghur from Segowlie. Colonel Franks is kept constantly informed of all that is reported from the frontier.

Inclosure 8 in No. 5.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Commander-in-chief, Cawnpore.

(Telegraphic.)

Calcutta, December 12, 1857, 2 P.M.

I HAVE received your message of yesterday.

The recovery of the Doab, and the security of the main line of communication with the north-west, is undoubtedly the first object now that the Gwalior men are disposed of.

The recovery of Futtehghur will be the most important step towards attaining that object, and therefore the Government would wish to see your operations directed against that place.

When the communications along the Trunk Road are re-established, Oude will again require attention, but upon this your Excellency will be addressed in writing.

Inclosure 9 in No. 5.

The Commissioner of Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, December 10, 1857, 2 P.M.

THE women and children from Lucknow arrived here on the 7th and 8th instant; the sick and wounded arrived this morning. I will send a nominal list by post.

Inclosure 10 in No. 5.

Shah Kubeer-ood-deen Ahmed to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Sasseram, December 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that four dead bodies were brought this morning from the Fikeup indigo coties. The murderers are not caught. Besides that, three or four are wounded; but very probably they were killed by rebel Surnam Sing, of the Rhotas neighbourhood, and his followers, and they are still in that part of the country, carrying on depredation in surrounding villages and preparing to resist us.

Inclosure 11 in No. 5.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Cawnpore, December 11, 1857, 12 noon.

THE guns taken by General Grant will be in to-morrow. I shall be prepared to move forward in two or three days. Will your Lordship oblige me with any particular instructions you may have to give? I have desired the 7th Hussars to come up to Allahabad, to be formed under the personal superintendence of Brigadier Campbell, as their discipline would have suffered under the different authorities at Benares.

Inclosure 12 in No. 5.

Brigadier Campbell to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Allahabad, December 11, 1857, 10 A.M.

RECEIVED both your messages, directing women and children to be sent in steamers, which shall be attended to as soon as possible. Are the men who come from Lucknow to have a free passage to Calcutta?

Inclosure 13 in No. 5.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Central Provinces, to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 12, 1857, 7 A.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram of last night has been received, and communicated to Colonel Franks, who begs me to assure your Lordship that he understands your original instructions in the same sense. Colonel Franks sent off two companies and two guns on Monday, and the same again on Tuesday, to Jaunpore, with which reinforcement he proposed to proceed, according to circumstances, to clear the frontier.

Inclosure 14 in No. 5.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Punna, December 8, 1857.

MR. CARNE, in letters dated 1st and 4th instant, received yesterday and to-day, gives a very unsatisfactory account of affairs in Humeerpore district, from which it appears that Mirza Rahim Beg, Subadar, and Chow Lantia, Dewa, acting under the orders of one Bullaroa, at Calpee, have been allowed to take possession of the Punawarree road and Talapore district, in the name of the Nena, without any opposition on the part of the Chirkaree troops, and who, it appears, have been withdrawn. I have written to the Rajah, calling upon him for an explanation of what is reported to have occurred, and urging him, in strong terms, to employ troops for the maintenance of British authority in the district committed to his charge; copy of which, together with his reply to the same, shall be forwarded for submission to the Governor-General of India.

Inclosure 15 in No. 5.

Shah Kuber-ood-deen Ahmed to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Sasseram, December 13, 1857, 7 A.M.

THE Sikhs reached Ourayeed for capture of Ameer Sing, but he escaped, and left behind one elephant, two horses, and four muskets, which were all taken by our sepoys. Our sepoys are in search of him; very probably he will be caught.

Inclosure 16 in No. 5.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Mundisore, December 5, 1857, 12-25 P.M.

NEWS has been received that the remnants of the Shahzadah's force, with the Shahzadah himself, were hemmed in on the 27th, in the Mokundrah Pass, and all were taken prisoners. The Kotah Chief's own troops and Bheels are said to have effected this capture. The whole country has now turned on the Wilayattees, but the news of the Shahzadah's capture requires confirmation.

Inclosure 17 in No. 5.

The Commander-in-chief to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Caunpore, December 15, 1857, 8 A.M.

I AM detained here for want of shoes, and the necessity of supplying Sir James Outram's force; but I shall move forward in a few days. I propose to send one brigade, with some Cavalry, to Ackberpore, Etawah, and Mynpoorie, whence it will communicate with the main column, which will move along the Grand Trunk Road, and settle affairs at Futteghur. The brigade will be accompanied, I trust, by an officer invested with the powers of Commissioner, and so restore the action of Government as the military body advances. I have referred to Mr. Grant on this point, and have proposed Captain Brandford for the duty, who is highly spoken of by Mr. Coverly Jackson.

I have authorised Brigadier Campbell to punish some rebellious villages, which are hostile to the railroad; he has suggested this course at the instance of Mr. Chester. The news from Furruckabad and Agra shows that the districts under Mr. Salt are threatened with aggression. The column from Delhi is supposed to be marching upon Allyghur. I hope that all will be put to rights in the course of a fortnight or three weeks.

Inclosure 18 in No. 5.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 17, 1857, 2-20 P.M.

NOTHING new from Azimghur or Jaunpore. You will probably before this have heard direct from Patna that a party, supposed to be the Burni sepoys, have made an attack on a Sikh outpost, in the Chuprah district; a few Sikhs are said to have been killed and two made prisoners. The enemy retired again immediately, after having set fire to a small part of the village where the Sikhs were posted.

Inclosure 19 in No. 5.

The Political Agent for Bundelcund and Rewah to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Punna, December 16, 1857, 5 P.M.

WITH reference to letter dated 13th instant, reports having received a letter from Lieutenant Remington from Kallinger dated the 14th instant, saying that the Nawab of Banda had not made his appearance, and that the report of his coming there appears to be unfounded, but that both Narain Ram and himself were collecting revenue in different pergunnahs in the Banda district.

Inclosure 20 in No. 5.

Brigadier-General Macgregor to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, December 20, 1857, 12-20 P.M.

I ARRIVED here this morning, and purpose leaving for Segowlee to-morrow evening; expect to arrive there on the morning of the 23rd. I have not received copies of the Nepal correspondence. Can one or two Engineer officers be attached to the Goorkha force? I think their services would be very useful.

Inclosure 21 in No. 5.

The Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Benares, December 21, 1857, 1-15 P.M.

THE report of the collection of a large force of rebels and mutinous sepoys at Sehim-pore, near the border of the Sarun district, is confirmed. General Franks is informed of

this. The steamers below Ghazcepoore are the "Charles Allen," "Megna," "Thackwell," "Mirzapore," "Hoorungatta," with their flats. The "Madras" goes down to-morrow, with Captain Harris, Engineer, authorized to do what seems best under the circumstances.

Inclosure 22 in No. 5.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Calcutta, December 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward to you a narrative of the operations of the army before Delhi, drawn up by Captain H. W. Norman, of this department, which appears to me to give so truthful and lucid a detail of the whole siege, that I venture to request its submission to the Governor-General in Council for publication, should it be deemed worthy of such notice, at a time when the attention of Europe is fixed on the struggle now carrying on in this country, of which the siege and capture of Delhi form so prominent a part.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

Inclosure 23 in No. 5.

Narrative.

THE mutiny of the 19th and 34th Regiments, and the uneasy feeling known to prevail amongst the native troops at many stations, had prepared us for the receipt of unpleasant intelligence, although few could have expected that we should hear of the treacherous and cowardly massacres that were about to take place.

On the morning of the 10th May, a report was received at head-quarters at Simla, from General Hewett, that the sentence of a Court-martial on 85 mutineers of the 3rd Light Cavalry had been carried out, they having been marched to jail ironed, from a parade of the whole garrison of Meerut. He, at the same time, mentioned that the behaviour of the rest of the native troops at the station was excellent. Private letters from officers both of the 11th and 20th Regiments were received at Simla praising their men, and an experienced officer of the latter corps wrote that even the bad characters of the regiment were behaving well, apparently to show that they had no sympathy with the mutinous spirit evinced by part of the 3rd Cavalry, and some of the Native Artillery recruits.

On the afternoon of the 12th May, copy of a telegraphic message from the signaller at Delhi to Umballah, reached Simla, stating that he was obliged to fly, as the mutinous sepoys from Meerut had entered the place, and were burning the bungalows. This was brought by Captain Barnard, Aide-de-camp, who rode express from Umballah, and who in passing Kussowlic had, by direction of Sir H. Barnard, commanding the Sirhind division, warned the 75th Foot, there stationed, to be in instant readiness to move down to the plains. As the temper of the Umballah native regiments was more than doubtful, on receipt of this intelligence, the Commander-in-chief at once dispatched an Aide-de-camp to Kussowlic to order the 75th to move down forthwith, and expresses were sent to warn the 1st Fusiliers at Dugshai to move after the 75th as soon as possible, and for the 2nd Fusiliers at Subathoo to be ready to march. Expresses were sent also to Ferozepore to desire the magazine to be placed under charge of an European guard, and to Jullundur for an European detachment to be at once thrown into the fort of Phillour. Officers on leave on private affairs were desired to return to their stations.

Late on the 13th, a note arrived from Meerut dated midnight of the 10th, having been brought by cossid, stating that the native troops had risen in open mutiny, the portion of the cantonment south of the nullah had been burned, and that the European troops were defending their barracks. Some of the particulars of the Delhi massacres were also received about the same time, and the following measures were immediately taken.

The Commander-in-chief, with the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General of the Army, the Second Assistant to the former, and the personal staff, prepared to start in the morning for Umballah.

The 2nd Fusiliers were ordered to Umballah at once.

An Artillery officer was sent express to Phillour, with instructions for a third-class siege-train to be immediately got ready, and also for the spare waggons of the troops of

Horse Artillery at Umballah, and a quantity of small arm ammunition, to be dispatched to the latter place.

The Nusseree Battalion, which was believed to be perfectly staunch, was to march next day with all expedition to Phillour, there to be joined by as many of the 9th Irregular Cavalry as could be spared, and then to escort the siege-train to Umballah.

The native company of Artillery at Noorpore and Kangra was ordered to Phillour to come down with the train.

The Sirmoor Battalion from Deyrah, and the head-quarters of the Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, were ordered to Meerut, and finally a circular was issued with the view of allaying, if possible, the excited feelings which, it was very apparent, were prevalent throughout the native army.

During the 15th, and the morning of the 16th, the Commander-in-chief and staff reached Umballah, and the same morning heads of departments and commanding officers met at Sir H. Barnard's house, where General Anson had taken up his quarters.

His Excellency considered that a force must be moved on Delhi, but the number of available troops was small; very little carriage, and hardly any doolie bearers were available; the Artillery had only the ammunition in their waggons, which might be expended in one action; even the Infantry had very little ammunition with which to commence a campaign; and without some heavy guns it seemed useless to attack Delhi. However, the Commander-in-chief decided that an advance must be made as soon as practicable, and the greatest possible exertions were required from departmental officers to enable the move to be made.

The position of affairs as known at Umballah at this time, was as follows.—

At Delhi, those Europeans who had not escaped had been massacred, and the place was held by the mutinous corps from Meerut and the troops of its own garrison.

At Meerut, the European troops were occupying a portion of the undestroyed part of the cantonment, and were busy in erecting defences. The district around Meerut was in complete disorder, and the Civil Courts powerless.

At Umballah and Jullundur, though the native regiments were overawed by European troops, it was evident that no confidence could be placed in them.

At Ferozepore, a serious mutiny had occurred; and at Lahore, the whole of the native troops had been disarmed.

From below Meerut there was no intelligence whatever, but it seemed more than probable that the mutinous spirit had broken out in many other stations, and sad massacres occurred.

At Simla the Nusseree battalion refused to march to Phillour, and by their conduct created great alarm amongst the European residents, while a party of this corps at Kussowlie plundered some treasure, rendering it necessary to send back 100 of the 75th from Umballah, to reinforce the dépôt at that place. The Nusseree battalion eventually marched to Seharunpore, where it has since rendered good service in maintaining tranquillity and punishing insurgents. Their display of ill-feeling at this junction was, however, very unfortunate, and rendered it necessary for the siege-train to move from Phillour with a very insufficient escort, consisting of part of the 9th Irregular Cavalry and some native Contingent detachments.

The 2nd Fusiliers reached Umballah on the morning of the 17th, and the force now there consisted of two troops of European Horse Artillery, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, 75th Foot, 1st and 2nd Fusiliers, Native Laneers, 5th and 60th Native Infantry. The native regiments were simply an incumbrance, so there remained disposable about 450 effective Cavalry and 1,800 effective Infantry, with twelve light guns.

To provide for the safety of Umballah, four companies of the 2nd Fusiliers were ordered to remain; besides this, the native company of Artillery from Kangra, one squadron 4th Light Cavalry, and five companies of the 5th Native Infantry, were intended to occupy the station. A battery of 9-pounders had been ordered from Phillour, and these were to be made over to Major Turner for his troop of Horse Artillery, he giving over his 6-pounders to the native company remaining at Umballah; an entrenchment was also thrown up around the church, into which the Europeans could retire, if absolutely necessary. All the families of officers and soldiers were sent to the hill stations, together with all sick soldiers; and still further to lessen anxiety for Umballah, some of the troops of the Patiala Rajah, whose friendship was relied on, were brought into the cantonment.

Five companies of the 5th Native Infantry (in two detachments) and a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry were sent into the district to punish some insurgents, and the head-quarters squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry and the 60th Native Infantry were to accompany the force.

There was much difficulty in providing artillerymen for the service of the siege-train,

and, eventually, it was found that only one company of Europeans (not forty men) could be spared; this was the reserve company at Ferozepore. It was ordered down by bullock-train, and 100 Artillery recruits were directed to join head-quarters with any detachment that came from Meerut.

Equipment sufficient for a small detachment being ready on the night of the 17th, two Horse Artillery guns, a squadron of the 9th Lancers, and four companies of the 1st Fusiliers, started for Kurnaul. Subsequently, as corps could be equipped, they were pushed on, but all had very little carriage, and even the peace complement of doolies could not be supplied. When the troops reached Kurnaul, the first detachment marched to Ranceput, where the Jheend Rajah's Contingent of about 800 men was posted; and being joined by two more squadrons of the 9th Lancers, four guns, and the remainder of the 1st Fusiliers, the whole were pushed on to Rhye (nine marches from Umballah and two from Delhi), which was reached on the 2nd of June. The country, so far, was secured, but between Paniput and Rhye, as well as on to Delhi, the police stations, dāk bungalows, and telegraph poles and wire, had almost everywhere been destroyed.

On the 25th of May the Commander-in-chief reached Kurnaul, and was attacked with cholera on the following day, dying early in the morning of the 27th. Sir H. Barnard, who was in immediate command of the Delhi field-force, had reached Kurnaul on the night prior to General Anson's death.

On the morning of the 4th of June the head-quarters of the force were at Rhye, and on the 5th marched to Alipore, within ten miles of Delhi. The 60th Regiment of Native Infantry had been detached to Rhotuck from Kurnaul, in the hope that independent employment might keep them staunch; besides which, it was very evident that the European troops would never have fought with confidence with this regiment behind them or by their side, and as it was felt to be too great a trial of fidelity to employ native Hindostani corps against mutineers, the head-quarters of the 4th Lancers were sent to Meerut.

On the 6th the siege-train reached camp, together with the head-quarters of the 2nd Fusiliers, which had joined it two marches from Umballah.

On the 7th, Brigadier Wilson having crossed the Jumna, and Bhagputt, arrived with his small, but efficient force, which, at Ghazee-ood-deen Nuggur, one march from Delhi, on the Meerut road, had twice gallantly repulsed attacks of the mutineer force, capturing five guns, four of them of heavy calibre.

The force now in camp consisted of:—16 Horse Artillery guns (European), 6 Horse Battery guns (European), 9th Lancers, two squadrons Carabiniers, six companies 60th Rifles, 75th Foot, 1st Fusiliers, and six companies 2nd Fusiliers, head-quarters Sirmoor battalion, and the portion of the Sappers and Miners which had not mutinied, about 150 men.

In round numbers, there were 600 Cavalry and 2,400 Infantry, with twenty-two field guns.

Besides the above, the siege-train, consisting of eight 18-pounder guns, four 8-inch howitzers, four 8-inch mortars, and a 5½-inch mortar, had attached to it a weak company of European Artillery (four of 6th battalion), and 100 European Artillery recruits.

The head-quarters and a squadron 4th Irregular Cavalry, and a wing 9th Irregular Cavalry, were also in camp, but as a great portion of the former corps had already mutinied, and neither could be implicitly trusted, they were ordered on the 7th to proceed towards some village near the Jumna, where parties of rebels had been reported to have been seen, that, on the day of action, the force might not be embarrassed by treachery in its own ranks.

At 2 A.M. on the 8th June, the troops marched from Alipore to attack the enemy's advanced entrenched position at Badlee Serai, four miles from Delhi. Prior to the march, Captain Howell, 1st Fusiliers, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, died of cholera after a few hours' illness. This scourge, which broke out at Umballah in May, never once was completely absent from our camp until after the fall of Delhi, carrying off many officers and hundreds of valuable soldiers, and at times raging in particular corps with extreme virulence. Brigadier Hallifax, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, had previously been compelled by ill health, brought on by the circumstances of the service, to return to Kurnaul, where he died.

The baggage was all left at Alipore, with directions not to move on until the success of our attack at Badlee had declared itself, and orders been sent back for its advance. The guard for its protection was composed of two guns of Major Scott's battery, a squadron of the Carabiniers, a company 2nd Fusiliers, and the contingent of the Rajah of Jheend, with the exception of about fifty sowars.

The mutineers' position was as follows. They held the serai of Badlee on the right of the Trunk Road as we advanced, and their camp was grouped about it. About 150 yards

in front of the serai, on a small natural elevation, was a sand-bag battery for four heavy guns, and an 8-inch howitzer. The ground on either side of the Trunk Road leading to this position is intersected with water-cuts, and generally swampy; while nearly parallel to the road, on the right, at the distance of about a mile, runs the canal crossed by bridges at various places not far from each other.

The main attack was to be made in front, supported by a diversion on the enemy's left flank with Cavalry and guns. Brigadier Grant, C.B., commanding the Cavalry, accordingly quitted camp before the main column passed the canal at a neighbouring bridge, and proceeded down its right bank with intent to cross in the enemy's left rear, and to attack simultaneously with the main body under Sir H. Barnard. Brigadier Grant had with him ten Horse Artillery guns, under Major Turner, consisting of four guns of Major Tombs' troop, and Major Turner's own troop, under Lieutenant Bishop; three squadrons 9th Lancers, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Yule, and about fifty Jheend horsemen, under Lieutenant Hodson.

The main column proceeded down the Trunk Road, and consisted of Captain Money's troop of Horse Artillery, four guns of Major Scott's Horse Battery, four heavy guns hastily formed into a battery for field purposes, and principally manned by recruits, a squadron each of the Carabiniers and 9th Lancers, and the five weak Infantry regiments.

The total force to be engaged in the main attack was, in round numbers, 170 Cavalry and 1,900 Infantry, with 14 guns. That employed in the flank attack, about 350 Cavalry and 10 guns.

It was intended that, in the main attack, our four heavy guns should open on the enemy from the road itself, with a light battery on either flank; that Brigadier Showers with the 75th Foot and 1st Fusiliers should operate to the right; and Brigadier Graves, with the 60th Rifles, 2nd Fusiliers, and Sirmoor battalion, to the left of the road.

As the day broke the lights in the enemy's camp were visible, and our guns advanced to open fire. Their Artillery, however, commenced the ball with a sharp cannonade, to which our guns were not slow in replying. The leading Infantry brigade moved off the road to the right, and deployed; the 75th on the left, the 1st Fusiliers partly in support and partly on the right of the 75th, and this brigade advanced in line under the cannonade towards the enemy. At this time the 2nd brigade, which by some accident had fallen in rear, was not in sight, but orders were sent to hurry it up. The fire of the enemy's heavy battery, aided by several light guns, began to tell seriously; the bullock-drivers of our heavy guns ran away with the cattle, and one of the waggons blew up. Our men fell fast, and the staff offering a tempting mark, two officers, Colonel Chester and Captain Russell, were killed, and several horses of the staff lost in the course of one or two minutes. Time was precious; there was no sign of any flank attack by our Cavalry on the insurgents, and it was evident that our guns could not silence their Artillery, sheltered behind a parapet, so Sir H. Barnard ordered the 75th to charge and take the heavy battery. This corps, led by Brigadier Showers and Colonel Herbert, carried out this duty in the most spirited manner. They were supported by the 1st Fusiliers, who, in their advance, suffered somewhat from a musketry fire, opened from an inclosure on their right.

The battery was hardly taken ere Brigadier Graves came up on our left, and Brigadier Grant (who had been much delayed by the great difficulty experienced in getting his guns over some watercourses) appeared on the enemy's left rear and at once attacked them. This completed the defeat, and the insurgents fell back, leaving several guns in our possession, besides their camp.

The troops pushed on in pursuit, clearing many gardens, until we reached the cross road, one of which leads to the city through the Subzee Mundee suburb, and the other (the left road) to the cantonment. From this point we could see the ridge beyond the cantonments held by the insurgents, and after a short halt Sir H. Barnard, with Brigadier Graves' brigade of Infantry, Captain Money's troop of Horse Artillery, and a squadron 9th Lancers, took the left, or cantonment, road, while Brigadier Wilson, with the rest of the Artillery, Cavalry, and Brigadier Showers' brigade of Infantry, took the road through the Subzee Mundee. The Sirmoor battalion was ordered to extend between the columns, but the distance was too great for the communication to be complete. It was intended thus simultaneously to attack both flanks of Hindoo Rao's ridge; the Sirmoor battalion skirmishers threatening it at the same time in front.

In front of our left column, on the ridge, was the flag-staff tower, at which the insurgents had posted three guns, and from these a cannonade was opened on Sir H. Barnard's column. The column moved across open ground, to pass a wide and deep canal cut, which ran nearly parallel to the ridge, and at a distance of, perhaps, 1,200 yards, by a masonry bridge. This was partially destroyed, but fortunately was left of a sufficient width for the guns to pass, and no more. The insurgents had the range of the bridge;

and kept up an accurate fire on it as the column and guns passed over. Proceeding onwards through the huts of the sepoy lines; and then through the streets of ruined bungalows of officers, the column came out on the bank of the flag-staff guns, at a distance of a few hundred yards, and Captain Money's troop having moved to the front, wheeled up to its right, and commenced a fire which almost immediately silenced the cannon of the insurgents. The 60th Rifles and 2nd Fusiliers, having brought up their left shoulders, then advanced and took the guns; and the Sirmoor Battalion coming up to the ridge, the whole column moved along its crest, towards Hindoo Rao's house, on reaching which it was joined by Brigadier Wilson's column, which had come by the road through the Subzee, Mundec suburb, and had been opposed *en route*, capturing an 18-pounder gun.

While Sir H. Barnard's column was moving on the ridge, as well as after it had been joined by that of Brigadier Wilson, a cannonade was kept up from the city, and the shot ranged well up to, and over, the ridge, killing some men and blowing up a gun limber.

The camp was ordered to be pitched on the cantonment parade-ground, facing the lines, and, with its rear protected by the canal cut, which could only be crossed by bridges at certain points. A mound on the right of camp offered an advantageous post for a picquet on that flank, which was much exposed to attacks from the Subzee Mundec suburb. Cavalry picquets on the left flank patrolled to the river, while the ridge on our front was held by the Sirmoor Battalion, and two companies of 60th Rifles at Hindoo Rao's house, on the right; a picquet of Infantry at the flag-staff tower, in front of left of camp; and an Infantry picquet at a mosque, midway between Hindoo Rao's house and the flag-staff.

The heavy guns were ordered to be brought up to Hindoo Rao's, preparatory to being put into battery, and it was found necessary to have two light guns on picquet at the flag-staff, Hindoo Rao's, and the mosque.

The troops were withdrawn to the camp ground, but the tents were not up, and the heat was excessive, when about 2 P.M. the insurgents commenced a heavy cannonade from the walls, their balls constantly flying far on our side of the ridge; a body of troops, also, came out of the city, and threatened Hindoo Rao's, or the main picquet. The whole of the troops had again to move up to the ridge, and, after a short time, the attack was repulsed; but the cannonade did not altogether cease, and it became evident that as long as we occupied the ridge, all our picquets on it would be exposed to the fire of the heavy guns, howitzers, and mortars within the city.

In the action fought this day, our losses were tolerably severe; they are given in the margin.* Of the troops opposed to us it was said that 1000 of those who came out never

* *Casualties in the Action of June 8, 1857, before Delhi.*

Staff:

Killed.—3 officers, 3 horses.
Wounded.—None.

Artillery:

Killed.—1 non-commissioned officer, 3 rank and file, 5 horses.
Wounded.—4 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, 12 rank and file, 14 horses.
Missing.—11 horses.

Detachment 6th Dragoon Guards:

Killed.—2 rank and file, 5 horses.
Wounded.—1 non-commissioned officer, 4 rank and file, 1 horse.

Her Majesty's 9th Lancers:

Killed.—3 non-commissioned officers, 12 rank and file, 20 horses.
Wounded.—3 non-commissioned officers, 7 rank and file, 4 horses.

Her Majesty's 60th Rifles:

Killed.—1 rank and file.
Wounded.—3 rank and file.

Her Majesty's 75th Regiment:

Killed.—1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 20 rank and file.
Wounded.—7 officers, 2 non-commissioned officers, 41 rank and file.
Missing.—2 rank and file.

1st European Fusiliers:

Killed.—3 rank and file.
Wounded.—2 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, 25 rank and file.

2nd European Fusiliers:

Wounded.—1 non-commissioned officer, 5 rank and file.

Sirmoor Battalion:

Wounded.—1 native officer, commanding, 1 non-commissioned officer, 6 rank and file.

Total Killed.—4 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, 41 rank and file, 33 horses.

Total Wounded.—13 officers, 1 native officer, 15 non-commissioned officers, 103 rank and file, 19 horses.

Missing.—2 rank and file, 11 horses.

Total officers and men killed, 51; wounded, 132; missing, 2. Total, 185.

Horses.—Killed 33, wounded 19, missing 11. Total 63.

returned to Delhi. This may be an exaggeration; but their losses were undoubtedly heavy, probably 300 or 400 killed and wounded, besides a good many who were said to have gone off to their homes after or during the action.

Thirteen guns were captured, viz., an 8-inch howitzer, two 24-pounder guns, two 18-pounders, and the remainder 9-pounder guns.

It is impossible to give anything like an estimate of the insurgent force, but we know that at this period the following corps of detachments were at Delhi, and though one or two portions of corps probably arrived without arms, there was no difficulty in supplying their wants in this respect from the armoury in the Delhi magazine:—

3rd company 7th Native Battalion Artillery, with No. 5 Horse Field Battery; 38th Light Infantry; 54th and 74th Regiments Native Infantry, from Delhi.

3rd Light Cavalry, 11th and 20th Regiments Native Infantry, from Meerut.

Head-quarters 9th Native Infantry, from Allyghur, and detachment from Bolundshuhur.

Hurrianah Light Infantry Battalion, and a large portion of 4th Irregular Cavalry, from Hansi, Hissar, and Sirsa.

Head-quarters corps of Sappers and Miners, from Meerut and Roorkee.

Detachments of 44th and 67th Regiments Native Infantry, from Muttra.

A large portion of 45th Native Infantry, from Ferozepore, and many deserters from 5th Native Infantry, from Umballah.

In addition to the above there were known to be many native soldiers on furlough, particularly of Irregular Cavalry, a very large portion of which branch of the service reside within a circuit of 100 miles from Delhi; also a miscellaneous collection of Customs chupprassees, who had deserted their posts, police and jail guards, besides many loose characters of all kinds, and these, though far from formidable in the field, could do much mischief when firing from behind walls, during our numerous subsequent actions in the suburbs, they being well aware that a secure and certain retreat into the city was always open behind them.

From the above, it would seem that, in the early part of the siege, the mutineers had but one Artillery company; but whether the company had been strongly reinforced by native Artillerymen on furlough, or whether the numerous magazine lascars (an intelligent body of men) assisted in working the guns, or both combined, certain it is that, from the first day of our arrival before Delhi, the mutineers seemed to have no want of trained Artillerymen, and were always able to work as many guns as could conveniently be brought to bear upon us.

Major-General Reed, the Provincial Commander-in-chief, arrived at Alipore from Rawul Pindie on the 8th of June, just as the troops were marching. Unwell, and greatly fatigued by a rapid journey during intense heat, he took no part in the action, and never assumed personal command of the troops until after the lamented death of Sir H. Barnard, though his advice in matters of moment was freely sought and given.

On the morning of the 9th of June the Guide Corps, consisting of three troops of Cavalry and six companies of Infantry (Rifles), marched into camp, under command of Captain Daly. This distinguished body of men had marched, at the hottest season of the year, from Murdan, on the Peshawur frontier, to Delhi, a distance of 580 miles in 22 days; and though the Infantry portion were occasionally assisted with camels or ponies on the line of road, the march was a surprising feat, even for Cavalry.

The same afternoon the mutineers, who had cannonaded at intervals during the day, moved out of the city, and threatened our position on the ridge, making a sharp attack on its right at Hindoo Rao's house. The Guides moved up in support, and the insurgents were driven back into the city with considerable loss. On our side Lieutenant Quentin Battye, Commandant of the Guide Cavalry, an enthusiastic, gallant soldier, was mortally wounded, and several men killed and wounded.

During these two days our heavy guns were being put in position on the ridge near Hindoo Rao's house, to reply to the enemy's fire. They were too distant (from 1,200 to 1,500 yards) to do more than check that fire, and sometimes to silence the guns at the Moree Bastion. It was at once evident that our Artillery and Engineer means were insufficient to take Delhi, the guns of the rebels being infinitely superior in numbers and calibre to ours, and well served; while to make regular approaches was quite impossible, the Sappers being few in number, and so large a proportion of the Infantry being at all times required for the defence of our position, that no men could be spared for working parties.

On the 10th and 11th of June attacks similar to that of the 9th were made, and were similarly repulsed.

About this time the insurgents were reinforced by the 60th Regiment Native Infantry,

which mutinied at Rhotack, and at once proceeded to Delhi, their officers escaping to our camp without injury, but with the loss of all their property.

On the morning of the 12th a very serious attack was made: a large body of the mutineer Infantry having concealed themselves in the ravines in Sir T. Metcalfe's compound, between the Flag-staff Tower and the river, soon after daylight, made a sudden and vigorous attack on the picquet at the Tower, consisting of two Horse Artillery guns and a detachment 75th Foot. They gained the summit of the ridge on the left of the tower, and the picquet was hard pressed, losing Captain Knox, killed, and several men. The musketry fire was sharp and heavy, and the bullets fell into the camp; some of the men even descended to the camp-side of the ridge, and three were killed in the sepoy lines within a short distance of the tents. Reinforcements moved rapidly up in support of the picquet, and the insurgents were driven off and pursued some way. To avoid a recurrence of anything of the kind, a large picquet was sent to occupy Sir T. Metcalfe's ruined house close to the river, thus throwing up, as it were, the left flank of our defences, and rendering it almost impossible for the enemy to pass round on that side. This picquet eventually was thrown in advance of the house, and divided into three portions: one, 150 men, on a mound on the right of the compound close to the road leading from the Cashmere Gate to the cantonment sudder bazar, and from which a few men were detached to a house on and commanding the road; 50 men in a low house midway between this mound and the river-bank; and 150 men in the stables close upon the river.

All these posts were gradually strengthened by the Engineers, and were of much use. Sir T. Metcalfe's house would have been previously occupied had it not been for the difficulty of our providing relief for the picquets, and after this it sometimes was impossible to carry out the daily reliefs. The Flag-staff continued to be held by 100 men with 2 guns; and at night the sentries from this picquet, and the mound picquet in the Metcalfe compound, communicated.

The attack at the Flag-staff had hardly been repulsed when other bodies of insurgents advanced upon the Hindoo Rao picquet, and through the Subzee Mundee into the gardens on the right flank of camp. The first of these attacks was not serious, but the latter threatened the mound picquet, and supports of all arms had to be moved up. The 1st Fusiliers, under Major Jacob, then advanced, and drove the mutineers out of the gardens, killing a considerable number of them.

As it seemed certain that our means were insufficient regularly to besiege the place, a proposal was made to take it by a *coup de main*, and to this Sir H. Barnard assented. There was considerable risk in the attempt, for not more than 1,700 or 1,800 Infantry were available for the assault, and there was every reason to anticipate a prolonged struggle in the city and in capturing the palace; during which time the camp, with all its sick and wounded, stores, followers, &c., would be necessarily very weakly guarded. Failure, moreover, would have been disastrous, not simply to the troops employed, but, in all probability, to the whole British population in Upper India and the Punjab. The General, however, was urged from all quarters "to take Delhi," by those who little comprehended his weakness or its strength.

Two gates were to be blown in by powder bags, by which columns were to effect an entrance, and early in the morning of 13th June, corps were actually formed to move down to the assault, when the mistake of a superior officer, in delaying the withdrawal of the picquets, without which the Infantry regiments were mere skeletons, forced the plan to be abandoned, as daylight was coming on, and it was felt that success was impossible if the blowing-in process was not effected by surprise.

There are few who do not now feel that the accident which hindered this attempt was one of those happy interpositions on our behalf, of which we had such numbers to be thankful for. Defeat, or even a partial success, would have been ruin, and complete success would not have achieved for us the results subsequently obtained, or, as far as can be seen, would it have prevented a single massacre, most of which, indeed, had already taken place.

From this period almost daily attacks took place for some time, and though our losses were not heavy, the troops were much harassed.

Though our investment was only on one side of the city (happily securing, however, our left flank and the communication with the Punjab in our rear) very nearly half the effective force at this period was on picquet, and when the "alarm" sounded, and all the picquets had been reinforced, there merely remained a few companies of Infantry, besides some Cavalry and guns, in reserve, to succour any point seriously attacked, or to make a forward move against the insurgents.

The artillery fire from the city, principally directed against Hindoo Rao's house and the neighbouring batteries, but sometimes with violence against the Metcalfe picquet, as

well as the mosque and ridge generally, was constantly kept up, and seldom an hour passed without some shots; mortar shells, too, were often thrown, and generally in the evening, far over the ridge, the fragments sometimes coming into camp, sometimes falling near our right picquet, at the mound. Our batteries replied at intervals, and always when the enemy's fire became very troublesome; and a mortar-fire on the city was regularly maintained at night. The trunnions of our 8-inch howitzers giving way one after the other, these pieces were sunk in the ground and used as mortars; their shells having a very long range. In our batteries we used the enemy's ordnance captured at Badlee, and as we had no ammunition for the captured 24-pounders, the shot of this calibre fired by the enemy were picked up and sent back again.

The position at Hindoo Rao's was confided to the charge of Major Reid, of the Sirmoor Battalion, who established his corps in a large house, which gave its name to the whole ridge.

At first he had only his own battalion and two companies of the 60th Rifles, but after a time the Guide Infantry were added, and on an "alarm," he was reinforced by two more companies 60th Rifles. He had the protection of all our heavy batteries, and throughout the siege held this honorable post. The house in which he resided with his corps, was within perfect range of nearly all the enemy's heavy guns, and was riddled through and through with shot and shell. He never quitted the ridge, save to attack the enemy below it, and never once visited the camp, until carried to it wounded, on the day of the final assault.

On the 15th, a very sharp attack was made on the Metcalfe picquet, and the enemy taking advantage of the lowness of the river, tried to turn our left flank by the sands below the high river bank. The party of the 75th Foot on picquet, however, repulsed the onset, and being reinforced, the assailants were driven back, and lost a good number of men.

On the 17th June, the cannonade was more than usually severe, apparently to divert our attention from a battery, which it was evident the enemy were constructing on a rising ground, in the direction of the Kedgar (a large walled inclosure on a hill), and the fire of which, if completed, would enfilade our position on the ridge. During this cannonade a shot came into a portico of Hindoo Rao's house, killing or wounding ten men of different corps, including Ensign Wheatley, 54th Native Infantry, attached to the Sirmoor Battalion, who was killed.

Sir H. Barnard determined to drive the insurgents from the position they were taking up, before their battery could be established, and to destroy the works that had been commenced: so at 4 P.M. two columns were detached on this duty. The right column under Major H. Tombs, of Horse Artillery, moved from camp towards the enemy's left: it consisted of four guns of his own troops; thirty Guide Cavalry; twenty Sappers and Miners; two companies Her Majesty's 60th Rifles; and four companies 1st Fusiliers; while Major Reid moved from Hindoo Rao's towards Kissengunge, and the enemy's right, with four companies 60th Rifles, and the Sirmoor Battalion. Both columns were completely successful, and each defeated and drove off considerable bodies of mutineers. Major Tombs captured and brought in a 9-pounder gun, and Major Reid, besides destroying a battery, burned the village in which it was situated, a magazine (evidently made by sappers), and the gates of three serais.

The column under Major Tombs had, two killed; Captain Brown, 1st Fusiliers (dangerously), and nine men wounded, with seven horses. Major Tombs himself was slightly wounded, and had two horses shot, making five horses that, from the commencement of the campaign up to that date, had been shot under him.

The column under Major Reid had one man killed and five wounded.

On this and the previous day, the mutineers were reinforced by the Nusseerabad Brigade, consisting of the 2nd company 7th battalion Artillery, and No. 6 Horse Battery; the 15th and 30th Native Infantry; with a few men of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry Lancers.

Early in the afternoon of the 19th, the enemy began to issue from the city, and threatened nearly every part of our position. A very large body with guns, however, proceeded through the suburbs and gardens on our right, and re-appeared a mile and a-half in our rear, about an hour before sunset. Twelve guns, and the available Cavalry (between 400 and 500 men), all under Brigadier Grant, immediately moved rapidly to meet them, and a sharp action ensued. The portion of the 60th Rifles in camp, was also sent in support of the Cavalry, followed by the few other Infantry that were available; but altogether, as attacks were threatened at other points, not much over 300 Infantry could be spared. Before these latter came up, the enemy's Infantry from gardens shot down our artillerymen and horses, while the insurgent guns kept up a remarkably quick and well-directed fire, and

it was found absolutely necessary for a portion of the 9th Lancers, and for the Guide Cavalry, to charge the enemy, which was gallantly done, the two corps being led respectively by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Yule and Captain Daly.

By the time that the 60th Rifles had reached the ground it was nearly dusk, and quite so when the other Infantry came up. After dark the action still raged for some time, and a waggon of Major Scott's battery was exploded by the enemy's fire.

The firing on both sides gradually ceased, and our Infantry being much too weak in numbers to attack the enemy's extended line, our troops returned to camp about 8.30 p.m., the insurgents' fire totally ceasing.

At daylight next morning Brigadier Grant was again on the ground, and found it abandoned. A good many dead men and horses were lying about, and a 9-pounder gun, which was brought in.

He had hardly returned to camp when the enemy again resumed their attack on the rear, and opened fire at so short a distance that their round-shot came right through the camp. Some of our guns again moved to the rear and soon silenced their fire, and Brigadier Wilson, with a body of troops, proceeded towards the enemy only in time to find them hurrying away to their side of the canal.

The insurgent force was principally composed of the Nusscerabad brigade. Their loss must have been very severe, for numerous bodies were lying about, although they had the whole night for their removal. Thirty-five horses were found lying on the spot where their field-battery (the famous Jellalabad battery) was drawn up.

Our own loss in this affair amounted to: 3 officers, 17 men, and 25 horses, killed; 7 officers, 70 men, and 35 horses, wounded; and 2 men missing. The portions of Artillery, 9th Lancers, and 60th Rifles, engaged, as well as the Guide Cavalry, all suffered heavily.

The officers who were killed or died of wounds were: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Yule, 9th Lancers; Lieutenant Humphrys, 20th Native Infantry, attached to the 60th Rifles; and Lieutenant Alexander, 3rd Native Infantry, who had come to Delhi with magazine stores, and accompanied the troops into action.

The officers wounded were: Colonel Becher, Quartermaster-General, severely; Captain Daly, Commandant Guide corps, severely; Captain Williams, 60th Rifles, severely; Lieutenant Bishop, Horse Artillery, slightly; and Lieutenants McGill and Dundas, 60th Rifles, and Ensign Phillipps, 11th Native Infantry, attached to the 60th Rifles, slightly.

Brigadier Hope Grant, commanding the troops engaged in the action of the 19th, had his horse shot under him in a charge, and was only saved by the devotion of two men of his own regiment and his two orderly sowars of the 4th Irregular Cavalry.

The Artillery employed on our side (twelve guns) consisted of portions of the four troops and batteries in camp under their respective commanders, Majors Scott, Turner, and Tombs, and Captain Money. This employment of portions of troops and batteries, as well as of regiments, instead of whole troops, batteries, or corps, was an evil which, owing to our numerical weakness and the necessarily large force always on picquet duty, was often obliged to be tolerated.

In fact, from our proximity to the enemy when an attack took place, the first and most important object was always to bring up such troops as were most ready to hand, and could, without danger, be spared.

To render it less easy to make attacks in rear, which might have led to a stoppage of our communication with the Punjaub, a battery for two 18-pounders was constructed behind the camp and armed, and the rear picquets of Cavalry and Infantry were posted at it. Prior to this, three 18-pounders had been placed in battery on the mound to the right of the camp, to check any attack from the side of the Subzee Mundee suburb. An Infantry picquet had been here all along, and a Cavalry picquet on the ground below, together with two Horse Artillery guns.

A day or two after the action, in rear of camp, the mutineers from Jullundur and Phillour reached Delhi, consisting of the 6th Light Cavalry, 3rd, 36th, and 61st Regiments Native Infantry; and very confident information was given that an attack was again to be made in rear on the morning of the 23rd. On the 22nd a detachment was at Rhye, twenty-two miles from Delhi, under command of Major Olpherts, Horse Artillery, consisting of four guns 1st European troop, 1st brigade, and two guns 5th Native troop, 1st brigade, Horse Artillery, a weak wing 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, a company 75th Foot, and the detachment 2nd Fusiliers, that had been left at Umballah, with the headquarters 4th Sikh Infantry, a total force of about 850 men and 6 guns. On the evening of the 22nd, a staff-officer was sent to Rhye, to order Major Olpherts to march early in the night, to leave the treasure, &c., to which he was giving escort under a strong guard.

at Alipore, until he found that the road was clear, and should the enemy really be engaged in rear of camp to come upon their rear and attack with vigour. No attempt was made, however, on rear of camp, but as Major Olpherts' baggage was coming up, some Cavalry came across the canal and threatened it. They, however, at once retreated, on Lieutenant Nicholson moving towards them with his sowars.

It was not destined, however, that the centenary of Plassey should pass over in a bloodless manner. The rear of these troops had not reached camp, when a furious cannonade was opened from the city walls, while guns that had been brought into the suburbs opened on our right, and kept up a heavy enfilading fire on Hindoo Rao's ridge, which the few guns we had in position were unable in silence. The mutineer Infantry occupied Kishengunge and Subzee Mundee in force, and threatened to advance on the mound battery, while a constant skirmish of musketry went on close to our ridge batteries. The mutineers were checked in their advance, but a first attempt made by portions of the 1st and 2nd Fusiliers to drive them from the strong posts they had occupied in Subzee Mundee failed, Colonel Welchman, 1st Fusiliers, who gallantly led the attack, was dangerously wounded, and Lieutenant Jackson, 2nd Fusiliers, killed. The heat was excessive, and many of our men fell from the effects of the sun. The fire, however, never ceased, and it became evident that a great effort must be made to drive the mutineers off. To do this, it was necessary to bring up every available man, and the detachment of 2nd Fusiliers and the 4th Sikh Infantry, who had just marched in (twenty-two miles), had again to be turned out under a burning sun. To Brigadier Showers was confided the direction of the attack, to be made simultaneously from Hindoo Rao's ridge and from the low ground in its rear.

It was entirely successful, and the enemy, withdrawing their guns, retired into the city, having suffered severe punishment. From that moment we kept an advanced picquet in the Subzee Mundee of 180 Europeans, divided between a serai on one side, and a Hindoo temple on the other side of the Grand Trunk Road, and both of which were immediately strengthened and rendered defensible by the Engineers. These posts were only between 200 and 300 yards from the right battery at Hindoo Rao's ridge, the picquets from which communicated with them, and eventually a line of breast-works running up the ridge connected these picquets with the right battery. Our position was thus rendered much more secure, and the enemy were unable to pass up the Trunk Road to attack our right rear.

In this action we had 1 officer (Lieutenant Jackson, 2nd Fusiliers), 38 men, and 4 horses, killed; 3 officers (Colonel Welchman, 1st Fusiliers, severely; Captain Jones, 60th Rifles, severely; and Lieutenant Murray, Guide Corps, severely), 118 men, and 11 horses wounded, and 1 horse missing.

The detail, with two light guns on picquet at Hindoo Rao's (9-pounders of Major Scott's battery), under command of Lieutenant Minto Elliot, were in a most exposed position throughout the affair, and suffered from the fire of heavy artillery in front and flank, one gun was disabled, and no less than fourteen of the horses were put *hors de combat*.

Hardly a day passed over now without the troops having to be turned out for some real or threatened attack, but nothing of importance took place until the 27th June, when early in the morning a party of mutineers advanced on the Metcalfe picquet, and being easily there repelled, an attack was made on the bridge-batteries and the Subzee Mundee picquets, which was also repelled. Our loss on this occasion was 13 men killed, 1 officer (Lieutenant Harris, 2nd Fusiliers, severely), and 48 men wounded.

At this period, reinforcements began to arrive, and between the 26th June and 3rd July the following troops joined:—Two guns 1st European troop, 1st brigade, and two guns 5th Native troop, 1st brigade, Horse Artillery, a detachment of European Reserve Artillery from Lahore; detachments of newly-raised Sikh Sappers and Artillery; the Head-quarters Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; the Head-quarters Her Majesty's 61st Regiment; a squadron 5th Punjab Cavalry; 1st Punjab Infantry (Rifles).

So that the effective force before Delhi now amounted in round numbers to nearly 6,600 men of all arms.

We were also enabled to send a considerable number of sick and wounded to Umballah, a smaller number having been previously sent via Bhagput to Meerut.

On the 30th June another attack was made on the Subzee Mundee picquet and Hindoo Rao's, and was repulsed, with a loss on our part of 8 men killed, Lieutenant Yorke, 4th Sikhs, mortally, Lieutenant Packe, 4th Sikhs, severely, and 36 men wounded.

In the course of the day it was reported that the enemy were again about to construct a battery near the Badgah, so Brigadier Showers was sent in that direction, on a reconnaissance, with six Horse Artillery guns under Major Opherts, a troop of the Carabiniers, and a troop 9th Lancers, wing of Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, and the 1st Fusiliers. The vessel in which the battery was supposed to be in course of erection was empty, but in an adjoining house was found a quantity of saltpetre, together with a number of entrenching tools and sand-bags, which were destroyed or brought away.

When the reinforcements arrived, it was again proposed that the place should be taken by a *coup de main*, and a project was drawn out by which one column was to effect an entrance, by blowing in the iron grating of the canal, near the Canal Gate; another column to enter the Cashmere Gate after it had been blown in; a third column to escalate the Cashmere bastion; and a detachment creeping round by the river side to endeavour to effect an entrance in that direction. It seemed pretty clear that success was doubtful in these attacks unless the surprise was complete, and we had no reason to reckon upon any want of vigilance on the part of the insurgents, who were not by any means shut up, or were unable to send out patrols and picquets. As, moreover, for the four assaulting parties, and the reserve, not more than 3,000 Infantry (if so many), could be used, it does not seem matter for regret that this attack never took place.

On the 1st and 2nd July, the Rohilkund mutineers arrived at Delhi, marching across the bridge of boats within full view of the spectators from our camp posted on the ridge. They were a formidable reinforcement, consisting of the whole of No. 15 Horse Battery, two 6-pounder post guns from Shahjehanpore, the 8th Irregular Cavalry, 18th, 28th, 29th, and 68th Native Infantry.

And here I would observe, that I have not attempted to give the dates or to allude in any way to all the numerous arrivals of insurgent troops at Delhi: some came in brigades, some in single regiments, and some in detachments. I have referred, however, to all the larger bodies, and the only remaining reinforcements of a strength greater than a regiment that subsequently reached Delhi, were the Jhansi troops, consisting of half No. 18 Light Field Battery, a wing of the 72nd Regiment Native Infantry, and the 14th Irregular Cavalry; and late in July, the Noemuch Brigade, consisting of a Native troop of Horse Artillery, a wing of the 1st Light Cavalry, the 72nd Native Infantry, 7th Infantry Regiment Gwalior Contingent, and the Cavalry and Infantry of the Kotah Contingent. The other arrivals, though on a small scale, were constant; and by the middle of August the very lowest estimate of the numbers of the insurgents was 30,000 men.

Their guns, as we know, were as numerous as even they could have desired, and their ammunition appeared inexhaustible.

Our force was insufficient to invest even one third of the land side of the place, and access to the left bank of the Jumna was at all times perfectly secure by the bridge of boats which was under the close fire of their Ordnance in the Selimghur, and fully 2,500 yards from our nearest gun. We were, therefore, powerless to prevent a constant stream of reinforcements and supplies from pouring in to the city, and were thankful that we had been so far enabled to keep open our rear, and freely to communicate with the Punjab, whence all our resources were drawn. Had the numerous Cavalry of the insurgents been directed with judgment and boldness, it is not too much to say that we could have been put to the most serious straits.

On the afternoon of the 3rd July, large bodies of the insurgents moved into the suburbs and gardens on our right, and all our troops were turned out. At night the enemy were still in force outside the city, and then moving rapidly upon Alipore on the march in our rear, with a force of 500 or 600 men, and several guns, compelled our Cavalry post there, of a squadron 5th Punjab Cavalry, under Lieutenant Younghusband, to fall back towards Rhye. The fire of their guns was heard in camp, and soon after 2 A.M., a force marched to endeavour to overtake or to intercept the mutineers. It was commanded by Major Coke, and consisted of four guns of Captain Mohey's troop of Horse Artillery, and two guns of the Native troop Major Scott's Horse Battery, a squadron Carabiniers, a squadron 9th Lancers, the Guide Cavalry, the wing of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, and the 1st Punjab Rifles; in all, about 300 Cavalry, 800 Infantry, and 12 guns, which was about as strong a detachment as could be spared.

At first it was impossible to ascertain whether the mutineers, after plundering Alipore, had gone straight on towards Rhye and Surjewalia, or were returning to Delhi, and grave fears were felt that they might be pushing on for Kurpaul, or at least to intercept treasure which was between Kurpaul and Delhi, and under a Native escort.

About sunrise, however, it became known that they had recrossed the canal near Alipore, and were returning towards Delhi along the high and dry ground, running nearly parallel with the canal, and at a distance from it of a mile or more. Major Coke at

once moved to take them in flank, but had to proceed over a swampy cross-country road for a mile and a half to the Pynbarree bridge of the canal, and then had more than a mile of swampy fields to pass over. The Artillery came first into action, and were immediately replied to by the insurgents' guns, which had been moved into a village when they perceived our approach; their Infantry and Cavalry at the same time facing towards us. The Infantry, however, save some posted in the village, soon commenced moving off again, their Cavalry shortly did the same; and their Artillery fire slackening, it was evident that their guns also were being withdrawn. Our guns again advanced, though with much difficulty, and the Infantry and Cavalry were told to hurry on, the Guide Cavalry on our left being desired to push forward and get on the line of the enemy's retreat. The troops, however, were floundering in mud, and progressed but slowly, and all the insurgents' guns were carried off. An ammunition waggon and an Artillery store-cart were, however, secured, and all the plunder taken from Alipoore was recaptured. A quantity of small-arm ammunition also fell into our hands, and the insurgents had probably some eighty men killed. On his return towards camp, Major Coke rested his Infantry and some of his Cavalry at the canal bank, and while here, was attacked by some fresh troops from Delhi, including a body of about 800 Cavalry. The firing was sharp, and Cavalry and Artillery were sent from camp to Major Coke's support. The attack, however, had been virtually repulsed before these supports arrived, and all returned to camp, the Europeans having suffered much from the intense heat of the sun.

In this affair, a body of 80 Horse raised at Kohat by a Chief, a personal friend of Major Coke, behaved with gallantry, but the Meer, its leader, was unfortunately killed while pursuing some of the fugitive insurgent Infantry.

Our losses on this occasion amounted to three men and seven horses killed, twenty-three men and seven horses wounded, exclusive of casualties in the Kohat Horse.

On the following morning (5th July) Sir Henry Barnard was attacked with cholera, and expired early in the afternoon, greatly regretted by the whole force, and most so by those who knew him best. Brave, kindhearted, and hospitable, it is doubtful if he had an enemy. Cholera, then as ever, was present in the camp, and the death of any one excited no surprise; but, no doubt, Sir H. Barnard's attack was due, in a great degree, to his unsparing exposure of himself to the sun at all times of the day, and to great mental anxiety. His, indeed, had been a most trying position. Arriving for the first time in India, on assuming command of the Sirhind Division in April, he found the whole of the Native troops, to whose characters and peculiarities he was of course an utter stranger, in a most discontented and unsatisfactory state, and a few weeks placed him at the head of a weak force called upon to take Delhi, and to crush the great strength of the mutineers there concentrated. Had he not felt anxiety he would not have been human, and he as truly died of causes purely arising out of the mutiny, as any soldier who fell in battle when opposed to the insurgent sepoys.

To hinder, as far as possible, attempts to get round our rear, arrangements were made for blowing up all the canal bridges for several miles, parallel with the Trunk Road, save that at Pynbarree, which we retained for our own use, watching it with videttes from our Cavalry picquet, at the village of Azadpore, two miles in rear of camp.

The Goolchudder Aqueduct, a work of great solidity, which brought the canal water into the city across the Nujufghurheel cut, and by which horsemen could pass to our rear, was also blown up. By this latter measure no water could enter the city through the canal; a matter of little moment, however, to the inhabitants of a town situated on the banks of a river, and in which there are many wells.

It was also determined to destroy the Bussye Bridge over the Nujufghurheel cut, about eight miles from camp, to render approach to our rear still more difficult, and this was effected on the morning of the 8th of July, without opposition, by a party of Sappers, under escort of a large detachment of all arms, commanded by Brigadier Longfield, of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment.

On the following morning, 9th of July, the enemy showed outside the city in great force; our main picquet was reinforced, and the troops remained accoutred in their tents ready to turn out, while an unceasing cannonade was kept up from the city walls and from Field Artillery outside.

About 10 o'clock the insurgents appeared to be increasing in numbers in the suburbs on our right, when suddenly a body of Cavalry emerged from cover on the extreme right of our right flank, and charged into camp.

As previously mentioned, there was a mound on our right, on which was placed a battery of three 12-pounders, with an Infantry picquet, all facing the Subzee Munder stream. To the right of the mound, on the low ground, was a picquet of two Horse Artillery guns, and a troop of Dragoons, the guns being this day furnished by Major

Tombs' troop, and commanded by Lieutenant Hills; the Cavalry from the Carabiniers, and commanded by Lieutenant Stillman. Still further to the right, at a fakir's inclosure was a Native officer's picquet of the 9th Irregulars, from which two videttes were thrown forward some 200 yards on to the Trunk Road. These videttes could see down the road towards Delhi as far as our picquet at the serai, perhaps 700 or 800 yards, and up the road to the canal cut, about 200 yards. Across the road were rather dense gardens.

The place at which the videttes were posted was not visible from camp, and some horsemen in white advancing attracted but little notice, their dress being the same as that of the 9th Irregulars, from which corps the fakir's picquet was taken.

Some alarm, however, arose, and the two Horse Artillery guns at the picquet were got ready, but the leading Cavalry insurgents, beckoning men in their rear, dashed on at speed, and the troop of Carabiniers, all very young, most of them untrained soldiers, and only 32 in number of all ranks, turned and broke, save the officer and two or three men who nobly stood. Lieutenant Hills, commanding the guns, seeing the Cavalry come on unopposed, alone charged the head of their horsemen to give his guns time to unlimber, and cut down one or two of the sowars, while the main body of horsemen riding over and past the guns followed up the Carabiniers, and a confused mass of horsemen came streaming in at the right of the camp.

Major Tombs, whose tent was on the right, had heard the first alarm, and calling for his horse to be brought after him, walked towards the picquet as the Cavalry came on. He was just in time to see his gallant subaltern down on the ground with one of the enemy's sowars about to kill him. From a distance of thirty yards he fired with his revolver, and dropped Hills' opponent. Hills got up and engaged a man on foot, who was cut down by Tombs after Hills had received a severe cut on the head.

Meanwhile great confusion had been caused by the inroad of the sowars, most of whom made for the guns of the Native troop of Horse Artillery, which was on the right of the camp, calling on the men to join them. The Native Horse Artillerymen, however, behaved admirably, and called out to Major Olpherts' European troop, which was then unlimbered close by, to fire through them at the mutineers. The latter, however, managed to secure and carry off some horses, and several followers were cut down in camp. Captain Fagan, of Artillery, rushing out of his tent, got together a few men, and followed up some of the sowars, who were then endeavouring to get away, and killed 15 of them. More were killed by some men of the 1st Brigade, and all were driven out of camp, some escaping by a bridge over the canal cut in our rear. It is not estimated that more than 100 sowars were engaged in this enterprise, and about 35 were killed, including a Native officer.

All this time the cannonade from the city, and from many field-guns outside, raged fast and furious; and a heavy fire of musketry was kept up upon our batteries, and on the Subzee Mundee picquets, from the inclosures and gardens of the suburbs.

A column was, therefore, formed to dislodge them, consisting of Major Scott's Horse Battery, the available men of the wings of the 8th and 61st Foot, and 4th Sikh Infantry, in all about 700 Infantry and six guns, reinforced *en route* by the head-quarters and two companies of 60th Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jones; the Infantry brigade being commanded by Brigadier W. Jones, C.B., and Brigadier-General Chamberlain directing the whole. As this column swept up through the Subzee Mundee, Major Reid was instructed to move down and co-operate with such Infantry as could be spared from the main picquet. The insurgents were chased out of the gardens without difficulty, though the denseness of the vegetation rendered the mere operation of passing through them a work of time.

At some of the serais, however, a very obstinate resistance was made, and the insurgents were not dislodged without considerable loss. Eventually, everything was effected that was desired; our success being greatly aided by the admirable and steady practice of Major Scott's battery, under a heavy fire, 11 men being put *hors de combat* out of its small complement.

By sunset the engagement was over, and the troops returned to camp drenched through with rain, which for several hours had fallen at intervals with great violence.

Our loss this day was 1 officer and 40 men killed, 8 officers and 163 men wounded, and 11 men missing. Horses, 8 wounded and 18 missing.

The officer killed was Ensign Mountstevens, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; and the following were wounded: Lieutenant Hills, Horse Artillery, severely; Captain Daniel, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, severely; Captain Burnside, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, Major of Brigade, slightly; Lieutenant Griffiths, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely; Ensign Andros, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, slightly; Captain Kemp, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Fusiliers (in command Subzee Mundee picquet), severely.

Lieutenant Roberts, own regiment Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, slightly; Lieutenant Pullan, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikh Infantry, severely.

The enemy must have lost near 500 men, most of whom were killed on the spot.

The exact circumstances of the inroad of Cavalry into camp were never correctly ascertained, but there seems little reason to doubt that there was some treachery on the part of the picquet of the 9th Irregulars, and the insurgent Cavalry evidently reckoned upon assistance in our camp, particularly from the Native troop of Horse Artillery, who, however, behaved nobly.

In the account of the action of Badlee Serai, allusion has been made to the want of confidence reposed in the portions of the 4th and 9th Irregulars with the force. Some men have behaved well, but it was evident that the general feeling in camp was that there was bad blood amongst them. Indeed, our Sikhs and Punjaubees spoke plainly on the subject. The other wing of the 9th, and a wing of the 17th Irregular Cavalry, had now come to Delhi, and it was determined to send both corps back to the Punjaub. This was accordingly carried out. The head-quarters of the 4th Irregulars remained, barely 100 men. Not a single desertion, I believe, took place from the portion of the 4th throughout the siege, but they were, for the latter part of the time, deprived of their horses and swords, and employed solely as orderlies.

A selected squadron 1st Punjaub Cavalry, composed wholly of Sikhs and Punjaubees now came to Delhi, and the whole Cavalry force there, and until the end of the siege (save that 200 Mooltan Horse joined with General Nicholson in August), consisted of six weak squadrons of Dragoons, five squadrons of Punjaub and Guide Cavalry, and Captain Hodson's corps of Sikh Horse, in process of raising. Of the Native portion, one squadron was always detached to Alipore, the first march towards Kurnaul.

The Native troop of Horse Artillery, previously referred to, had its guns taken away at a later date, simply to remove temptation, and because some of the young soldiers had deserted. Not one old soldier of the troop deserted during the siege, and throughout they were constantly employed and behaved very well in the mortar batteries. When Delhi was taken, they were given back their guns and horses. Their horses and arms were also then restored to the head-quarters 4th Irregular Infantry.

On the 11th July, the mutineers again came out in great force and attacked our batteries on Hindoo Rao's ridge from an early period in the day, and for many hours kept up an incessant fire of artillery and musketry. As the fire from the ridge failed to drive them off, a column under Brigadier Showers moved in the Subzee Mundee about 3 P.M., and after a sharp struggle forced them to withdraw their field artillery, and retire into the city. Our men pressed them so closely as to suffer from the grape fire from the city walls, but we found on this as on subsequent occasions, that the grape thrown from large guns and howitzers ranged freely up to 1,000 or 1,100 yards, and then inflicted mortal wounds. Our troops, however, on the 14th July, pursued to within 600 yards.

The column under Brigadier Showers, consisted of six Horse Artillery guns under Major Turner and Captain Money, the 1st Fusiliers under Major Jacob, and Major Coke's corps of Punjaub Rifles, with a few of the Guide Cavalry and Hodson's Horse, and the Kohat missalali. Brigadier-General Chamberlain accompanied the column, and on passing the foot of Hindoo Rao's ridge, it was joined by Major Reid with all the available men from his position.

Our loss this day was 15 men and 2 horses killed; 16 officers, 177 men, and 7 horses wounded, and 2 men missing.

The officers wounded were, Brigadier-General Chamberlain, Acting Adjutant-General, severely; Lieutenant Roberts, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, slightly; Lieutenant Walker, Bombay Engineers, severely; Lieutenant Geneste, Engineers, and Second Lieutenant Carnegie, Engineers, slightly; Lieutenant Thompson, Horse Artillery, severely; Lieutenants Rivers and Faithfull, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly; Lieutenant Daniell, 1st Fusiliers, severely; Lieutenant Tulloch, Sirmoor Battalion, severely; Lieutenants Ross and Chester, Sirmoor Battalion, slightly; Lieutenants Shebbare, Hawes, and De-Brett, Guide Corps, slightly; Lieutenant Pollock, 1st Punjaub Infantry, severely.

The enemy were lying thick in many places, and their loss was estimated at 1,000. For hours, carts were seen taking the corpses into the city. An old temple, called by European soldiers "the Sammy House," some way down the slope of the ridge towards the city, and within 300 yards of the Moree bastion, which had been for some time held by us, was the scene of hard fighting, occupied by a party of Guide Infantry, it defied all efforts to take it, and next morning eighty dead bodies of mutineers were counted round it.

On the 17th July, Major-General Reed, whose health from the first most feeble, had now entirely failed him, proceeded on sick leave to Simla. He made over the command of the force to Brigadier A. Wilson, of the Artillery, conferring on him the rank of Brigadier-General in anticipation of the sanction of Government; for as a Colonel, Brigadier Wilson was not the senior officer with the troops before Delhi.

At this time also, Colonel Congreve, the Acting Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable R. W. P. Ouseley, Acting Quartermaster-General, Her Majesty's Forces, both left the camp, the former for Simla, and the latter to join his regiment in England.

On the 18th July the insurgents again made a sharp and prolonged attack upon the ridge batteries and Subzee Mundee. About 1 P.M., a column was sent to dislodge them, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, 60th Royal Rifles, consisting of portions of Her Majesty's 8th, 61st, and 75th Regiments, the Sikh Infantry and Guide Corps, with four Horse Artillery guns.

This duty was completely performed, and the enemy dislodged with some loss from the positions they had taken up.

Our casualties during the day amounted to 1 officer and 12 men killed; 3 officers and 66 men wounded; 2 men missing; with 7 horses wounded.

Lieutenant Crozier, 75th Regiment, was killed, and the following officers were wounded:—Lieutenant Chichester, Artillery, slightly; Lieutenant Jones, Engineer, dangerously, since dead; Lieutenant Pattoun, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely.

This was the last real contest in the Subzee Mundee, for, by this time, the incessant exertions of the Engineers had cleared away the old serais, walls, and gardens for some distance round the posts held by our picquets in that suburb, while the breastworks connecting these picquets with the crest of the Hindoo Rao ridge were completed and perfected.

Hereafter these picquets were never exposed to more than a distant and comparatively harmless fire.

While the Engineers were engaged in this work, the ridge defences were not neglected, and gradually became most formidable. In favorable positions field-guns from the captured ordnance were placed, and though the duty on the Foot Artillery was very hard, it was found possible to man all the guns with the aid of the newly raised Sikh Artillery sent from the Punjab. The Sammy House before alluded to, on the city slope of the ridge, our nearest post to the walls, was greatly strengthened, and cover provided for the men occupying it; a very necessary measure, exposed as it was to the fire of the Burn and Moree bastions, and within grape range of the latter, while Infantry could come up unperceived to within a short distance.

On the 20th July it was reported that a battery was being constructed in the gardens on our right, from a distance at which heavy guns could have thrown shot into camp. A reconnaissance, therefore, was made by a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton, C.B., 35th Native Light Infantry, attached to the 1st Brigade. The detachment consisted of four Horse Artillery guns, a troop of Guide Cavalry, 150 of Her Majesty's 75th, 400 of 1st Fusiliers, and 200 Guide Infantry. No traces of an enemy or of any earthworks were found, but on retiring towards camp, some of the insurgents, emerging from the suburb of Trevelynunge, followed up our troops. The Guide Infantry, who formed the rearguard, however, turned about, and with a cheer drove them completely away.

The casualties this day were only 1 man killed, 3 officers, 11 men, and 2 horses wounded.

The officers wounded were Lieutenant Dickins, Artillery, dangerously, since dead; Lieutenant Travers, 1st Punjab Infantry, slightly; Captain Greensill, Her Majesty's 24th Regiment, Assistant Field Engineer, who was accidentally wounded while on duty at the Metcalfe picquet, and died on the following day.

On the morning of the 23rd July large numbers of insurgents emerged from the Cashmere Gate and, occupying Ludlow Castle and its neighbourhood, brought up some field-guns, which fired occasionally at the Metcalfe picquet, but principally at the Ridge, and particularly at the Mosque picquet. Fire was opened in reply from the two field-guns at the latter picquet, and from two more that came up in support, and from such of the guns at Hindoo Rao's as could be brought to bear. By constantly moving about their guns, and aided by the cover of walls and trees, the enemy were enabled to continue their fire, and were doing damage; so Brigadier Shower was ordered to move out from our left, and, coming through a gorge, to advance on their flank, while their attention was taken up by the fire from the ridge. The troops detailed for this duty consisted of six Horse Artillery guns under Major Turner, 400 rank and file of Her Majesty's 8th and 61st

Regiments and 1st Fusiliers, 360 of Major Coke's Rifles, and a detachment of Guide Cavalry.

Two hundred and fifty men of the Metcalfe House picquets under Lieutenant-Colonel Drought, 60th Native Infantry, field officers of the day, were also to advance and co-operate on the left, while the main column moved up the high road leading to the Cashmere Gate.

The mutineers apparently did not perceive the advance of these troops until they were within a few hundred yards, and after two rounds, their guns went off into the city. Some skirmishing, however, took place with their Infantry in the gardens and compounds, before they were all driven off, after which our troops returned to camp.

Our loss was 1 officer, and 11 men killed; 5 officers, 84 men, 2 horses, wounded; and 1 man missing.

Captain Law, 10th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Punjaub Infantry, was killed; and the following officers were wounded:—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Seaton, C.B., 36th Native Light Infantry, attached to 1st Brigade, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Drought, 60th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Brigade, severely; Captain Money, Horse Artillery, severely; Lieutenant A. Bunny, Horse Artillery, slightly; Lieutenant Pogson, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, slightly.

Subsequent to the 23rd of July for several days nothing occurred, save the usual artillery fire on both sides, and the skirmishing at our advanced breastwork; but on the 31st of July a force of several thousand men, with ten field guns and three mortars, moved out of the city, and along the Rhotuck road, with the intention of making a temporary bridge (for which purpose they took timbers) across the Nujufghur-jheel cut, and getting to our rear—a move which, if successfully carried out, would have caused us much inconvenience.

However, their proceedings were closely watched, and a moveable column was held in readiness to march at once against them under Major Coke, should they get over the water-cut, after which they had to cross a flooded country, almost impassable for guns for some miles, and then to pass the canal itself (which latter, however, would not have been much of an obstacle, but little water coming down at this time, owing to some obstruction or accident above), before they could come on the Trunk Road, the only part of the country where troops could, at this season, move with ease.

The Kumaon Battalion, about 400 strong, were this day at Rhye, two marches off, with a large store of ammunition and treasure, so instructions were sent to the commanding officer to march straight in that night; and Major Coke's column went out to Alipore to form an additional escort for the last march. The whole convoy reached camp in the morning in the midst of drenching rain, and Major Coke's column was again held in readiness to move at an instant's notice.

In the afternoon the mutineers had nearly completed a bridge at Bussye, when a flood came down and swept it away, the timber framework being carried past our camp. The force immediately broke up, and returned towards Delhi; a large body of Infantry moving from the city to meet them at the same time. When the two bodies met they turned through the Kissengunge suburb, and attacked the right of our position on the ridge. This was about sunset, and all night long the roar of musketry and artillery was incessant. Constantly they came close up to our breastworks, but were always repulsed by the fire of our Infantry, aided, when practicable, by grape. Our light mortars, too, played with effect upon the masses below the ridge; but it was not until 10 A.M. of the 2nd that their efforts began to cease, and they did not altogether retire until 4 P.M.

Our men were admirably steady, and being well protected by breastworks, and never allowing save when the enemy came close up, our loss was trifling, notwithstanding that for many consecutive hours a perfect storm of bullets raged, and the fire of shot and shell, both from the city and the Kissengunge, was incessant. One officer (Lieutenant Travers, 1st Punjaub Infantry), and 9 men were killed, and 36 wounded.

The enemy's loss seemed to be immense; 127 dead bodies were counted in front of a breastwork to the right of the Sammy House, and many more were lying in other places. During the darkness, too, no doubt many bodies were carried off.

A few days after this the insurgents commenced a series of efforts to drive us from the Metcalfe picquet, and constantly plying it with shot and shell from guns brought out of the Cashmere Gate, and posted a few hundred yards in advance of the city walls at Lodhew Castle, or in the Kondsee Bugh; while a number of Infantry skirmishers, many of whom were pikemen, kept up a nearly constant fire from the jungle in the front, occasionally advancing with shouts, but always being repulsed by our fire when they came near.

The losses at the picquet were not many, good cover having been provided; but the approach to it for reliefs, &c., was extremely perilous.

It was determined to put a stop, if possible, to the annoyance, and the following troops were placed at the disposal of Brigadier Showers for the purpose:—Six Horse Artillery guns under Captain Remington; a squadron of the 9th Lancers, under Captain Anson; the Guide Cavalry, under Captain Sanford; 100 men (75th Foot), from the Metcalfe Picquet, under Captain Freer, of Her Majesty's 27th Regiment; the 1st Bengal Fusiliers (350 strong), under Major Jacob; Major Coke's Rifles (250 men); with 100 men each of Her Majesty's 8th, under Captain Robertson; 2nd Fusiliers, under Captain Harris; Kumaon Battalion, under Lieutenant Thompson; and 4th Sikh Infantry, under Captain Chambers.

The insurgents were completely surprised about dawn of the 12th August; some 250 killed (of whom several were artillerymen), and four guns (a 24-pounder howitzer, two 9-pounders, and a 6-pounder), captured.

Brigadier Showers himself was severely wounded, as was also Major Coke when in the act of seizing one of the enemy's guns.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, 8th Foot, was sent to take command on Brigadier Showers becoming disabled, and superintended the return of the troops.

Besides the two above-named officers, the following were wounded:—Lieutenant Sherriff, 2nd Fusiliers, mortally, since dead; Lieutenant Innes, 60th Native Infantry, Orderly Officer; Lieutenant Lindesay, Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Maunsell, Engineers; Captain Greville and Lieutenant Owen, 1st Fusiliers—all slightly; with 19 men and 1 horse killed, 85 men and 8 horses wounded, and 5 men missing.

Of the casualties, 34 were in the 1st Fusiliers, and 33 in the 1st Punjaub Infantry (Coke's Corps).

By the insurgents placing guns on the opposite side of the river, the Metcalfe picquet after this suffered some annoyance from the enemy, and the camp of the 1st Punjaub Infantry had to be shifted; but before any other engagement of importance took place, we had received a most valuable reinforcement in Brigadier-General J. Nicholson's column, consisting of Captain Bouchier's European Horse Battery, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, the remaining wing of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, the 2nd Punjaub Infantry, and 200 Mooltanee Horse. It was still necessary, however, to wait for the siege-train, with a large quantity of ammunition, in progress from Perozepore.

On the 13th or 14th of August a body of the enemy, principally Cavalry, left Delhi by the Nujufghur road, with the object, it was presumed, of interrupting our communications with Umballah and the Punjaub, and of attacking Hansi or Jheend.

Lieutenant W. S. R. Hodson was therefore detached to watch them, and, as far as possible, to frustrate their intentions. He took with him the head-quarters of his own newly-raised corps of Horse, 233 sabres, 103 Guide Cavalry, and 25 Jheend horsemen, with six European officers.

On the first march he managed to surprise, and nearly to destroy, a party of mutineer Irregular Cavalry, sowars of different regiments, including ressalidar Bisharut Ali, 1st Irregular Cavalry.

The flooded state of the country rendered movement extremely difficult, but Lieutenant Hodson pushed on to Rhotuck; on approaching which place, he had a skirmish with a body of foot men and a few sowars, headed by Babur Khan, the chief of the Rangur tribe. These men were charged, and thirteen of them killed.

The next morning Lieutenant Hodson's party was again attacked by Babur Khan, with about 300 horsemen that he had managed to collect, supported by about 900 matchlock men. The heads of the assailants were immediately charged and driven back, but as a fire was kept up from the inclosures near the town, Lieutenant Hodson retired, and so drew the insurgents out into open country, upon which he again charged and drove them into the town, fifty of their horsemen being left dead upon the ground.

All the disaffected the same night evacuated Rhotuck, and Lieutenant Hodson, agreeably to orders, returned to camp on the 22nd of August.

The whole of his men behaved admirably; the Guide Cavalry, as usual, with forward gallantry, well aided by Lieutenant Hodson's own new levy, and the few horsemen of the Jheend Rajah.

Our casualties were—Guide Cavalry detachment, 8 men and 2 horses wounded; Hodson's Horse, Lieutenant H. Gough (slightly), 5 men and 5 horses wounded; Jheend Horse, 2 sowars wounded.

The force before Delhi at this time, notwithstanding great sickness, was much stronger than it had ever been previously. The number of effective rank and file was as follows:—

Artillery, European	..	..	..	..	..	..	548
Artillery, Native*	..	..	..	..	..	..	477
Sappers and Miners, Native†	..	..	..	..	..	..	673
Cavalry, European	..	..	..	..	..	..	485
Cavalry, Native‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	769
Infantry, European	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,703
Infantry, Native	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,467

Or, in round numbers, 8,000 rank and file of all arms.

Besides the above, there were in camp (notwithstanding that several hundred sick and wounded had been sent to Umballah) sick, 1,535, wounded, 304.

In the course of the 24th, a large force of the enemy, with eighteen guns, left Delhi, and proceeded in the Bahdurghur direction, with the avowed intention of intercepting our siege-train, known to be in progress from Ferozepore with a very slender escort. Brigadier-General Nicholson was accordingly detached at daybreak on the 25th, to endeavour to overtake and bring this body of rebels to action. His column was composed of sixteen Horse Artillery guns, under Major Tombs, with Captains Remington and Blunt; 30 Sappers, under Lieutenant Geneste; a squadron of the 9th Lancers, under Lieutenant Sarel; a squadron of Guide Cavalry, under Captain Sanford; the squadron of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, under Lieutenant Nicholson; 200 Mooltance Horse, under Lieutenant Lind; 420 of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Rainey; the 1st European Fusiliers, 380 men, under Major Jacob; 1st Punjaub Rifles, 400 men, under Lieutenant Lumsden; 2nd Punjaub Infantry, 400 men, under Captain Green.

The difficulties of the march were very great; the line of route being off the Trunk Road. Before reaching Mangloee, nine miles from camp, two difficult swamps had to be crossed. Here intelligence was received of the enemy's movements, and the troops immediately pushed on towards Nujufghur, at which place they arrived about 4 P.M., and found the enemy posted, occupying a position about a mile and three-quarters in length, extending from the bridge over the Nujufghur canal, to the town of Nujufghur. The baggage was left behind (before crossing a ford in front of the insurgents' line) protected by the detachment of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry and 120 Mooltance Horse.

The strongest point of the insurgents' position was an old serai on their left, in which were four guns, and they had nine more between the serai and the bridge.

By 5 P.M. our troops were across the ford, and advanced to the attack of the serai, with the intention, after its capture, of changing front to the left, and sweeping down the enemy's line to the bridge.

One hundred men of each corps were left in reserve; and the 61st Foot, 1st Fusiliers, and 2nd Punjaub Infantry, were formed up, with four guns on the right and ten on the left flank, supported by the squadrons of the 9th Lancers and Guide Cavalry. After a few rounds from the guns, the Infantry charged, carried the position, changed front and swept down the line, the insurgents flying over the bridge, with our guns playing on them. They left thirteen field-pieces in our hands.

Meanwhile, the 1st Punjaub Infantry had cleared the town of Nujufghur.*

It being found that a village in rear was still held by a party of the enemy who were cut off, the 1st Punjaub Rifles were sent to take it, but met with a very obstinate resistance, their gallant young commander being killed, and the 61st Foot had to be sent back in support before the place was taken. Indeed, more properly speaking, it was not taken, but was evacuated by the enemy during the night.

The troops bivouacked on the field without food, having been marching or fighting all day, and during the night the Sappers mined and blew up the Nujufghur bridge.

The column returned to camp on the evening of the 26th, the enemy having quite relinquished their intention of going to our rear, and being in full march for Delhi.

Our casualties were 2 officers and 23 men killed; 2 officers and 68 men wounded; 16 horses killed and 4 wounded. Officers, Lieutenant Gabbett, 61st Foot, and Lieutenant Lumsden, 1st Punjaub Infantry, killed; Lieutenant Elkington, 61st Foot (since dead), and Assistant-Surgeon Ireland, Horse Artillery, both dangerously wounded.

The following ordnance was captured on this occasion:—One 24-pounder howitzer, two 12-pounder ditto, two 9-pounder guns, four 6-pounder ditto, two 4-pounder brass native ditto, two 3-pounder ditto, with a large quantity of ammunition.

On the morning of the 26th the insurgents in the city turned out in great force, apparently believing that we had few men left in camp during General Nicholson's absence.

The picquets were immediately reinforced, and the enemy commenced an attack on the right of the ridge, and opened fire with field guns from Ludlow Castle on the mosque.

* Composed of newly-raised Sikh Artillery, gun lascars, and drivers.

† Principally composed of newly-raised Punjaub Sappers and Miners.

‡ Including 241 of Captain Hodson's newly-raised corps.

The attack, however, never became very serious; and, after suffering severely from our Artillery fire, the insurgents retreated into the city.

Our loss in this affair was only 8 killed and 13 wounded.

Towards the end of the month our sick increased a good deal, and on the 31st August, 2,368 men were in hospital.

Early in September, the siege-train being close at hand, preparations were made for the commencement of active operations for the capture of Delhi, and one of the first things done was to form a trench to the left of the "Sammy House," at the end of which a battery was constructed for four 9-pounders and two 24-pounder howitzers. The object of this battery was to prevent sorties from the Lahore or Cabul Gates passing round the city wall to annoy our breaching batteries, and also to assist in keeping down the fire of the Moree Bastion.

As this battery was within reach of grape from the Moree Bastion, several casualties occurred during its construction, and Lieutenant Warrand, of Engineers, lost an arm while on duty there.

By the 6th September all reinforcements that could possibly be expected, together with the siege-train, had arrived. The former consisted of detachments of Artillery, 8th Foot, and 60th Rifles, the 4th Punjaub Rifles, and a wing Belooch battalion, and when the actual siege operations commenced, the number of effective rank and file of all arms, Artillery, Sappers, Cavalry, and Infantry, and including lascars, drivers, newly raised Sikh Sappers and Artillery, and recruits of Punjaub corps, was 8,748, and there were 2,977 in hospital. The strength of British troops was:—Artillery, 580; Cavalry, 443; Infantry, 2,294.

The European corps were mere skeletons; the strongest only having 409 effective rank and file, while the 52nd Light Infantry, which three weeks before had arrived with fully 600 rank and file, out of hospital had now only 242.

The Cashmere Contingent of 2,200 men, and four guns, had also reached Delhi, and several hundred men of the Jil and Rajah's Contingent (which had previously been most usefully employed in keeping up our communication with Kurnaul), were, at the Rajah's particular request, brought in to share in the credit of the capture; the Rajah himself accompanying.

For a detail of the actual operations of the siege, I annex copy of an admirable letter that appeared in the "*Lahore Chronicle*" of 30th September, under the signature of "Felix," who is, apparently, an officer of Engineers. In the margin I will take the liberty to correct one or two trifling errors, and to add some information:—

Letter from "Felix" to the Editor of "Lahore Chronicle."

"Your readers will have understood from the intelligence which has been from time to time published, that from the period of the arrival of our army before Delhi in June last up till very lately, the position occupied by our troops has been in effect a purely defensive one. It extended from the picquet at Metcalfe's house, close to the river on the left, along the ridge facing the north side of Delhi, as far as the Subzee Mundee suburb on our right, where the ridge terminates; distance from the city wall averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 yards.

"We had, from the first, no choice as to the front of attack, our position on the north being the only one that could secure our communications with the Punjaub, whence our supplies and reinforcements were drawn.

"Whether the city might or might not have been carried by a *coup de main* as was contemplated first in June, and afterwards in July, it is needless now to inquire.

But, judging from the resistance we afterwards experienced in the actual assault, when we had been greatly reinforced in men and guns, it appears to me fortunate that the attempt was not made. The strength of the place was never supposed to consist in the strength of its actual defences, though these were much undervalued; but every city, even without fortifications, is, from its very nature, strongly defensible (unless it can be effectually surrounded or bombarded), and within Delhi the enemy possessed a magazine containing upwards of 200 guns, and an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition, while their numbers were certainly never less than double those of the besiegers. Few will doubt, then, that the General in command exercised a sound discretion in refusing to allow a handful of troops, unaided by siege-guns, to attack such a place, knowing, as he did, what disastrous results must follow a failure.

"By the beginning of this month, however, we received the siege-train from Ferozepore, and further reinforcements of European and Native troops from the Punjaub, and it being known that there was no hope of our aid from down country for a considerable

time, it was resolved that the siege should be at once commenced, and prosecuted with the utmost vigour.

"Our available force amounted in round numbers to 6,500 Infantry, 1,000 Cavalry, and 600 Artillery, Europeans and Natives; the regiments in camp being Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards,* Guide Cavalry, Hodson's Horse, and detachments of the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjaub Cavalry; Her Majesty's 8th Foot (part of), 52nd Foot, 60th Rifles (part of), 61st Foot, 75th Foot, and 1st and 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, Sirmoor and Kumaon battalions (Goorkhas), 4th Sikh Infantry, Guide Infantry, 1st, 2nd, and 4th Regiments Punjaub Infantry;† Four troops of Horse Artillery‡ (Tombs', Turner's, Remington's, and Renny's), two light field batteries (Scott's and Bouchier's), and some companies of Foot Artillery attached to the siege-guns, which numbered about forty heavy guns and howitzers, ten heavy and twelve light mortars.

"The means of the Engineers were very restricted, not in officers, but in trained men, of whom there were only about 120 regular Sappers. Some companies of Muzbee Sikhs had, however, been rapidly raised, and partially trained, and a body of coolies had also been collected, who worked remarkably well. The park had been at work for some time in collecting material, and 10,000 fascines, 10,000 gabions, and 100,000 sand-bags, were ready for future operations; field magazines, scaling-ladders, and spare platforms, had also been duly prepared, and great credit is due to Lieutenant Brownlow, of Engineers, in charge of the park, whose activity and intelligence contributed not a little to the eventual success of our operations.

"The north face being the side to be attacked, it was resolved to hold the right in check, as far as possible, and to push the main attack on the left, first, as the river would completely protect our flank as we advanced; secondly, as there was better cover on that side; thirdly, as, after the assault, the troops would not find themselves immediately in narrow streets, but in comparatively open ground.

"The front to be attacked consisted of the Moree, Cashmere, and Water Bastions, with the curtain walls connecting them. These bastions had been greatly altered and improved by our own engineers many years ago, and presented regular faces and flanks of masonry, with properly cut embrasures; but the height of the wall was 24 feet above the ground level, of which, however, 8 feet was a mere parapet 3 feet thick, the remainder being about four times that thickness; outside the wall was a very wide berm, and then a ditch, 16 feet deep, and 20 feet wide at bottom, escarp and count-escarp steep, and the latter unrevetted, and the former revetted with stone, and 8 feet in height; a good sloping glacis covered the lower ten feet of the wall from all attempts of distant batteries.

"On the evening of the 7th September, No. 1 advanced battery, in two portions, was traced about 700 yards from the Moree Bastion; the right portion, for five 18-pounders and one 8-inch howitzer, was to silence the Moree, and prevent its interfering with the attack on the left. The left portion, for four 24-pounders, was intended to hold the Cashmere bastion partially in check. The working parties were very little disturbed during the night; the covering parties in front kept the musketry at a distance, and except three well-aimed showers of grape thrown from the Moree, which knocked over some workmen, we received no annoyance. By the morning the two portions of the battery were finished and armed, though not ready to fire until nearly sunrise; a trench was also made connecting the two portions, and extending a little to the right and left so as to give communication with a wide and deep ravine which, extending very nearly up to our left attack, formed a sort of first parallel, and gave good cover to the guard of the trenches, the doolies, &c. For some time we were well pounded from the Moree with round-shot and grape, but as our guns in the new battery got gradually into play, the enemy's fire grew less and less, and was at length completely overpowered. This battery became known as Brind's, being worked by that officer with great effect till the end of the siege.

"On the evening of the 8th and 9th, No. 2 Battery was traced and commenced. To our surprise we had been allowed to seize this advanced position at Ludlow Castle, within 600 yards of the city, without even a fight for it, on the previous day. In fact, there is little doubt the enemy still thought the attack was to be on the right, where all the fighting had hitherto been, and where all our old batteries were located. Ludlow Castle and the Koodseebagh were now occupied by strong detachments, and formed our chief supports to

* Only four weak troops of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

† Also a weak wing, Belooch battalion, besides the Jheend and Cashmere contingents referred to previously.

‡ Only four guns of Major Tombs' troop were at Delhi. Money's troop (commanded by Captain Blunt, subsequent to July 23) has been omitted; and Renny's merely consisted of the portion of a Native troop that had been attached to four guns, but deprived of their ordnance.

the left attack. During the 9th a sharp fire of musketry, shot, and shell, was opened on these positions by the enemy from the jungle in front, and from the Cashmere and Water Bastions, and the Selimghur, but no great damage was done. During the nights of the 9th and 10th, No. 2 Battery was completed and partially armed, but not unmasked. It was in two portions; one immediately in front of Ludlow Castle for nine 24-pounders to open a breach in the curtain between the Cashmere and Water Bastions, immediately to the left of the former, and to knock off the parapet to the right and left for some distance so as to give no cover to musketry; the other portion, some 200 yards to the right, consisting of seven 8-inch howitzers and two 18-pounders, was to aid the first portion, and work with it for the same end: No. 3 Battery was also commenced on the left, and No. 4 Battery, for ten heavy mortars, completed in the Koodseebagh, but not yet unmasked. Major Tombs was in charge of this battery. The light mortars, under Captain Blunt, were afterwards worked from the rear of the Custom-house.

"During the nights of the 10th and 11th, No. 2 Battery was strengthened, armed, and unmasked, and No. 3 Battery completed. This last was made in the boldest manner, within 150 yards of the Water Bastion, behind a small ruined house in the Custom-house compound, and under such a fire of musketry as few batteries have ever been exposed to; and it was for six 18-pounders, which were to open a second breach in the Water Bastion, and was worked by Major Scott. The enemy also went to work to-night, and made an advanced trench parallel to our left attack, and about 350 yards from it, from which at daybreak they opened a very hot fire of musketry, which was maintained throughout the rest of the siege. They had previously got some light guns and one heavy gun out into the open on our right, which caused considerable annoyance by their enfilade fire.

"On the 11th our batteries opened fire, a salvo from the nine 24-pounders opening the ball, and showing, by the way it brought down the wall in huge fragments, what effect it might be expected to produce after a few hours. The Cashmere Bastion attempted to reply, but was quickly silenced; and both portions of No. 2 went to work in fine style, knocking the bastion and adjacent curtains to pieces. Majors Campbell and Kaye, Captains Johnson and Gray, had charge of No. 2.* No. 3, however, did not commence fire till the following day, when the full power of our Artillery was shown, and the continuous roar of fifty guns and mortars pouring shot and shell on the devoted city; warned the enemy that his and our time had at length come. Night and day, until the morning of the 14th, was this overwhelming fire continued; but the enemy did not let us have it all our own way. Though unable to work a gun from any of the three bastions that were so fiercely assailed, they yet stuck to their guns in the open which partially enfiladed our position; they got a gun to bear from a hole broken open in the long curtain-wall; they sent rockets from one of their martello towers; and they maintained a perfect storm of musketry from their advanced trench and from the city walls.

"On the night of the 13th the Engineers stole down and examined the two breaches near the Cashmere and Water Bastions;† and both being reported practicable, orders for the assault were at once issued to take place at daybreak the following morning.

"The arrangements for the storming were as follows:—

"First Column—Brigadier-General Nicholson:

"Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 2nd Punjaub Infantry, to storm the breach near the Cashmere Bastion, and escalate the face of the bastion.‡

"Engineer officers attached, Lieutenants Medley, Lang, and Bingham.

"Second Column—Brigadier Jones, C.B.:

"Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, 61st ditto,§ 4th Sikh Infantry, to storm the breach in the Water Bastion.

"Engineer officers attached, Lieutenants Greathed, Hovenden, and Pemberton.

"Third Column—Colonel Campbell:

"Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, 2nd Fusiliers,|| 1st Punjaub Infantry, to assault by the Cashmere Gate, after it should be blown open.

* Major Campbell commanded the left portion, and Major Kaye the right; but the former officer being wounded on the evening of the 11th, Captain Johnson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, then serving in that battery, succeeded to the command, and held it to the moment of the assault, when he resumed his place on General Wilson's staff.

† Lieutenants Medley and Lang examined the former, Lieutenants Greathed and Home the latter.

‡ Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, 300 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert; 1st Fusiliers, 250 men, Major Jacob; 2nd Punjaub Infantry, 150 men, Captain Green. Total, 1,000 men.

§ The 61st have been erroneously inserted for the 2nd Fusiliers. This column was as follows:—Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, 250 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed; 2nd Fusiliers, 250 men, Captain Boyd; 4th Sikh Infantry, 500 men, Captain Rothery. Total, 850 men.

|| The Kumaon battalion should have been here entered, instead of the 2nd Fusiliers. Strength of column: Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, 200 men, Major Vigors; Kumaon battalion, 250 men, Captain Ramsay; 1st Punjaub Infantry, 500 men, Lieutenant Nicholson. Total, 950 men.

"Engineer officers attached, Lieutenants Home, Salkeld, and Tandy.

"Fourth Column—Major Reid.*

"Detachment of European regiments, Sirmoor Battalion, Guides Infantry, detachment of Dograhs, to attack the suburb Kissengunge, and enter the Lahore Gate.

"Engineer officers attached, Lieutenants Maunsell and Tennant.

"Fifth Column—Brigadier Longfield:

"Her Majesty's Rifles, Kumaon Battalion, 4th Punjaub Infantry, the reserve.†

"Engineer officers attached, Lieutenants Ward and Thackeray.

"At 4 A.M. the different columns fell in, and were marched to their respective places, the heads of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Columns being kept concealed until the moment for the actual assault should arrive." The signal was to be, the advance of the Rifles to the front, to cover the heads of the columns by skirmishing.

"Everything being ready, General Nicholson, whose excellent arrangements elicited the admiration of all, gave the signal, and the Rifles dashed to the front with a cheer, extending along and skirmishing through the low jungle, which at this point extends to within fifty yards of the ditch; at the same moment the heads of Nos. 1 and 2 Columns emerged from the Koodseebagh, and advanced steadily towards the breach. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sooner did these emerge into the open, than a perfect hailstorm of bullets met them from the front and both flanks, and officers and men fell fast on the crest of the glacis. For ten minutes it was impossible to get the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the escarp; but the determination of the British soldier carried all before it, and "Pandy" declined to meet the charge of the British bayonet. With a shout and a rush, the breaches were both won, and the enemy fled in confusion.

"Meanwhile the explosion party advanced in front of the 3rd Column, straight upon the Cashmere Gate. This little band of heroes (for they were no less) had to advance, in broad daylight, to the gateway, in the very teeth of a hot fire of musketry from above, and through the gateway, and on both flanks: the powder-bags were coolly laid and adjusted; but Lieutenant Salkeld was by this time *hors de combat*, with two bullets in him. Serjeant Carmichael then attempted to fire the hose, but was shot dead. Serjeant Burgess then tried, and succeeded, but paid for the daring act with his life. Serjeant Smith, thinking that Burgess, too, had failed, ran forward, but seeing the train a-light, had just time to throw himself into the ditch, and escape the effects of the explosion. With a loud crash the gateway was blown in, and through it the 3rd Column rushed to the assault, and entered the town just as the other columns had won the breaches. General Wilson has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenants Home and Salkeld,‡ on Serjeant Smith, and on a brave man of Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment, who stood by Lieutenant Salkeld to the last, and bound up his wounds.

"General Nicholson then formed the troops in the main-guard inside, and, with his column, proceeded to clear the ramparts, as far as the Morte Bastion. It was in advancing beyond this towards the Lahore Gate, that he met the wound which has since caused his lamented death—a death which, it is not too much to say, has dimmed the lustre of even this victory, as it has deprived the country of one of the ablest men and most gallant soldiers that England anywhere numbers among her ranks.

"The 4th Column, I regret to say, failed; but as it was too far for me to know anything of its real progress, I prefer leaving its story to be told by another, instead of sending you a vague and imperfect account. Had this column succeeded, its possession of the Lahore Gate would have saved us much subsequent trouble.

"Mr. Editor, I regret that my account must stop here, as, being myself wounded at this stage of the proceedings, I was unable to witness the subsequent capture of the Magazine, the Burn Bastion, the Palace, and finally of the whole city: some one else will, doubtless, conclude my story in a more worthy manner than I have told it.

"Thus terminated the siege of Delhi. Our loss during the actual siege was about 300 men.§

* The 4th Column consisted of the Sirmoor battalion and Guides, and such of the picquets (European and Native) as could be spared from Hindoo Rao's; altogether 860 men, besides the Cashmere Contingent, strength not known.

† The reserve was really thus composed:—Her Majesty's 51st Regiment, 250 men, Lieutenant-Colonel Dever, 4th Punjaub Infantry, 450 men, Captain Wilde; wing, Belooch battalion, 300 men, Lieutenant-Colonel F. quarter; Jussend Auxiliary, 300 men, Lieutenant Colonel Danford. Total, 1,300 men; besides 200 of the 60th Rifle, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, after they had covered the advance of the stormers.

‡ But these gallant officers have since died; Lieutenant Home was blown up on the 1st of October, by the premature explosion of a mine, in destroying the fort of Milaghur; Lieutenant Salkeld, who lost an arm and had his thigh broken in the storm, died of his wounds, after lingering for many days.

§ Actually 327, from date of opening of batteries to moment of assault.

"On the day of the assault it was 61 officers and 1,178 killed and wounded,* being nearly one third of the whole number engaged. The 1st Fusiliers alone lost 9 officers, and other regiments, I believe, in proportion. The Engineers suffered heavily. The three officers conducting Nos. 1, 2, and 4 Columns, Lieutenants Medley, Greathed, and Maunsell, were all struck down early in the fight; and of 17 officers on duty that day, 10 were put *hors de combat*. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertained; but at the end of the operation it is probable that at least 1,500 must have been killed, between the 7th and 20th, and a very large number wounded, who were carried away.

"For the complete success that attended the prosecution of the siege, the chief credit is undoubtedly due to Colonel Baird Smith, the Chief Engineer, and to Captain A. Taylor, the director of the attack. On this latter officer, in fact (in consequence of the Chief Engineer being wounded), devolved the entire superintendence of the siege-work, and his energy and activity will, doubtless, meet with their due reward.

"Throughout the operations he seemed to be omnipresent, and to bear a charmed life, for he escaped without a wound. The plan of the attack was bold and skilful; the nature of the enemy we were contending with was exactly appreciated, and our plans shaped accordingly. 'Pandy' can fight well behind cover, but here he was out-manœuvred; his attention being diverted from the real point of attack till the last, and then the cover, which might have proved such a serious obstacle to us, was seized at the right moment, without loss, and all its advantages turned against him. With plenty of skilled workmen the siege-works might have been more speedily constructed, but with the wretched means at our disposal, the wonder is that so much was done with so little loss.

"If the siege of Delhi was not a regular siege, in the same sense with that of Blattpore or Seringapatam, it may yet bear a fairer comparison with a greater than either, that of Sebastopol. In both, the strength of the fortifications was as nothing; it was the proportion of besieged to besiegers, the magnitude of the arsenal inside, and the impossibility of a thorough investment, that constituted the real strength of the place: in fact, neither were, properly speaking, sieges, but rather attacks on an army in a strongly entrenched position.

"FELIX."

I must now add a few particulars to the above, and complete the account to the period when we were finally in possession of the whole city.

To enable the whole of the siege batteries to be armed, most of the heavy guns were withdrawn from the ridge, such only being left as were necessary to render that position secure against attack from the Kissengunge direction. The Foot Artillerymen, without relief, being quite unable to man the heavy guns and mortars, nearly all the officers and men of the Horse Artillery were sent into the batteries, and worked in them until the morning of the assault, when they rejoined their troops. In addition to these, the Carabiniers and 9th Lancers furnished a quota of volunteers, whose intelligence and goodwill rendered their services most valuable. Several volunteer officers from the line had been under instruction in the ridge batteries for some days before the breaching batteries opened, and were afterwards most usefully employed in the latter.

The newly-raised Sikh Artillerymen, of course, took their share of the work, and the manner in which a detail of these men, under Lieutenant Sir Wm. Hamilton, worked two of the guns in Major Scott's battery, under a close and constant fire of musketry, elicited the admiration of those who saw them.

The men of the two field-batteries of the force were not taken for the siege-guns, so that one battery furnished the three divisions of guns for the picquets, and the other was in reserve in camp.

From the night of the 7th, until the batteries were completed, the exertions of all the Engineer Officers, Sappers, and Pioneers, were unceasing; and large working and covering parties had to be constantly furnished by the Infantry.

On the 8th, after No. 1 or Brind's Battery had opened, a sortie was made from the city, principally of Cavalry; but the only result was, that several of the insurgents were killed by the fire of our Artillery. From the broken ground below the ridge, however, and from a trench in front of No. 1 Battery, a constant fire of musketry was kept up, and grape had to be used at the light gun battery, near the Sammy House, commanded by Captain Remington, to keep the skirmishers at a distance.

The other efforts at annoyance until the period of the assault were those described in the letter of "Felix," and numerous casualties were occasioned, for not only were 327 fighting men put *hors de combat*, but many followers, such as bheesties, magazine lascars, ordnance drivers, &c, were killed and wounded.

* Actually 66 officers and 1,104 men.

At the Custom-house Battery, within 180 yards of the place, the rattle of musketry was incessant, and the approach to the battery was most hazardous. Captain Fagan, of the Artillery, a most valuable and gallant officer, was killed here by a musket-shot two or three hours after fire had been opened.

Once or twice, before the guns of No. 2 Battery were in full play, sorties were made from the Cashmere Gate, and a constant fire was kept up from trenches in front. A portion of the 1st Punjaub Rifles, under Lieutenant Nicholson, was from the 8th to the 14th engaged in protecting No. 2 Battery, being posted behind a low wall in advance, with a reserve of the same corps, together with some European Infantry at Ludlow Castle, and all the batteries were, of course, guarded by strong parties of Infantry.

The guns placed by the enemy in the Taleewarra Suburb completely enfiladed Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries, and were a source of much annoyance. They were so sheltered that our ordnance on the ridge and at the Sammy-House Battery were never able altogether to silence them.

From the Selimghur, too, a very constant fire of shells was kept up, which dropped about the Custom-house, Mortar, and No. 2 Batteries.

The Kissingunge Batteries still continued to play at intervals on the ridge.

During the actual period of the siege but one attempt was made to annoy our rear. A body of Cavalry crossing the canal drove in our picket of Irregular Horse at Azadpore, but parties of Punjaub and Guide Cavalry speedily turning out, pursued and killed twenty-five of the mutineers, including a native officer. Lieutenant Watson, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, was wounded on this occasion. One man and two horses were killed; eleven men and thirteen horses wounded.

During the assault the protection of the camp was confided to the convalescents of corps, a portion of the Cavalry, and some Horse Artillery under Colonel Dennis, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry. The Infantry pickets all joined their regiments, save a small detachment at the Mosque. After the assault, and until the total capture of the city, no Infantry could be sent back to camp; but on the 15th most of the Cavalry and the Horse Artillery had returned; and the Sirmoor Battalion and the Guide Corps being at Hindoo Rao's house, the camp, with all the sick and wounded, stores, &c., became tolerably secure; and the anxiety which was felt in case it should be attacked in rear by a body of troops (which the enemy might have spared) while we were involved in the city, was allayed.

Brigadier Grant, with the bulk of the Cavalry (about 600 sabres), and a troop and a-half of Horse Artillery, was directed to move down when the assault took place, to the neighbourhood of No. 1 Battery, to check any attempt to take our storming columns in flank by sortie from the Lahore and Ajmere Gates, and No. 1 Battery was to keep up its fire on the Moree until our columns were found to be progressing in that direction.

Taking up the account where "Felix" leaves off, I will briefly describe what occurred to the several columns.

Nos. 1 and 2 having effected an entrance, proceeded round the walls to their right, overcoming opposition, and taking a small battery and a tower between the Cashmere and Moree Bastions, the Moree itself, and the Cabul Gate. All attempts, however, to take the Burn Bastion and Lahore Gate, failed.

The troops had to advance up a narrow lane, swept down by grape and musketry; and in one of these attempts General Nicholson was mortally wounded. As far as the Cabul Gate, our hold was secured, and preparations were immediately made for opening fire from the bastions inwards on the town, sandbag parapets being constructed across the gorges.

The third column, under Colonel Campbell, of Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, after storming the Cashmere Gate, proceeded through the town towards the Jumma Musjid, conducted in the most gallant manner by Sir T. Metcalfe, of the Civil Service, who had volunteered for the duty, for which he was well qualified from local knowledge. By taking the column by a circuitous route but little opposition was met with until the Chandnee Chowk was reached, and possession obtained of the kotwallce. After this, however, men fell fast, and it was found impossible to carry out the object assigned, viz., the capture of the Jumma Musjid. Eventually this column fell back to the neighbourhood of the church, and joined the reserve, a proceeding which met the full approval of the Major-General commanding.

The reserve followed No. 3 Column into the Cashmere Gate, the wing of the Belooch Battalion having been previously detached to the right of No. 2 Battery, and eventually sent to Hindoo Rao's as a support, when the serious nature of the struggle in Kissingunge became known.

The College gardens were cleared of the insurgents by the reserve, and held by the

4th Punjaub Rifles, and some of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment. The Water Bastion, Cashmere Gate, Skinner's house, and the house of Ahmed Ali Khan, a large commanding building, were also held by this column. Upon the retirement of No. 3 Column, the Kumaon Battalion were placed in Skinner's house, Her Majesty's 52nd at the church, and the 1st Punjaub Infantry in the houses at the end of the two streets that lead into the open space around the church from the interior of the city. Guns, too, were posted at the head of these streets, which stopped an attempt that was made to follow up No. 3 Column.

No. 4 Column, under Major Reid, advanced from the Subzee Mundee towards Kissengunge, the Cashmere Contingent co-operating on its right. The latter, however, was so sharply attacked by the insurgents, who were in great force, that, after losing a great number of men* and four guns, they were completely defeated, and fell back to camp. Major Reid's column met with the most strenuous opposition, greatly increased, doubtless, by the failure of the Cashmere Contingent, and the enemy were so numerous and so strongly posted that, after the loss of many men and officers, the Commander, Major Reid, having been carried away severely wounded, Captain Muter, 60th Rifles, the next senior officer, judiciously withdrew the troops to their former posts at Hindoo Rao's and in the Subzee Mundee. Their retirement was much aided by a fire of shrapnel shells, opened by Lieutenant H. J. Evans, from the light guns at the battery, called the "Crows' Nest." One party of Guide Infantry, however, were surrounded in an inclosure, and could not get away. Their rescue was eventually effected in a spirited manner by the wing of the Belooch Battalion, which, as before stated, had been detached to this quarter.

Meanwhile, Brigadier Grant, with his cavalry and guns, had most effectually prevented any annoyance to the flanks of the assaulting columns; but his troops had suffered severely from the fire of the Talewarra guns and Burn Bastion, three of the former of which were, however, spiked by our artillery.

The heavy fire brought on the Cavalry caused Major-General Wilson to send up Captain Bouchier's battery, in aid of the Horse Artillery guns under Major Tombs, which had, as usual, been most efficiently commanded, but had sustained heavy loss.

The duty assigned to the Cavalry having been completed, they were withdrawn to the neighbourhood of Ludlow Castle, with picquets towards the ridge.

The Belooch Battalion, also, being no longer required outside, moved into the city and joined the reserve.

During the 15th several mortars were got into position, to shell the town and palace. A battery, commanding Selinghur and part of the palace, was opened from the College gardens, and some houses were taken in advance of our first positions; a breach was made also from the College in the magazine defences. The enemy all this time kept up a cannonade on our position of the city from Selinghur; from the magazine a constant musketry fire was maintained on the College Compound, and, more or less, skirmishing went on at all our advanced posts. This occasioned, however, little loss, as, directly we occupied a house, sand-bag defences were put up wherever requisite.

At dawn on the 16th the magazine was stormed and taken, with slight loss to us, by Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, part of the 4th Punjaub Rifles, and the wing Belooch battalion.

Kissengunge this morning was evacuated by the enemy, and five heavy guns left, of which possession was taken by a party sent forward from Hindoo Rao's. We were now for the first time enabled to see the immense strength of the insurgent position here, and in Talewarra, and which they had spared no labour to improve.

During the 17th and 18th, our right and left positions at the Cabul Gate and magazine were brought into direct communication by a line of posts, in rear of which everything was our own. Pushing still forward, the Bank, Major Abbott's house, and the dwelling of Khan Mahomed Khan were taken, so that our posts were now close to the palace and Chandnee Chowk. These advances were not made without opposition, both from field-artillery and musketry, but being conducted with great judgment, our loss was trifling.

All our mortars (most of them from the magazine) now played constantly upon the palace and the quarters of the town occupied by the enemy, and must have materially contributed to the subsequent evacuation of the palace. Indeed, it became evident that the insurgents were gradually escaping from the place at the opposite side; few went over the bridge, as our guns commanded it.

On the evening of the 19th, the Burn Bastion was surprised and captured by a party

* There is no Return of the casualties of the Cashmere Contingent, and they are not included in those given in the abstract of casualties attached to this report.

from the Cabul Gate, and early next morning the Lahore Gate and Carstin Bastion were likewise taken and held. The Cavalry also, going round by the Eedgah, found the camp of a large force of the mutineers outside the Delhi Gate evacuated, and Lieutenant Hodson pushing in, secured it; his sowars killing a number of wounded or sick sepoys. Quantities of clothing, ammunition, and plunder were taken in this camp, everything showing that the insurgents had fled with precipitation. Some Cavalry, entering by the Delhi Gate, took possession of the Jumma Musjid, and were speedily supported by Infantry and guns.

While this was going on, a column had been formed to take the palace, which appeared deserted, save that occasionally a musket-shot was fired from over the gateway at our troops at the head of the Chaudnee Chowk. Powder-bags were brought up, and the gateway blown in. Only two or three fanatics were found inside, and a number of wounded sepoys, who soon fell victims to the bayonets of our men.

The whole city was now entirely in our hands, and the troops were posted at the various gateways, bastions, &c.; head-quarters being established in the palace, which was held by Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, and the Kumaon Battalion.

The town was nearly empty of inhabitants, many of whom indeed (principally women and children, or *buncalis*) had been passed out by our guards, subsequent to the assault. Now and then, sepoys or fanatical Mahomedans, wounded or hiding, were discovered by parties of our troops, dragged out and shot.

On the 21st, Lieutenant Hodson, with the valuable aid of the head of our Intelligence Department (Moulvie Rujub Ali), captured the King a few miles from Delhi. He was brought in and placed under an European guard, and now awaits a trial which has been ordered.

On the following day, two of the King's sons and a grandson, all deeply implicated in the atrocities committed in May, were also captured through Lieutenant Hodson's exertions. They were shot, and their bodies exposed for twenty-four hours in front of the kotwallah.

On the morning of the 24th, a strong moveable column, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, moved into the Doab to clear it, and to endeavour to open communications with General Havelock at Cawnpore, and the connection of the writer with the Delhi Force ceased.

It is impossible, however, to conclude, without alluding to the trials and constancy of the troops employed in this arduous siege. Called on at the hottest season of the year to take the field, imperfectly equipped, and with the extent of difficulties to be faced very imperfectly known, all felt that a crisis had arrived, to meet which every man's cheerful, willing, and heartfelt energies must be put forth to the utmost; and how well this was done, those who were with the army know and never can forget. For the first five weeks every effort was required, not indeed to take Delhi but to hold our own position, and day after day, for hours together, every soldier was under arms under a burning sun, and constantly exposed to fire. Notwithstanding the daily casualties in action, the numerous deaths by cholera, the discouraging reports relative to the fidelity of some of the native portions of our own force, the distressing accounts from all parts of the country, the constant arrival of large reinforcements of mutineers, and the apparent impossibility of aid ever reaching in sufficient strength to enable us to take the place, the courage and confidence of the army never flagged, and, besides enduring a constant and often deadly cannonade, for more than three months, in thirty different combats, our troops invariably were successful, always against long odds, and often opposed to ten times their numbers, who had all the advantages of ground and superior artillery.

At last the actual siege commenced; batteries were at once thrown up in open ground within grape range of the walls, and though the loss in doing this was comparatively small, owing to some apparent misconception on the part of the enemy, the design was one of the boldest ever conceived. The establishment of Major Scott's battery within 180 yards of the walls, to arm which heavy guns had to be dragged from the rear under a constant fire of musketry, was an operation that can rarely have been equalled in war.

Finally, these soldiers, worn with disease, tired with incessant duty, and sadly reduced in numbers, in open day stormed a place defended by a vastly superior force, many crossing a ditch twenty-four feet deep, and clambering up a breach in face of a deadly fire; and having done this, had at once to commence a series of fresh operations for the reduction of the town, which, after six days' constant toil or skirmishing, were attended with complete success.

All behaved nobly, but I may be permitted to allude somewhat to those corps most constantly engaged from the beginning—the 60th Rifles, Sirmoor Battalion, and Guides. Probably not one day throughout the siege passed without a casualty in one of these corps; placed in the very front of our position, they were ever under fire. Their courage, their

high qualifications as skirmishers, their cheerfulness, their steadiness, were beyond commendation. Their losses in action show the nature of the service.

The Rifles commenced with 440 of all ranks; a few days before the storm they received a reinforcement of nearly 200 men; their total casualties were 389.

The Sirmoor Battalion commenced 450 strong, and once was joined by a draft of 90 men. Its total casualties amounted to 319.

The Guides commenced with about 550 (Cavalry and Infantry), and the casualties were 303.

The incessant labours of the Artillery, as well as of the Engineer department, deserve especial mention; 365 casualties in the former, and 293 in the latter branch, are proofs of the exposure to which they were subjected. There can be no brighter passage in the history of the Bengal Artillery than that which will tell of their exertions before Delhi, whether in the heavy batteries, or in the various engagements in which field artillery alone took part. The duties of the Engineer officers were most laborious, and involved constant exposure, more than two-thirds being killed or wounded; and the remnant of the old corps of Sappers and Miners (the only trained Sappers present) behaved with the most perfect fidelity, and on numerous occasions with exemplary gallantry, notwithstanding that the bulk of their comrades were opposed to them. The returns annexed will show how heavily all corps suffered, even those who joined towards the close, and there was no regiment that could not boast of brilliant feats. Europeans and Natives alike, were animated by one spirit, and happy was the Government which at such a time numbered these troops amongst the ranks of its army.

There is but one point left to which to allude, the strength of Delhi. Absurd accounts of the weakness of the place were circulated in India and in England. "Felix" shows where its principal strength lay. Suffice it that a wall 12 feet thick, with a ditch in front of considerable width, and about 24 feet deep, with an admirable glacis covering the wall for a full third of its height, bastions in capital order (each holding ten, twelve, or fourteen pieces of heavy artillery), so as to form good flanking defences around a city seven miles in extent, with the river on one face, constituted a formidable position. When, added to this, it is borne in mind that at the very lowest estimate there were never fewer than double as many defenders as assailants, and more generally four times as many; that there could be no investment even in name; that upwards of 300 guns, of which a large proportion were of heavy calibre, were actually captured in front of, or in, the place; and that the defenders' supply of ammunition was plentiful to the last,—it will be allowed that the General whose task it was to take Delhi had no ordinary enterprise on hand.

Honour to him for his resolution which persevered to the end, and which led to the success that, probably, more than anything else will be found to have contributed to the restoration of British authority wherever it has been shaken in India.

How Sir John Lawrence supported and reinforced the army at the risk of denuding the country under his government of troops that might be most urgently required, how vigorously he aided the operations in every way, has already been acknowledged by the Government of India. To him the army of Delhi, as well as the British nation, owe a deep debt of gratitude, and which, by the former, certainly will not be forgotten.

Annexed is a return of casualties in action: I should have wished to have added a return of casualties by sickness, and a correct plan of Delhi, with our positions and those of the insurgents.

These I have been unable to obtain at present, owing to my having quitted Delhi with the pursuing column; but, doubtless, both hereafter will be forthcoming in an official form.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieutenant,*

Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp of Moreable Column, Cawnpore,

October 28, 1857.

Inclosure 24 in No. 5.

List of Officers Killed, Died of Wounds, or Wounded at and near Delhi, from the 30th May, 1857, to the final Capture of the Place, on the 20th September, 1857.

Palace of Delhi, September 23, 1857:

Killed, or Died of Wounds.—Brigadier-General Nicholson, commanding 4th Infantry Brigade; Colonel C. Chester, Adjutant-General of the army; Captain C. W. Russell, 54th Native Infantry, Orderly Officer; Captain J. W. Delamain, 56th Native Infantry, Orderly Officer; Captain R. C. H. B. Fagan, Lieutenants E. H. Hildebrand, H. G. Perkins, T. E. Dickins, Artillery (previously slightly wounded); Second Lieutenants F. L. Tandy,

Assistant Surgeon S. Moore, 6th Dragoon Guards; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Yule, 9th Royal Lancers; Lieutenants W. W. Pogson, W. R. Webb, W. H. Mountstevens, Her Majesty's 8th (the King's) Regiment (previously slightly wounded); Lieutenant J. H. Bradshaw, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry; Captain F. Andrews, Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles; Ensign W. H. Napier, Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles; Lieutenant M. A. Humphrys, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to Her Majesty's 60th Rifles; Ensign E. A. L. Phillips, 11th Native Infantry, attached to Her Majesty's 60th Rifles (previously, twice, slightly wounded); Lieutenant T. Gabbett, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment; Ensign S. B. Elkington, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment; Captain E. W. J. Knox, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; Lieutenants J. R. S. Fitzgerald, A. Harrison, E. V. Briscoe, W. Crozier, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment; Major G. O. Jacob, 1st European Fusiliers (previously slightly wounded); Captain G. G. McBarnet, 55th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant E. Speke, 65th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant S. H. Jackson, 2nd Fusiliers; Second Lieutenant D. F. Sherriff, 2nd Fusiliers; Lieutenant C. F. Gambier, 38th Light Infantry, attached to 2nd Fusiliers; Ensign O. C. Walter, 45th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Fusiliers; Ensign E. C. Wheatley, 54th Native Infantry, attached to Simoor Battalion; Lieutenant J. H. Browne, 33rd Native Infantry, attached to the Kumaon Battalion; Lieutenant J. Yorke, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikh Infantry; Brevet Captain W. G. Law, 10th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant E. J. Travers, second in command, 1st Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant W. H. Lumsden, Adjutant, 1st Punjaub Infantry; Ensign J. S. Davidson, 26th Native Light Infantry, attached to 2nd Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant R. P. Homfray, 4th Punjaub Infantry; Lieutenant Q. Battye, Commandant of Cavalry Guide Corps; Lieutenant A. W. Murray, 42nd Native Light Infantry, attached to Guide Corps (previously severely wounded); Lieutenant C. B. Bannerman, Belooch Battalion.

Wounded.—Brigadier-General N. B. Chamberlain, Adjutant-General of the Army, severely; Colonel A. M. Beecher, Quartermaster-General of the Army, severely; Lieutenant F. S. Roberts, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, slightly; Brigadier H. Garbett, C.B., Artillery, slightly; Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, 1st Infantry Brigade, severely; Captain H. E. H. Burnside, Brigade Major, 3rd Infantry Brigade, twice slightly; Lieutenant F. C. Innes, 60th Native Infantry, Orderly Officer, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Scaton, C.B., 35th Native Light Infantry, attached to 1st Infantry Brigade, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Drought, 60th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Infantry Brigade, severely; Major J. H. Campbell, Artillery, severely; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. Mackenzie, Artillery, severely; Captain E. K. Money, Artillery, severely; Captain J. Young, Artillery, slightly; Brevet-Major H. Tombs, Artillery, slightly, twice; Captain T. E. Kennion, Artillery, severely; Captain A. Light, Artillery, slightly; First Lieutenants A. Bunny, H. Bishop, G. Baillie, A. Gillespie, E. L. Earle, A. H. Lindsay, Artillery, slightly; Lieutenant C. Hunter, Artillery, slightly; Second Lieutenants J. Hills, M. Elliott, P. Thompson, A. H. Davidson, Artillery, severely; Second Lieutenants E. Fraser, R. F. Hare, H. Chichester, slightly; Lieutenant and Riding Master, S. Budd, Artillery, slightly; Assistant-Surgeon W. W. Ireland, Artillery, dangerously; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Baird Smith, Engineers (Chief Engineer), slightly; Lieutenant W. W. H. Greathed, Engineers, very severely; Lieutenant J. T. Walker, Bombay Engineers, severely; Lieutenant F. R. Maunsell, Engineers, once very severely, once slightly; Lieutenant J. G. Medley, Engineers, severely; Lieutenant P. Salkeld, Engineers, dangerously; Lieutenant E. Walker, Engineers, slightly; Lieutenant G. T. Chesney, Engineers (Brigade-Major, Engineers), severely; Lieutenants W. E. Warrand, H. A. Brownlow, Engineers, dangerously; Lieutenant M. G. Geneste, Engineers, slightly; Lieutenant J. St. J. Hovenden, Engineers, severely; Lieutenant A. E. Perkins, Engineers, slightly; Second Lieutenants J. N. Champlain, R. B. C. Pemberton, P. Murray, H. A. L. Carnegie, Engineers, slightly; Ensign (local) L. Gustavinski, Punjaub Sappers, severely; Ensign (local) C. Anderson, Punjaub Sappers, slightly; Captain C. P. Rosser, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, dangerously; Lieutenant A. A. de Bourbel, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, severely; Captain the Honorable A. H. A. Anson, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, attached to Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, slightly; Lieutenant B. Cuppage, 6th Light Cavalry, attached to Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, slightly; Lieutenant J. Watson, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, slightly; Lieutenant H. H. Gough, 3rd Light Cavalry, attached to Hodson's Horse, slightly; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Brooke, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, severely; Captain E. G. Daniel, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, severely; Brevet Major R. Baynes, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, dangerously; Brevet Captain D. Beere, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, severely; Brevet Captain E. N. Sandilands, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, twice, slightly; Lieutenant G. F. Walker, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, severely; Lieutenant W. F. Metge, Her

Majesty's 8th Regiment, slightly; Colonel G. Campbell, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, slightly; Captain J. A. Bayley, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, severely; Lieutenant W. Atkinson, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, slightly; Ensign T. Simpson, Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, slightly; Captain H. F. Williams, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely; Captain C. Jones, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely; Captain G. C. H. Waters, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, once severely, once slightly; Lieutenant H. P. Eaton, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, dangerously; Lieutenants J. H. Dundas, H. G. Deedès, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly; Lieutenant P. G. Curtis, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, once severely, once slightly; Ensign W. G. Turle, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, severely; Ensign A. C. Heathcote, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly; Surgeon J. H. K. Innes, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, slightly; Captain W. E. D. Deacon, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely; Lieutenant T. M. Moore, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, slightly; Lieutenant W. H. W. Pattoun, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely; Lieutenant A. C. Young, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely; Lieutenant C. J. Griffiths, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, severely; Lieutenant T. B. Hutton, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, slightly; Ensign E. B. Andros, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, twice slightly; Captain T. C. Dunbar, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly; Captain A. Chancellor, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly; Captain R. Dawson, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, dangerously; Captain R. Freer, Her Majesty's 27th Regiment, attached to Her Majesty's 75th, slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Barter, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, severely; Lieutenant C. R. Rivers, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly; Lieutenant E. Armstrong, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly; Lieutenant G. C. N. Faithfull, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly; Lieutenant C. M. Pym, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly; Ensign R. Wadson, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, severely; Ensign Dayrell, 58th Native Infantry, attached to Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, severely; Paymaster D. F. Chambers, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly; Assistant Surgeon S. A. Lightgow, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, slightly; Colonel J. Welchman, 1st Fusiliers, dangerously; Captain S. Greville, 1st Fusiliers, once severely, twice slightly; Captain E. Brown, 1st Fusiliers, dangerously; Lieutenant H. M. Wemyss, 1st Fusiliers, once severely, once slightly; Lieutenant J. W. Daniell, 1st Fusiliers, severely; Lieutenant E. A. C. Lambert, 1st Fusiliers, slightly; Lieutenant A. G. Owen, 1st Fusiliers, once severely, once slightly; Second Lieutenant N. Ellis, 1st Fusiliers, slightly; Captain J. P. Caulfield, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 1st Fusiliers, slightly; Captain W. Graydon, 16th Grenadiers, attached to 1st Fusiliers, severely; Lieutenant E. H. Woodcock, 55th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Fusiliers, severely; Lieutenant A. Elderton, 2nd Fusiliers, severely; Lieutenant C. R. Blair, 2nd Fusiliers, dangerously; Lieutenant J. T. Harris, 2nd Fusiliers, severely; Captain J. C. Hay, attached to 2nd Fusiliers, dangerously; Captain D. Kemp, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Fusiliers, severely; Lieutenant F. N. Walker, 60th Native Infantry, attached to 2nd Fusiliers, twice slightly; Major C. Reid, Commandant Sirmoor Battalion, severely; Lieutenant D. B. Lockhart, 7th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, severely; Lieutenant S. Ross, 9th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, slightly; Lieutenant A. Tulloch, 20th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, once severely, once slightly; Lieutenant H. D. E. W. Chester, 36th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, slightly; Lieutenant A. H. Eckford, 69th Native Infantry, attached to Sirmoor Battalion, slightly; Captain H. F. M. Boisragon, second in command Kumaon Battalion, severely; Lieutenant A. B. Temple, 49th Native Infantry, attached to Kumaon Battalion, slightly; Lieutenant C. F. Packe, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikh Infantry, severely; Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 57th Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikh Infantry, severely; Lieutenant A. Pullan, 36th Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikh Infantry, severely; Major J. Cope, commanding 1st Punjab Infantry, severely; Lieutenant C. J. Nicholson, 31st Native Infantry, Acting Commandant 1st Punjab Infantry, severely; Lieutenant H. T. Pollock, 35th Light Infantry, attached to 1st Punjab Infantry, very severely; Lieutenant T. M. Shelley, 11th Native Infantry, attached to 1st Punjab Infantry, slightly; Ensign (local) C. Prior, attached to 11th Native Infantry, slightly; Captain G. W. G. Green, Commandant 2nd Punjab Infantry, slightly; Lieutenant Frankland, second in command, severely; Captain H. D. Daly, Commandant Guide Corps, severely; Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy, Officiating Commandant Cavalry Corps, severely; Lieutenant R. H. Shebbeam, 60th Native Infantry, attached to Guide Corps, twice, slightly; Lieutenant C. W. Hawes, Adjutant, attached to Guide Corps, slightly; Lieutenant E. E. B. Bond, 57th Native Infantry, attached to Guide Corps, severely; Ensign O. J. Chalmers, 3rd Native Infantry, attached to Guide Corps, severely.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieutenant,*

Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 25 in No. 5.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Delhi Field Force, from the commencement of Operations in the neighbourhood of Delhi on 30th May, 1857, up to the capture of the city on the 20th September.

Corps.	Killed										Wounded										Missing.										Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant,
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Palace of Delhi, September 23, 1857.

ABSTRACT.

	Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.
Killed	46	14	80	7	865	1,012	139
Wounded	140	49	207	10	2,389	2,795	186
Missing .. .. .	..	..	1	..	29	30	53
Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing ..	186	63	288	17	3,283	3,837	378

	Europeans	Natives.	Total.
Killed	572	440	1,012
Wounded	1,566	1,229	2,795
Missing	13	17	30
Total	2,151	1,686	3,837

Memorandum.—Those officers who died of wounds during the siege are included as killed, but those returned as killed of other ranks were all killed at the time, there being no documents available to show what number of wounded soldiers died in consequence of their injuries.

2,163 officers and men were killed, wounded, and missing, prior to September 8, on which date the batteries for the reduction of the place were opened.

327 ditto ditto from above date until morning of assault.

1,170 ditto ditto in the assault on September 14.

177 ditto ditto from September 15, until final capture of the city on the 20th idem.

Total .. 3,837

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 26 in No. 5.

RETURN of Sick and Wounded of all ranks of the Delhi Field Force.

Artillery, Europeans	131
Artillery, Natives	126
Engineer Brigade	214
6th Dragoon Guards	45
Her Majesty's 9th Lancers	51
Detachment 1st Punjaub Cavalry	4
Detachment 2nd Punjaub Cavalry	4
Detachment 5th Punjaub Cavalry	10
Detachment 4th Irregular Cavalry	16
Hodson's Horse	32
Her Majesty's 8th Regiment (part of)	124
Her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry	332
Her Majesty's 60th Rifles (part of)	121
Her Majesty's 61st Regiment	256
Her Majesty's 75th Regiment	160
1st European Fusiliers	183
2nd European Fusiliers	262
Sirmoor Battalion	232
Kumaon Battalion	165
Guide Corps	209
4th Sikh Infantry	121
1st Punjaub Infantry	136

2nd Punjaub Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
4th Punjaub Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Wing, Belooch Battalion	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,074

September 11, 1857.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieutenant,*
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

Inclosure 27 in No. 5.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, December 15, 1857.

TWO regiments of Holkar's Regular Infantry were quietly disarmed this afternoon; they were corps which, like the Regular Cavalry, were conspicuous in the attack on the Residency of the 1st of July last. This affair satisfactorily concluded.

Inclosure 28 in No. 5.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Indore, December 15, 1857, 6:50 A.M.

ON the approach of the Mhow column to Indore, Holkar's Regular Cavalry was this morning disarmed. The Infantry is about to be disarmed, or else, if refractory, to be coerced.

Inclosure 29 in No. 5.

Colonel Durand to the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Telegraphic.)

Mhow, December 16, 1857, 4:30 P.M.

THE Regular Cavalry and Infantry of Holkar's were quietly disarmed yesterday; the presence of the Mhow column enabling the Durbar to execute my requisition. The punishment of the guilty remains to be carried into effect; but the Durbar have repeatedly promised that, the disarming once effected, justice would have its course. I handed over charge to Sir Robert Hamilton, this morning, the 16th, at Indore.

Inclosure 30 in No. 5.

Colonel Sherer to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Jelpigorie, December 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the division, the return of a sepoy from the rebel camp, with information to the effect that the mutineers had been joined by a party of 200 Bhootas, and had been supplied with three guns by a petty Rajah. Their intentions are to cross the Teesta in three different places, and make a night-attack on Jelpigorie.

Previous to receiving this information, I had intended to make a sudden march to-night upon the rebel camp; but the enemy being so much stronger than was anticipated, and located as they are in heavy jungle, I have abandoned the idea.

A sowar of the 11th Irregular Cavalry was brought in last evening, and will be tried to-day.

I have, &c.

G. M. SHERER, *Colonel,*
Commanding 73rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 31 in No. 5.

Colonel Sherer to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Jelpigorie, December 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the division, that I have received no further intelligence* than that contained in my letter of yesterday.

A sowar of the 11th Irregular Cavalry was blown away from a gun last evening, at a parade assembled for the purpose.

I have, &c.

G. M. SHERER, Colonel,
Commanding 73rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 32 in No. 5.

Colonel Sherer to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Jelpigorie, December 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the division, that Lieutenant Murray, of the Sebundee Sappers, and Mr. Gordon, Assistant Magistrate of Jelpigorie, made a reconnaissance of the enemy's position yesterday afternoon.

They did not confirm the intelligence conveyed to you in my letter regarding the Bhooteas, and considered an attack might be ventured on with fair chance of success. I consequently detached a party of 50 Europeans and 50 Sebundee Sappers, to start at 8 P.M. on elephants, which they did, and will have reached the rebel camp by daybreak this morning, and will I trust be successful.

I have, &c.

G. M. SHERER, Colonel,
Commanding 73rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 33 in No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michel to the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Calcutta.

Sir,

Leekie, December 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, that the detachment of the 54th Regiment, as per margin,† has made the following progress since December 6th, from Byrup Bazar, at 9 A.M.

The soldiers commenced this morning to disembark baggage and stores, according to the arrangement which I had the honor to report yesterday; but in consequence of some information received by Mr. Campbell, the civil officer sent to accompany the troops, it appeared to us both to be quite impracticable for the troops to effect any good by proceeding towards Sylhet by land. From the reports which arrived here this day, it would seem that the rebels from Chittagong had advanced so far in the direction of Sylhet, either with the intention of reaching that town, or of going more to the east, that they were at least three or four days' march in advance of us; under these circumstances, I, in conjunction with Mr. Campbell, deemed it inadvisable and useless to harass the troops by a march through an unknown country, without the probability of overtaking the enemy of whom we were in search.

We shall, however, proceed in the steamer and flat towards Sylhet, and it is believed that there is water sufficient to take us to Chattuk, in accordance with the instructions received from the Commissioner at Dacca.

I have, &c.

CHAS. E. MICHEL, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding 54th Regiment.

* Regarding the Dacca rebels.

† 54th Regiment at:—1 field officer; 4 captains; 8 subalterns; 1 staff; 1 interpreter; 2 Sikhs, 73rd Native Infantry; 1 assistant surgeon, Indian army; 16 serjeants; 298 rank and file.

Inclosure 34 in No. 5.

The Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Quartermaster-General's Office, December 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for information of Government, that Brigadier Christie, commanding Dinapore division, has detained the steamer "Charles Allen" at Dinapore for four days, for the purpose of endeavouring to intercept a body of 3,000 mutineers, reported to have assembled near Burni Ghaut, with the intention of crossing into Shahabad.

2. The Brigadier has sent 50 soldiers on the steamer, and has adopted the measure in consequence of a message from the Lieutenant-Governor of Central Provinces, calling for the employment of any armed steamer, in view to checking such an attempt as above detailed. Brigadier Christie's original message is hereto appended, and its return is requested when no longer required.

I have, &c.

A. SANDERS, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure 35 in No. 5.

Colonel Sherer to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Barrackpore.

Sir,

Jelpigorie, December 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Division, that the 3rd troop of 11th Irregular Cavalry, which was with the detachment at Madargunge, made off last night at 9 o'clock.

I have not yet received an official report from the officer in command, but am given to understand that the 73rd Regiment turned out immediately, fired volleys into the runaways, and otherwise behaved very well. The detachment of Europeans and Goorkhas from Darjeeling, under the command of Captain Curron, arrived at Jelpigorie at 5 A.M., and are for the present located in the late Cavalry lines.

The Dacca rebels have not yet entered the Jelpigorie district, and are reported to be on the opposite side of the Teesta; they have not yet reached Patgong. Rungpore is now probably garrisoned by Europeans.

I have, &c.

G. M. SHERER, *Colonel,*
Commanding 73rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Inclosure 36 in No. 5.

Brigadier Christie to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

(Telegraphic.)

Dinapore, December 12, 1857.

STEAMER "Charles Allen" returned from her cruise after mutineers last evening, none having attempted to cross the river in her boat, and continued progress towards Allahabad, about 9 A.M. this morning. Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry crossed the Ganges yesterday at Hajepore, and will arrive at Poosah to-morrow morning, by forced marches, with a view of intercepting the mutineers of 11th Irregular Cavalry.

Inclosure 37 in No. 4.

Brigadier Christie to the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

(Telegraphic.)

Dinapore, December 8, 1857, 2 P.M.

I HAVE to report that the steamer "Charles Allen" arrived, last evening, off Dinapore, and having left her flat, she proceeded, by my order, this day to the mouth of the Gogra and the neighbourhood, for four days, carrying fifty soldiers, for the purpose of intercepting a body of 3,000 mutineers, who are stated to have collected near Burni Ghaut, on the river, with the intention of crossing into the district of Shahabad.

The foregoing information was derived from a letter from the Secretary to Govern-

ment, Central Provinces, calling for active operations on the part of the commander of any armed steamer, towards checking the threatened movements in question.

Inclosure 38 in No. 5.

Mr. Farquharson to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Patna, December 22, 1857, 3 P.M.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACGREGOR went yesterday to Mozufferpore, and will be at Segowlee to-morrow. Jung Bahadoor, with entire Goorkha force, was to arrive there to-day. A letter from the Assistant Resident of Nepal, to that effect, has just come in from Samuells.

Inclosure 39 in No. 5.

Colonel Reade to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Telegraphic.)

Vizagapatam, December 21, 1857, 11 A.M.

THE line between Calcutta and this is completed. I suggest that messages of importance be sent through me to Madras, Bombay, and Hyderabad; it is only three days' express to Hyderabad and Madras from here. The messages just transmitted were sent here by the Resident. Hearing that the line between Bombay and Calcutta was destroyed, I sent an express to Madras and Hyderabad stations, that this was open, and suggested its use. I am prepared, day and night, to send on anything.

No. 6.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Military Department, December 24, 1857. (No. 336.)

WE have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of a dispatch from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the army, Cawnpore Division, and of the report of the defence of the bridge and Bithoor road, on the 28th November, 1857, by Brigadier M. Carthew, of the Madras army.

We have not considered it expedient to publish this report among the other dispatches which are embodied in our General Orders, Nos. 1,625 and 1,626, dated the 23rd of December, 1857.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Cawnpore, December 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honor, by desire of the Commander-in-chief, to inclose for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a copy of the report of the 1st instant, of the defence of the bridge and Bithoor road, on the 28th ultimo, by Brigadier M. Carthew of the Madras army; and at the same time I am directed to annex for his Lordship's information, a copy of a memorandum written by the Chief of the Staff, by order of his Excellency, on this subject, the original of which was forwarded yesterday in this department to Major-General C. Windham, C.B., for communication to that Brigadier.

I have, &c.

H. W. NORMAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Brigadier Carthew to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, Cawnpore.

Sir,

Cawnpore, December 1, 1857,

IN reply to your letter of this day's date, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Major-General Windham, commanding the Cawnpore division, the following report of my defence of the bridge and Bithoor road on the 28th ultimo.

At daylight on the 28th of November I proceeded, according to instructions, with Her Majesty's 34th Regiment, two companies of Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment, and four guns of Madras Native Artillery, to take up a position at the Racket Court; two companies of Her Majesty's 64th Regiment having been placed in the Baptist Chapel to keep up communication with me. When within a few hundred yards of the Racket Court I received instructions through the late Captain McCrea that General Windham preferred the position of the previous evening being taken upon the bridge, and the Bithoor road defended. I consequently retired, leaving a company of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment to occupy the front line of broken-down Native Infantry huts, and another company in their support, in a brick building about 100 yards to their rear. I then detached a company of Her Majesty's 34th to the opposite side of the road across the plain, in a line with the above support, to occupy a vacant house, to man the garden walls, and the upstairs verandah. These companies formed a strong position, and quite commanded the whole road towards the bridge. I halted at the bridge with the remainder of the 34th and four guns, and barricaded the road, and placed two guns on the bridge. I then sent two companies of the 34th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson, to occupy the position he held the previous evening, to prevent the egress of the enemy from the town towards the entrenchments; also to defend the road from Allahabad. This picquet I subsequently strengthened with two of my guns, which could not be worked on the bridge.

A brisk fire was kept up by the enemy from their position amongst the Native lines, on the advanced skirmishers and picquet, and upon the bridge by their guns (16-pounders), throughout the whole day. About midday Captain McCrea conveyed instructions to me to proceed to the front to attack the enemy's Infantry and guns, that he was to convey the same instructions to Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, and both parties to advance at the same time.

Captain McCrea took with him, to strengthen the 64th, forty men of a company of Her Majesty's 82nd, which I had placed as a picquet at the old Commissariat compound for the protection of the road leading from that direction to the entrenchment. I advanced with my two guns and a company of the 34th from the bridge, taking, as I advanced, the company stationed to my right in the upstairs house, and the company in the broken huts with its support, on my left.

On advancing and clearing the front line of trees, I was desirous, and endeavoured, to push the whole of my party across the plain in front, to charge the enemy's guns, but as their Infantry still occupied the broken ground of other huts, and my force without support, it could not be done. The enemy's guns were driven far to the rear by the fire of my two guns, after which my skirmishers, support, and right picquet, took up their original positions, and I returned with the guns to the bridge. Shortly after this the enemy's Infantry were seen to be skirting along the edge of the town, with the evident intention of turning our flank, and of pouring a fire upon us from the houses on our left. Both picquet and skirmishers applied for reinforcements, which I could not afford, but desired them to hold their positions as long as possible, and then fall back to the head of the bridge, which they did about 5 o'clock.

The enemy were now increasing in large numbers on our left, occupying houses, garden-walls, and the church. A company was sent through the gardens to dislodge the enemy, and drive them from the church, but the enemy were strong enough in position to maintain, or rather to return to, their position. I then concentrated all my force on both flanks of the bridge, and with the guns kept up a heavy fire. The enemy now brought up a gun into the churchyard, which enfiladed the bridge at a distance not exceeding 150 yards, my own guns not being able to bear on their position.

The enemy were still increasing and working round to my rear by my left flank; I retired the guns about 100 yards, so as to command the bridge and the road leading from the town.

Officers and men were at this time falling fast around me. I applied for a reinforcement, but by the time they arrived night had set in, and I now considered it prudent to retire with the remainder of my force into the entrenchment, which was done with perfect regularity, the reinforcement of rifles protecting the rear.

Although for some time earnestly advised to retire, I refrained from doing so, until I felt convinced that, from the increasing numbers of the enemy, the fatigue of the men after three days' hard fighting, and my own troops firing in the dark into each other, the position was no longer tenable, and that consequently it became my painful duty to retire.

I beg to forward a return of the killed and wounded during the day.

M. CARTHEW, *Brigadier,*
Commanding Madras Troops.

Inclosure 3 in No. 6.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Force under Brigadier Carthew, employed in Defending the Bridge on the Bithoor Road, 28th November, 1857.

Staff—2 Captains wounded.

Madras Artillery, C. Company, 5th Battalion Golundauze—1 havildar, 8 privates, and 1 havildar of gun lascars, wounded.

Her Majesty's 34th Regiment—3 officers, 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 1 serjeant, and 50 rank and file, wounded.

Grenadier Company, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment—2 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 5 rank and file, wounded.

ABSTRACT.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Rank and File.	Havildar Gun Lascars.	Horses.
Killed	3	2	..	10		
Wounded	10	1	1	63	1	
Missing .. ..	..	..	..	1		

N.B. Killed and wounded of Light Company Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment not included, that Company having been taken on by Captain McCrea, and engaged in the right attack with Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

M. CARTHEW, *Brigadier,*
Camp, Cawnpore, December 1, 1857.
Commanding Madras Troops.

Inclosure 4 in No. 6.

Memorandum by the Chief of the Staff upon Brigadier Carthew's Retreat from his Post on the 28th November, 1857.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Cawnpore, December 9, 1857.

THE Commander-in-chief has had under consideration Brigadier Carthew's dispatch dated Cawnpore, 3rd December, 1857, addressed to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Cawnpore division.

Although his Excellency fully admits the arduous nature of the service on which Brigadier Carthew had been engaged during the 28th November, he cannot record his approval of that officer's retreat on the evening of that day.

Under the instructions of Major-General Windham, his commanding officer, Brigadier Carthew had been placed in position. No discretion of retiring was allowed to him. When he was pressed hard he sent for reinforcements, which, as the Commander-in-chief happened to be present when the request arrived, his Excellency is aware, were immediately conducted to his relief by Major-General Windham in person.

It would appear from Brigadier Carthew's letter of explanation, that he did not wait for the effect of the reinforcements which had been brought to him, but, to the great

astonishment of Major-General Windham and his Excellency, retired almost immediately after.

With respect to these occurrences, his Excellency feels it necessary to make two remarks :

In the first place, no subordinate officer, when possessing easy means of communication with his immediate superior, is permitted, according to the principles and usages of war, to give up a post which has been entrusted to his charge without a previous request for orders, after a representation might have been made that the post had become no longer tenable.

Secondly. It might have occurred to Brigadier Carthew, that when Major-General Windham proceeded to reinforce the post, according to his just request, instead of ordering the garrison to retire, it was the opinion of the Major-General that to hold it was an absolute necessity.

His Excellency refrains from remarking on the very serious consequences which ensued on the abandonment of the post in question.

The night, which had arrived, was more favorable to the Brigadier for the purpose of strengthening his position, than it was to an enemy advancing on him in the dark ; at all events, there were many hours during which a decision could have been taken by the highest authority in the entrenchment, whether the post should be abandoned or not, without much other inconvenience than the mere fatigue of the garrison.

The Commander-in-chief must make one more remark.

Brigadier Carthew, in the last paragraph of his letter, talks about his men firing into one another in the dark. His Excellency does not see how this could occur if the men were properly posted, and the officers in command of them duly instructed as to their respective positions.
